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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(MEMBERS PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR LETTER.)

Books and pamphlets on American History, Biography, and Genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian Tribes, and American Archaeology and Ethnology; Reports of Societies and Institutions of every kind, Educational, Economic, Social, Political, Co-operative, Fraternal, Statistical, Industrial, Charitable; Scientific Publications of States or Societies; Books or Pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed Works; Newspapers; Maps and Charts; Engravings; Photographs; Autographs; Coins; Antiquities; Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Bibliographical Works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; Materials for Illinois History; old Letters, Journals.

2. Manuscripts; Narratives of the Pioneers of Illinois; Original Papers on the Early History and Settlement of the Territory; Adventures and Conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great Rebellion, or other wars; Biographies of the Pioneers, prominent citizens and public men of every County either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every Township Village, and the Neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois History.

3. City Ordinances, proceedings of Mayor and Council; Reports of Committees of Council; Pamphlets or Papers of any kind printed by authority of the City; Reports of Boards of Trade; Maps of cities and Plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; Annual Reports of Societies; Sermons and Addresses delivered in the State; Minutes of Church Conventions, Synods, or other Ecclesiastical Bodies of Illinois; Political Addresses; Railroad Reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of Colleges and other Institutions of Learning; Annual or other Reports of School Boards, School Superintendents, and School Committees; Educational Pamphlets, Programs and Papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier Laws; Journals and Reports of our Territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' Messages and Reports of State Officers; Reports of State Charitable and other State Institutions.

7. Files of Illinois Newspapers and Magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of Counties or Townships, of any date; Views and Engravings of buildings or historic places; Drawings or Photographs of scenery; Paintings; Portraits, etc., connected with Illinois History.

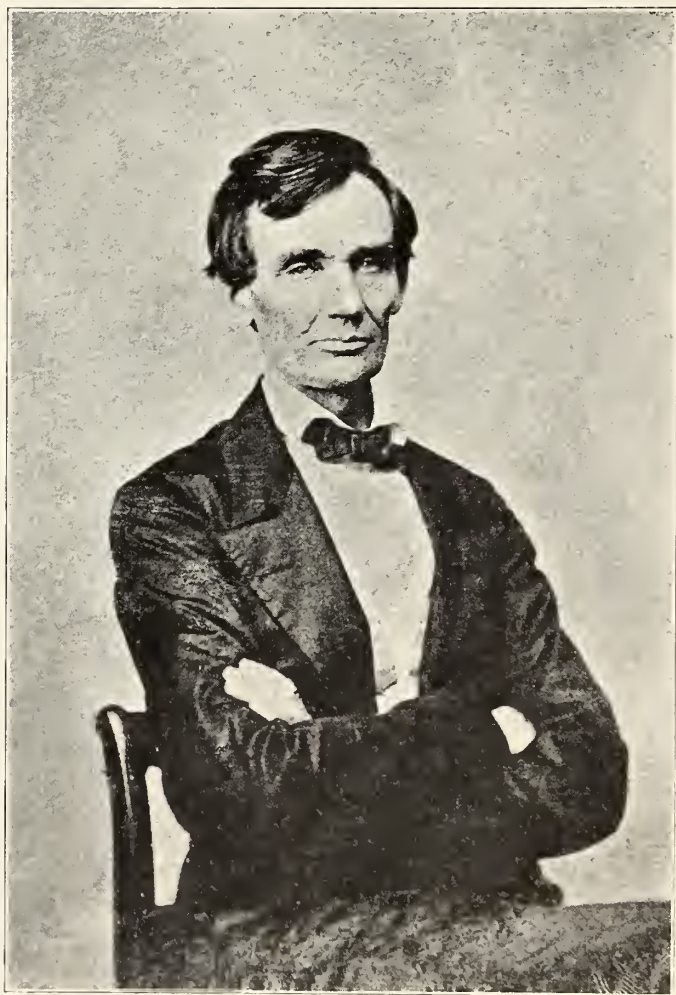
9. Curiosities of all kinds; Coins; Medals; Paintings; Portraits; Engravings; Statuary; War Relics; Autograph Letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian Tribes—their History, Characteristics, Religion, etc.; Sketches of prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Weapons, Costumes, Ornaments, Curiosities, and Implements; also Stone Axes, Spears, Arrow Heads, Pottery, or other relics. It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Historical Library as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Assistant Secretary.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“THE FATAL FIRST OF JANUARY, 1841”

By Mary Leighton Miles

In an intimate letter which Abraham Lincoln wrote on March 27, 1842, to the friend of his bosom, Joshua F. Speed of Kentucky, appears the expression which has piqued the interest of most students of Lincoln's career. We can never know the exact significance of those words to the man who wrote them, but to what extent the outward course of his life was affected by that “fatal first of January” can be, I think, quite definitely ascertained, and from records accessible even to the lay student of Lincoln history.

Twenty-five years after this letter was written—that is, a year and a half after Lincoln's death—Mr. Speed sent a copy of it and of all other “Lincoln letters of any interest” in his possession to Wm. H. Herndon, former law partner of Mr. Lincoln.

Naturally, Mr. Speed had been averse to having their intimate contents made public but had yielded to Mr. Herndon's view that they were “properly matters of history.” If that be true—Mr. Speed might have reasoned—what better medium to give them to the world than one whose long association with their writer would insure them sympathetic treatment? But when these letters first appeared several years later in a “Life of Lincoln,” it was not a work by Mr. Herndon, but by Ward Hill Lamon, to whom Mr. Herndon had sold copies of his Lincoln data, and to whom the late President had shown singular marks of esteem and favor.

Though the Lamon work contained much of permanent value, parts of it were considered so offensive that no second edition was ever issued, nor the contemplated second volume; Mr. Herndon, however, expressed extravagant praise for the work, writing its author years later that “it is the most truthful “Life of Lincoln” written, or to be written, probably.—Why, Lamon, if you and I had not told the exact truth about Lincoln, he would have been a myth in a hundred years after 1865.”

Mr. Herndon's own work, which was received with scarcely less protest than the Lamon biography, came out in

1889. These two men—whose chief distinction was that Abraham Lincoln had been their friend—in their avowed effort to prevent a mythical Lincoln from appearing upon the pages of history, themselves produced such an amazing complex of fact and fancy that it may be one hundred years from 1865 before the truth is freed from the errors with which it has been involved.

Lincoln's entry into Springfield, the new capital of Illinois, in the spring of 1837, had two immediate results of lasting significance—his friendship with Joshua Speed and his law partnership with Major John T. Stuart.

To the new firm of Stuart and Lincoln, law was the handmaid of politics. The Major's successful electioneering for Congress and the consequent seasons at Washington left the junior partner in charge of the office for long periods at a time, but his fairly diligent attention to all business which came their way still left him time to promote his own and his partner's political interests.

Notwithstanding the dreadful muddle of State finances, the summer of 1840 in Illinois was crammed with enthusiasm and good cheer. Lincoln was a candidate for a fourth term in the Legislature and for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket. Major Stuart had his eye on a second term. Each helped the other, and both of them and all good Whigs were uproarious for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

Lincoln was elected but the incoming Legislature was largely Democratic. The necessity of providing for the interest on the State debt which would be due in January, brought the Legislature together in special session in November, two weeks in advance of the regular session.

If during these weeks leading up to January first, Lincoln was harassed with doubts as to the strength of his attachment for Miss Mary Todd to whom he was engaged to be married, he gave no indication of it to the outside world. As the chosen leader of the minority party he fully met the expectations of his colleagues, and as a member of the Finance Committee he faced the depressing and critical duties of that position without flinching. In December he had his first case before the Supreme Court of the State.

During these normally active weeks Lincoln was absent six days from his place in the House, and that fact excites no

attention whatever. He was absent seven and one half days in January (none in February) and he is charged with absences ranging from three weeks to nearly all those two months. If these January absences had occurred at the beginning of the month, they would furnish some confirmation of the Lamon-Herndon story that Lincoln was found toward the morning of the second in a state bordering on insanity, after having failed to appear the evening before at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, to be united in marriage to their sister, Mary Todd. "His friends, Speed among the number,"—Mr. Herndon relates—"fearing a tragic termination watched him closely in their rooms day and night.—Mrs. Edwards did not hesitate to regard him as insane, and, of course, her sister Mary shared in the view."

The House Journal shows that Lincoln was present on the first and second days of the month, the third being Sunday there was no session; he was absent on the fourth but from that day to the thirteenth (again Sunday is excepted) he was in his place. Even if he took no part in the House proceedings except to answer the roll calls, he couldn't be there and at the same time "watched closely in the rooms of his friends."

There would be an official record if Lincoln had obtained a marriage license for January first, but none has ever been found. We know that he had been tormented with doubts before that date, all of which he had made known to Mr. Speed. If he had been too unhappy or too uncertain of himself to procure the necessary license Mr. Speed would have been aware of it, and would have made sure that the distressing affair was terminated without further delay. If, however, the impossible had happened and wedding preparations had been carried out to the point of the non-appearance of the bridegroom such a rare bit of news could not have been kept out of print.

Simeon Francis of the *Journal*, with his intimate social and political relations with all parties concerned, could be relied upon for the most diplomatic treatment possible of such an astounding affair. It was all very different with the *State Register*. Had not Mary Todd shown the poor taste and worse judgment to prefer Lincoln to its own protege, the incomparable Douglas? If she were already suffering the consequences of that choice, why should the *Register* pass

over with slight notice—or none at all—the makings of the rarest bit of copy which had ever come its way? And what a weapon to use against Lincoln it could have made of a wedding debacle—if such there had been! Would the organ that watched him with a sleepless eye from his early Springfield days to the end of his career have overlooked such a weapon, or been averse in its use?

Mr. Herndon never disclosed whether he sought support for his story in the files of the local papers, but he does tell us that he hunted over the files of the *Journal* in search of a “few lines bearing the gloomy title of ‘Suicide,’ ” which, he asserts, Mr. Lincoln had written and sent to that paper in the summer of 1841. He couldn’t find the lines, however, but he found a space where something had been cut out which he assumes to have been the desired lines. He “always supposed that Mr. Lincoln had cut them out or someone at his instigation.” While Mr. Herndon was engaged in this still hunt surely he would have looked for the substantiation of his wedding story, and, if found, reported his quarry. Though Mr. Herndon is uncommunicative on this point, modern investigators tell us that painstaking and repeated searching of the newspapers of the time have not, as yet, discovered the slightest reference to such an event.

Anent the gloomy lines which Mr. Herndon does tell us he searched for, but couldn’t find—it would seem that if Lincoln’s name accompanied them, or if his authorship were only surmised, they would have attracted wide attention and comment at the time (the *Register* would have copied them and what else!) so that later many a Springfield scrap-book could have furnished them to Mr. Herndon and saved him his fruitless search in the *Journal* office files.

Again, if elaborate preparations were made for a wedding there should have been in existence at the time Mr. Herndon was compiling his material, some indisputable evidence of it, such as wedding invitations. Of the many persons who would have been bidden to the Edwards’ mansion for a New Year’s wedding (and who were bidden and came at the appointed hour, according to Mr. Herndon) surely some one would have preserved that *prima facie* evidence of an intended marriage—a wedding invitation—but none such has ever been found.

Though Mr. Herndon's collaborator, Mr. Jesse W. Weik, is far less assured in his own work, "The Real Lincoln," (which came out in 1922), than he was in 1889 about what happened on that far away January night, yet he apparently justifies the earlier account. He gives us the substance of an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards on a December day in 1883, copied from his diary of that day, which doubtless embodies the spirit, if not the exact letter of the interview. One detail of it, which appears in every repetition of the New Year's story, is particularly impressive: "The cakes were all baked for the expected wedding." The practical minded reader wonders what became of them all for the number which would have been required to satisfy Mrs. Edwards' standard for such an occasion, could not possibly be consumed in the bosom—as it were—of the Edwards family; and if they were distributed among outlying relatives and friends, the fortunate recipients, besides realizing that an ill wind had at least blown them some good, would not be apt to forget the exact quarter from which the wind blew that had left an untimely but much appreciated wedding cake on their pantry shelves; but so far as I know, Mrs. Edwards' story has little, if any, support from either her near or distant kin.

What a benefactor to his kind Mr. Weik would have been if he had brought away from his Edwards interview some tangible bit of evidence that Mr. Lincoln failed to appear the evening set for his marriage! Something that could be readily identified as a relic of the occasion, and perforce accepted as such, by even the most skeptical!

In Mr. Weik's description of the actual wedding he appears on firmer ground. He discourses at length on the difficulties involved in the preparation of the supper for the impromptu wedding of Lincoln and Mary Todd.

Whatever qualities of mind or character may have adorned Mrs. Edwards, she must have possessed the unusual virtue of turning the other cheek if she were willing to prepare a second wedding supper, with only one day—or was it two?—to meet the inexorable demands of the Todd-Edwards traditions for such a festivity. And do all that with the attendant risk that it might not be needed! To me, it seems far more likely, if the Edwards family had once made elaborate

preparations for a wedding which ended in tragical humiliation for all parties concerned, they would have been quite willing later to let Mary and Mr. Lincoln go quietly and unattended to the parson's—if marry they would!

There is little contemporaneous testimony concerning the early weeks of 1841. All commentators on this period invariably quote the closing paragraph of a letter written by Lincoln to Major Stuart on January 23rd. This letter first appeared in the serial publication of the Nicolay-Hay work (*Century Magazine*, January, 1887) but so far as I have found no one but they quote the entire letter or give any indication of an acquaintance with it, as a whole.

The body of the letter is concerned with political news relative to Mr. Stuart's chances for re-nomination to Congress. After telling him with evident effort of conditions in general, Lincoln continues: "On last evening there was a meeting of our friends at Butler's and I submitted the question to them and found them unanimously in favor of your announcement as a candidate." That very morning of the 23rd there had been another consultation on the same subject with some further conclusions, all of which Lincoln informs Mr. Stuart in this letter. And he closes this topic by adding: "Upon the whole I think I may say with certainty that your re-election is sure, if it be in the power of the Whigs to make it so."

It seems to me that this activity in the interest of his friend (which passes entirely unnoticed) modifies in some degree the exaggerated subjectivity of the much quoted lamentation: "I am now the most miserable man living. If what I feel were equally distributed to the whole human family there would not be one cheerful face on the earth. Whether I shall ever be better I cannot tell; I awfully forbode I shall not. To remain as I am is impossible; I must die or be better, it appears to me. The matter you speak of on my account you may attend to as you say, unless you shall hear of my condition forbidding it. I say this because I fear I shall be unable to attend to any business here, and a change of scene might help me. If I could be myself, I would rather remain at home with Judge Logan. I can write no more."

Yet only a few hours before writing this letter Lincoln had taken part in the House debate on the financing of the Illinois-Michigan Canal, which was already a question of thrilling interest to the people of northern Illinois. He wouldn't have cared by what means the project was continued, or if it were continued at all, if he had been in such depths as he appeared to himself to be.

Those men who met at Butler's—good Whigs all—to discuss Mr. Stuart's chances for renomination and their own attitude towards him, would scarcely have entrusted the necessary correspondence with their representative at Washington to an undependable man. They must have been conscious every moment of the pervasive presence and influence of Douglas, who from the lobby was turning to his own or his party's advantage every slip of his opponents. Each may have thought that he would make a pretty fair candidate himself, but Stuart had won his election against the doughty Douglas (though by a very small margin: "Fraud! fraud!") and could be counted upon to do as well or better again. And Stuart was a man they could all be proud of—a thoroughbred from head to foot.

On February fifth, Lincoln writes again to Major Stuart (who, by the way, was a first cousin of Mary Todd), but this letter ignores all the uncertainty which was likely to have been created in his partner's mind by his morbid letter of the 23rd. It would seem, therefore, that another letter, taking care of all that was then left in suspense, must have preceded this one of February fifth, which I shall quote entire.

"Springfield, Feb. 5th, 1841.

"Dear Stuart: Some of us here have concluded that if it is agreeable, Bat Webb shall be our District Attorney. He would accept the place, but will not enter into a scramble for it. We here, or at least I, know of no other applicant. I will add that I really have my heart set upon Webb's appointment to this place, and that I believe the whole party would be satisfied with it.

"What the Locos will do about the Congressional election, no man can tell. I heard Herndon¹ say on yesterday

¹ Archer G. Herndon, Democrat, (Wm. Herndon's father) at one time State Senator from Sangamon district.

that he was in favor of taking Jersey, Green, Scott, Morgan, Cass, Menard, Sangamon, Logan, and Tazewell from your District and adding them to Reynolds, and leaving all else in *statu quo*. Something like this I think more probable than the District system, because our opponents are somewhat afraid of the latter themselves.

“As ever, your friend,

“A. LINCOLN.”

Doubtless Wm. Herndon never saw this letter with its transparent evidence of the mental poise of its writer and of his alert participation in the life going on about him, but he must have seen Lincoln himself, who probably appeared quite as his letter shows him to be.

If Lincoln had submitted Mary Todd to the terrible humiliation which the Herndon-Weik story ascribes to him, there should be some indication in his letters to Mr. Stuart of an expected change in the Major's attitude toward him; and a plea that his “heart was really set” upon any particular appointment could hardly be effectively used in furtherance of it. It would come with very poor grace from Lincoln to urge that his heart was set upon anything but relief to Mary Todd from a humiliating situation. But no one can detect in what Lincoln says, or leaves unsaid, in his various letters to his partner at this period, that he expects any rift in their friendship.

Some months after making this digest of the two preceding letters, I was reading that part of Carl Sandburg's early life of Lincoln which pictures the events of 1841.

Scornful of prosaic dates and with a freshness all his own, Mr. Sandburg employs the inevitable lines from the “lamentation” of January 23rd. He then links them with excerpts from a letter no part of which, so far as I know, had ever before appeared in print and the existence of which, therefore, could have been known to but few. After some unsuccessful scouting, an appeal to Miss Osborne, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield, resulted in my obtaining a copy of the entire letter.

This unpublished letter was written three days earlier than the famous and—to us—startling letter of the 23rd, though for some reason Mr. Sandburg reverses their order in his use of them. It shows us what we could not know before, that it must have somewhat prepared Mr. Stuart for the later letter, with its woeful appraisal of its writer's condition.

The question naturally arises: Why did not this letter, which is in every way closely related to that of the 23rd, appear with it in the Nicolay-Hay work? Whatever the cause of its late disclosure, that fact shows how superficially this phase of Lincoln's life has been treated. The letter follows:

“Springfield, January 20th, 1841.

“Dear Stuart:

“I have had no letter from you since you left. No matter for that. What I wish now is to speak of our Post-Office. You know I desired Dr. Henry to have that place when you left;² I now desire it more than ever. I have, within the last few days, been making a most discreditable exhibition of myself in the way of hypochondriasm and thereby got the impression that Dr. Henry is necessary to my existence. Unless he gets that place, he leaves Springfield. You see, therefore, how much I am interested in the matter. We shall shortly forward you a petition in his favor signed by all, or nearly all, the Whig members of the Legislature, as well as other Whigs.

“This, together with what you know of the Dr.'s position and merits I sincerely hope will secure him the appointment. My heart is very much set upon it.

“Pardon me for not writing more; I have not sufficient composure to write a long letter.

“As ever yours,

“A. Lincoln.”

We notice at once that this so-called “exhibition” is limited to “within the last few days,” and we know that his total absences in January from his seat in the House, other than the 4th, are during the week that ends on the 20th—the very date of this letter! As Lincoln understood himself

² In a letter of December 17 (1840) he mentions Dr. Henry, without comment, in connection with other suggested appointments.

better than anyone else could—not excepting Dr. Henry—and was at all times strictly honest with, and about, himself, we must feel that he used the most fitting term—“hypocondriasm”—to describe whatever of an “exhibition” there was.

A delayed letter from Mr. Stuart reached Lincoln in a day or two and it was in response to this letter that Lincoln promptly held the conferences in his friend’s behalf of which he painfully wrote him on the 23rd. When that letter was finished and put aside I can imagine its writer running over in his tired mind the events of the day and week (it was Saturday night) and taking an account of himself.

“I’m glad that’s done—I don’t feel as if I could ever write another—what if it should be my last!—I’m thankful it’s done.—I hope Stuart can have another term—he’s a mighty fine fellow but wretchedly slow about writing!—Why was his letter so long coming? dated the third—reached me yesterday.—Quick work getting our friends together last night—now I’ve written him all that counts.—Those weren’t bad remarks I made this morning—Moore doesn’t understand the situation—Napier’s on the right track—Why should we, down Springfield way, decide what the up-state people shall—or shall not—have?—If they want to continue the canal on a rag money basis, let them. They say they are willing to run the risk—but we don’t want any more of the dirty scrip down this way—have too much already.—

I believe I know what Douglas is up to—how fast that fellow gets on!—he’ll be in Washington in two or three years. Wish I could go—I guess A. Lincoln will live and die in Springfield—I’m tired of this job—shall I ever get another?—Would I deserve another if I ran away from this one?—What good did it do me staying away from the House for a week? None at all—and hanging around Doc. Henry’s office—dolt that I was!—I want him to stay in Springfield but he can’t help me—nobody can but A. Lincoln—Dear old Speed! how hard he tried to help me all the fall and those hellish first days of the year. But what absurd things he said and did! He didn’t understand me—nobody does—I wonder if I’m worth understanding—I believe it’s best for me that Speed’s gone home—I leaned on him too much.³

³ Twice in his letters to Mr. Speed a year later (after the latter had left Springfield the second time) he refers to his besetting ailment “hypo”:—“I have been quite clear of hypo since you left—even better than along in the fall” (1841); and—“I have been quite a man since you left.”

I leave Springfield? No! I'm glad I've stuck it out these last three days though things have seemed to go from bad to worse—Here I stay—I feel better already—I didn't need to write such a gloomy letter tonight—I must send Stuart word in a few days to clear up matters with him. Next time I think I can't live another day, I'll remember January 23d—a Red Letter Day—Ha! ha!—I actually feel sleepy—glad tomorrow is Sunday—How strange that I shall not see Mary!—Why couldn't we be happy together?—I'm surely wretched enough without her—God help us both!⁴

When the formal petition for Dr. Henry's appointment was sent to Mr. Stuart, as Lincoln wrote him in his personal petition of the 20th would be done "shortly," some private word doubtless went along with it, assuring his friend that things were not as black as he had painted them; that he should stay in Springfield, and stay by his work. Some such message is the missing link which supplied the sequence between the letter of January 23rd with its despairing uncertainties, and that of February 5th, which altogether ignores them.

A measure was now before the Assembly which was of more compelling interest than any other throughout the session. Under the guise of "reforming the judiciary"—as it was called—it was proposed to overthrow completely the judiciary system of the State and so to reform it as to make Illinois safer for Democracy. The chief sponsor for this scheme was Stephen A. Douglas.

The office of Circuit Judge was to be abolished and the bench of four Supreme Court Judges increased to nine, who were to do circuit duty also. The five added judges were to be elected following the passage of the bill.

The Whigs might rave never so eloquently but the Democrats had the votes and their program was carried through triumphantly—Mr. Douglas being one of the five judges elected. During the proceedings a committee of leading Whigs issued an "Appeal to the People of Illinois," and two days before the close of the term the "Protest of the Whig Members of the Legislature" was recorded in the Journal. Both were carefully prepared documents giving the history of ju-

⁴ I am well aware that my vernacular is not Lincoln's of 1841, or any other year!

diciary legislation, from the adoption of the State Constitution down to this latest measure, which was given a scathing analysis. The composition of these documents is attributed largely to Mr. Lincoln and indeed his hand is easily discernible in them.

Though Douglas resigned his seat on the bench after a tenure of only two and a half years, the title of "Judge" clung to him in his home State to the end of his career. In the campaign of 1854 after eleven years at Washington—seven of them in the Senate; and on every forum of the 1858 campaign after his eleven years in the Senate, the frequent "Judge Douglas" on Lincoln's lips was reminiscent of their antagonisms of 1841.

Mr. Herndon states that the partnership of Stuart and Lincoln terminated, and that of Logan and Lincoln began, on April 14th of this year, and that date has been unquestionably accepted by practically all biographers of Lincoln since then. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson in his "Autobiography" of Lincoln (1926) which should be the last word in authoritativeness, adopts the April 14th date as Lincoln's own. Mr. Herndon doubtless obtained his information on this subject from the Journal which, however, gave May 14th as the date when Lincoln passed from the Stuart to the Logan partnership—the difference in the two dates manifestly a clerical error of Mr. Herndon's.

Concerning the transition, Mr. Herndon gives the impression that the Stuart-Lincoln partnership was terminated because the Major "had gone to Washington," as if that was of recent occurrence, and that impression has been echoed to the present time. If that were reason for ending the connection, it were reason enough for not ever beginning it, for Congress had been Major Stuart's goal before Lincoln joined him and his first term was ending in March. He received the much desired re-nomination in May and in the August elections was assured of his return to Washington.⁵

There was no question at this time of the eminence of Stephen T. Logan at the Illinois Bar. Possibly there was no lawyer in the State so distinguished that he would not have

⁵ It may be of interest to note that Mr. Sandburg and others have Mr. Stuart re-elected in 1840. If that were so, why all the activity early in 1841 directed toward securing the renomination for him?

considered it an honor to be associated with him. A knowledge of his personal and professional characteristics, however, precludes the possibility that he would take into partnership with him anyone who was mentally unbalanced, or who had a tendency to become so, in a period of storm and stress. Therefore, those writers (and their names is legion) who picture Lincoln as too unsettled in mind to attend to his legislative duties or the law, from the beginning of the year to well on toward its close—and then in the same breath, or on the next page, state that the Logan and Lincoln partnership was formed in April, (or May) have made irreconcilable statements.

When Joshua Speed disposed of his business interests in Springfield and returned to Kentucky early in 1841, it brought to an end the intimate and daily companionship which had existed between him and Abraham Lincoln for four years, though the friendship itself remained unbroken to the end of Lincoln's life.

After this separation it naturally followed that Lincoln would be invited to visit his friend in his Kentucky home, and that the visit itself should follow in due time. But when this instance of customary hospitality was released from the privacy of a quarter century and was given a place in the historical sequence of Lincoln's life, it had become a totally different thing. Indeed, the view which most writers give of the year, as a whole, is of an arid waste, burned dry by the fires of January first. In the examples which I shall give of such views I hope I have not been unfair in the briefness of the extracts selected.

We turn first to the Lamon work which gives two distinct and conflicting narratives. The first is an extremely interesting and impartial account of the principal legislation of the Assembly of 1840-41 in which Lincoln is pictured as taking an active part. Mr. Lamon closes this account by saying that "Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1840 to serve, of course, until the next election in August, 1842; but for reasons of a private nature to be explained hereafter he did not appear during the session of 1841-42."

But there was no session in 1841-42!

The second narrative introduces the Herndon story of assembled wedding guests, a waiting and unclaimed bride, a

delinquent and half-crazed bridegroom, an all night search, and the unceasing watchfulness of friends when he is found, to guard him from self-injury. The Legislature and Lincoln's part in it—great or small—disappear as by magic. We are told that Joshua Speed "having sold his store on the first of January, 1841, took Mr. Lincoln with him to his home in Kentucky and kept him there during most of the summer and fall, or until he seemed sufficiently restored to be given his liberty again at Springfield when he was brought back to his old quarters."

Again Mr. Lamon sums up the year in a few brief sentences, attributed to Ninian W. Edwards, which tell us that "Lincoln went crazy as a loon and was taken to Kentucky by Speed who kept him there until he recovered. For this reason he could not attend the Legislature of 1841-42." For all this, and more, Mr. Lamon was indebted to Mr. Herndon's ingenuity in collecting material for publication.

In a review of the Herndon and Weik productions, Mr. Albert Beveridge has no severer comment to make on the Lamon biography than that it "contained intimations which aroused the fury of the immaculates" of the mid-Victorian period. There may be no "immaculates" now-a-days, but there must be many—however defined—who cannot accept the distortions of truth which appear in the Lamon narratives of 1841. Though Mr. Lamon did not come to Illinois from his native Virginia until 1847, and had no personal knowledge of Mr. Lincoln previous to that year, he must share the responsibility for the publication of what Mr. Herndon regards as "God's naked truth" about Abraham Lincoln.

We have already noted Mr. Herndon's account of the early January days. After quoting the "lamentation" from Lincoln's letter of the 23rd, he proceeds: "During all this time the Legislature to which Lincoln belonged was in special session,⁶ but for a time he was unable to attend. Towards the close of the session, however, he resumed his seat. He

⁶ This was not a "special session" of the Legislature but the regular biennial session, following the election of a new body in the preceding August. There had been—to be sure—what I have already noted, a special session of two weeks which preceded the opening of the regular session early in December.

took little if any part in the proceedings, made no speeches, and contented himself with answers to the monotonous roll call, and votes on a few of the principal measures. After the adjournment of the Legislature, his warm friend Speed, who had disposed of his interests in Springfield, *induced Lincoln to accompany him to Kentucky.* * * * Thither he was taken, and there amid the quiet surroundings he found the 'change of scene' which he told Stuart might help him. He was living under the cloud of melancholia and sent to the *Sangamon Journal* a few lines under the gloomy title of 'Suicide'—the lines which Mr. Herndon hunted for in the Journal office files.

I hope some time Mr. Weik will reveal the source of their information about the lines. Could it have been Mr. Speed? We are told that he wrote Mr. Herndon, when the latter was collecting material about the visit (after Lincoln's death), that "at first he almost contemplated suicide," an assertion that provokes a smile notwithstanding its somber character. Questions galore concerning it crowd upon each other, seeking answers. I think Mr. Speed might have found it far easier to make the assertion than to justify his use of it.

"Speed's mother was much impressed"—we are told—"with the tall and swarthy stranger her son had brought with him. She was a God fearing mother, and besides aiding to lighten his spirits, gave him a Bible, advising him to read it and by adopting its precepts obtain a release from his trouble which no other agency, in her judgment, could bring him."

One would gather from this text that here was Lincoln's introduction to the Bible; whereas we know he had always read it—at least in a desultory fashion and, doubtless, not always from deeply religious motives. His application of Bible texts in his letters to Mr. Speed the following year must have been the fruit of years' not months' acquaintance with its precepts.

"The congenial associations at the Speed farm," the Herndon text continues, "the freedom from unpleasant reminders, the company of his staunch friend, and above all the motherly care and delicate attentions of Mrs. Speed, exerted a marked influence over Lincoln. He improved gradu-

ally, day by day gaining strength and confidence in himself until at last the great cloud lifted and passed away. In the fall he and Speed returned to Springfield. * * *

"Lincoln again applied himself to the law. He re-entered the practice, after the long hiatus of rest, with renewed vigor."

It is not possible to harmonize all parts of the Nicolay-Hay account. John Hay—for I shall assume it was he—utterly discredits the notion of mental derangement at this or any other time, and his analysis of Lincoln's re-action to his experiences of January first is not likely ever to be excelled. He tells us that except for a brief period Lincoln had a creditable part in the proceedings of the Legislature from November to March and he specifically states that after this brief period, Lincoln resumed the leadership of his party. The Protest against the Judiciary Act Mr. Hay ascribes to Lincoln: "He was again the voice of the conscience of his party."

But the description of the time and manner of Lincoln's going to Kentucky strangely conflicts with what precedes and what follows it, showing an unwonted neglect of the sources of information; also the influence of the Herndon version of the visit already in circulation.

Mr. Nicolay's "condensed" history of Lincoln (1902) for which he alone was responsible, was published so many years after the larger work that its mistakes need not have been repeated. But his summary of the year in his little volume which doubtless has been received as "gospel truth" by a long line of readers, contains no corrections and does not even convey the impression of the fuller account.

Helen Nicolay, so far from feeling any need to verify her father's statements, adds some embellishments which almost rival Mr. Lamon's: "Lincoln's trouble preyed upon his mind until he could think of nothing else. He became unable to attend to business, or to take part in the life around him. Fearing for his reason as well as for his health if this continued, his good friend, Joshua F. Speed, carried him off, whether he wished or no, for a visit to his own home in Kentucky. Here they stayed for some time, and Lincoln grew much better, returning to Springfield about midsummer, almost his old self, though far from happy."

Mr. Brand Whitlock (1909) summarized the story of the season after this fashion: "The day came, the wedding was not solemnized. Now there came upon him again that black and awful melancholy. He neglected the law, neglected the Legislature, and wandered about, as before, in utter gloom, actually—it is said—contemplating suicide. To distract him Joshua Speed * * * took him away to Kentucky, and there, amid new scenes, he improved," etc.

At what point in that narrative, I should like to ask, could a new partnership with the man "reputed to be the best *nisi prius* lawyer in Illinois" be introduced with any degree of plausibility? And yet Mr. Whitlock states a bit later that in April the partnership with Judge Logan was formed! He has done, however, only what a score of other writers have done when they unquestioningly follow all the vagaries of the Herndon story.

It is entertaining to note how closely Rose Strunsky (whose work came out in 1914) paraphrases Mr. Herndon in her story of the period. She gives one detail, however, which he omits—that Lincoln "was sufficiently balanced mentally to attend the Legislature next day" (January second), though he had been "found at day-break * * * on the verge of suicide" (!) Evidently attendance that day did not have a salutary effect for "then depression seized him and he absented himself for several weeks." Whether part or all of this time he was "watched day and night by his friends" Miss Strunsky leaves her readers to conjecture, but she does state that when he did come back "toward the end of the session he took no interest in the proceedings and only answered the roll-calls.

"As soon as the session closed he went with his friend Speed, on a visit to his family in Kentucky, where Speed's mother who seemed to be impressed with the tall, melancholy friend her son brought, gave him a Bible to read and tried to comfort him."

Miss Strunsky employs all the other details of the Herndon narrative, including the "gloomy lines" incident, which has been used by few of Mr. Herndon's successors.

The one weak spot—so it seems to me—in Lord Charnwood's noble work which came out in 1916, is his easy accept-

ance of much of the legend of 1841. With him, as with so many others, the "lamentation" in Lincoln's letter of January 23rd to Major Stuart is taken far more seriously than subsequent facts warrant.

When Lincoln concludes his cry from the depths—"I must die or be better, as it appears to me"—the ink was scarcely dry before he was better—or so it appears to me! But Lord Charnwood sees no prospect of a lightening of Lincoln's gloom for he tells us that "after a while Speed was able to remove him to his own parents' home in Kentucky where he and his mother nursed him back to mental life"(!) This author further commits himself to the legend of a "terrible breakdown" with resultant inactivity, when in his comments on the following year he says that Lincoln "was much absorbed at this time in his law business, to which since his breakdown (the recovery from his breakdown?) he had applied himself more seriously."

Nathaniel Wright Stephenson in his *Lincoln* (1922) lends the prestige of his scholarship to the continuation of the same hardy perennials.

When in the course of his "lamentation" Lincoln expresses the seemingly desperate hope—"a change of scene might help me"—the professor decides that a change he shall have and the Heaven-sent means are at hand!! We are told that "his friend, Speed, became his salvation. He closed out his business and carried Lincoln off to visit his own relations in Kentucky."

After removing him summarily out of the State, Professor Stephenson consistently defers the formation of the second partnership to a later period. It was indeed, so he tells us, shortly before Lincoln's marriage that Judge Logan "made him the surprising offer of a junior partnership which was instantly accepted!"

I should like to compare these summaries of the year—or of the greater part of it—as one continuous period of enforced idleness owing to mental disturbances, with what I find the year, 1841, to be in Lincoln's life.

We have already seen that Lincoln did not permit himself to be "carried off" before the adjournment of the Legislature. Nor had Mr. Speed been "able to remove him" as late as June 19th, for that is the date of a 1500 word letter

written by Lincoln to his friend who had been "back home" for I know not how long!

It is evident that since the friends parted, other letters—probably many—have preceded this one of June 19th for it begins abruptly: "We have had the highest state of excitement here for a week past that our community has ever witnessed." Then follows the story of what it was all about, told in a clear, racy style that captivates the present-day reader.⁷

A missing man is supposed to have been murdered. Circumstantial evidence regarded as highly incriminating involves three brothers who are arrested. To take charge of their defense they select "Logan, Baker, and your humble servant," as Lincoln names them in his letter. So far from being regarded as unfitted for work, we see that he is chosen from the lawyers who swarmed about Springfield, to be associated with the astute Judge Logan and the eloquent Edward Baker.

The case ended abruptly at the "examining trial" of the oldest brother. Some of the townsmen, it appears, did not rejoice with the brothers at the unimagined outcome of the affair. "Porter, who had been very active (the letter continues) swore he always knew the man was not dead, and that he had not stirred an inch to hunt for him; Langford, who had taken the lead in cutting down Hickox's mill-dam, and wanted to hang Hickox for objecting, looked most awfully woebegone * * * and Hart, the little drayman that hauled Mollie (Mary Todd!) home once said it was too *damned* bad to have so much trouble and no hanging after all."

We may laugh over the story now but it was no laughing matter then, for as Mr. Townsend tells us, so frenzied was the general feeling against the accused that a very speedy trial was deemed necessary to avert the disgrace of a lynching. And, as humans usually do when brought face to face with such a juncture, they employed the best available brains to free them from it. Now if people had been tapping their foreheads or shaking their heads dolefully when speaking of Abraham Lincoln, or had felt concern over his mental condition when in his oscillating moods he donned a tragic masque,

⁷ In the volume of Lincoln letters collected by Gilbert A. Tracy (1917) there is one written at Springfield, June 4th of this year which is very revealing.

it isn't at all likely that the hard pressed Traylor boys would have turned to him for aid.

The letter concludes as abruptly as it began: "I commenced this letter on yesterday, since which I received yours of the 13th. *I stick to my promise to come to Louisville.* * * *"

When we remember that young Herndon had been employed in the Speed "store" for more than three years; that during all that time he was permitted to share the big upper room with his employer (Lincoln having been installed there before the young man's advent); when we remember that when Mr. Speed disposed of his business early in 1841, Herndon had to decide between a new employer and new employment, it is incredible that he shouldn't have known pretty much all there was to know about Mr. Speed's going away, which would include the patent fact that Lincoln did not go with him, for he could be seen most any day upon the streets of Springfield.

In the intense excitement which convulsed that community for a week, which Lincoln graphically described, probably no one remained indifferent—surely not "Billy" Herndon who was then in his early twenties. But when in after years Mr. Herndon was writing about this period he strangely forgot this bit of Springfield history, and stranger still, overlooked Lincoln's own transcript of it in the letter of June 19th, which by itself undermines much of Mr. Herndon's testimony for the year.

Lincoln had good reason not to forget the case (it must have provided him with one of his best stories) for four years later he and Judge Logan sued for their fee. The case maintains to this day a unique place in the law annals of the State.

Somewhat later in this month of June we find that Lincoln and Benjamin S. Edwards (a brother of Ninian W. Edwards) have been asked by the U. S. Marshal for the district of Illinois to review certain political documents and acts bearing on his honor as an official. He must have selected men whose names and findings he believed would carry weight; he certainly would not engage for such a task any man whose mental soundness would be questioned.

Whose testimony concerning Lincoln's mental condition at this time would you consider the more reliable: The elder brother's who (if Mr. Lamon correctly quotes him) would

have Lincoln in an irresponsible condition, passing the unheeded weeks in the home of his guardian friend; or the younger brother's, who prepares jointly with Mr. Lincoln the report of their investigation and gives it to the public? Which report all of us can read today if we take the trouble to do so.

And we should be very sure, though there were no evidence to support us, that Lincoln would not leave Springfield now with the foregathering of the lately re-organized Supreme Court for its scheduled July term, almost at hand. The enlarged court had had a brief period of initiation into the operation of the new scheme of things, following its election by the Legislature in February, but the welter of partisan feeling which the whole affair had created, had not yet subsided. Nine judges (or eight),⁸ with or without official robes, would be an awesome sight! Six of them Democrats—enough to cut a Whig to the heart! And Douglas one of them—up another rung on his rapidly scaling ladder!

At this term of court Lincoln argued three appeals, in two of which he was opposed to Judge Logan; one of these, that of *Bailey vs. Cromwell*, is his best known case of his first ten years at the bar.

Lincoln had had no connection with this case in the lower court which had there been lost by the defendant, Bailey. When he appealed the case, Bailey evidently felt that the matter was too big for his former attorney to handle, especially against the formidable Judge Logan.⁹ He had confidence in Abraham Lincoln's ability to meet the judge, notwithstanding the great disparity in their legal experience. Lincoln presented the appeal for Bailey, and won.

In Mr. Weik's own work, "The Real Lincoln," he probably quotes his senior when he says that "Mr. Lincoln was more or less proud of his conduct of this case." Mr. Herndon was doubtless well informed concerning the case at the time of its appeal, for underlying its subject of contention was the broader subject of the status of slavery in Illinois. Herndon was already a budding abolitionist and as such would be keen to hear the arguments in a case which hovered in the

⁸ For some reason Justice Wilson, one of the old term Whig judges, was not present.

⁹ We are assured that these engagements were entered into previous to the formation of the Logan and Lincoln partnership.

region of that subject. Mr. Weik tells us also that this case "reached the Supreme Court of Illinois in December, 1839, two years after his (Lincoln's) admission to the bar."¹⁰ What does it matter just when this case reached the Supreme Court if the time connotes merely the unimportant fact that it was "two years after Lincoln's admission to the bar" (in reality nearer three than two years).

The month or season that does matter in any brief treatment of the case such as Mr. Weik's (or an extended and technical one), is the time when Lincoln stood before the highest tribunal of the State (whose preponderant personal sympathies may have been against his contentions) and presented his arguments so convincingly that the judgment of the lower court was reversed. I find in the fourth volume of Reports¹¹ of the Supreme Court of Illinois that Abraham Lincoln argued this case (and others) at Springfield, at the July term, 1841, though William H. Herndon and his misguided young disciple depict him at that time as "living under the cloud of melancholia," or perchance, slowly emerging from it, at his friend's home in Kentucky.¹²

But other commentators than Mr. Weik have examined the case of *Bailey vs. Cromwell* without discovering its chief biographical value to Lincoln. We are surprised that our two leading authorities on Lincoln history should have thus failed.

In "In the Footsteps of the Lincolns" (1924), Miss Tarbell comments upon Lincoln's slavery cases, evidently with Mr. Weik's book before her, and as evidently, accepts the obvious meaning of the only date he mentions in connection with the *Bailey vs. Cromwell* case, for she states that "In 1839 Lincoln had his first (legal) experience" with the issues which were involved in that case.

Dr. Barton in his monumental work (1925) discusses the case in his chapter on "Lincoln and Slavery," but he,

¹⁰ Page 146, Weik, "The Real Lincoln."

¹¹ A detailed examination of the Reports for the term, not merely the Report of this case by itself, shows conclusively that it was argued at the same term at which the opinion was rendered. And the same is true of Lincoln's two other cases and probably of all the cases concerning which opinions were rendered at this July term of court, 1841.

¹² Mr. John T. Richards' "Lincoln the Lawyer Statesman" was valued authority second only to the volumes of Supreme Court Reports.

too, failed to see in it the perfect *alibi* to the charge that Lincoln, in a parlous mental state, was spending that very month of July (and others before and after) in Kentucky, for Dr. Barton states no time—year nor season—as to when this case was argued before the Supreme Court at Springfield.

The year alone is sometimes mentioned when this case is referred to; but manifestly the season—the very term of court at which it was presented—is of prime importance.

I had given up all hope of learning the exact date of the presentation of the case (which, however, wasn't essential to my proof), and my manuscript had passed definitely out of my hands for good or ill, when I received from Mr. Paul M. Angle of Springfield certain data which he had gathered from "Court Records, 1841-1844," and among them was the exact date—"July 23, 1841"—of the oral arguments by Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln in the *Bailey vs. Cromwell* case. And evidently there had been no delay by the court in coming to its decision for on "July 24, 1841," its opinion was delivered. Lincoln's two other cases at this term of court were argued earlier in the month.

Furthermore, I feel quite confident that Lincoln did not leave for Kentucky even when his Supreme Court work was finished. He was so responsive to the needs of his party that he was unlikely to leave home, for any reason not compelling, with an important election impending. The congressional contest held the center of the stage that summer and its outcome was of especial interest to Lincoln, for aside from his unselfish desire to help Major Stuart, two years hence he might be striving for the same office himself. So until it is shown that my opinion is incorrect, I shall think of Lincoln as spending Election Day of early August, 1841, on the streets of Springfield, going early to the polls and busied later harvesting votes for his party—most of all for his friend who indeed was worthy of his whole-hearted support.

I wish again to break into the continuity of my subject to relate some personal history. In pursuance of a suggestion by Dr. Barton (who had seen my manuscript) "that I look up the poll books and see whether Lincoln did actually participate in the August election," I wrote to the ever ready Miss Osborne of Springfield, stating what I wished to

ascertain. She replied that she had been informed some time before that the Poll Books for 1841 were not in existence; that after a certain time had elapsed such things were destroyed.

In taking up the matter for me, however, Miss Osborne had learned that there were a great many old papers of various kinds in the basement of the Court House and there was a possibility that old poll books might be among them, "but I question very much," she added, "whether the desired information can ever be found."

A few days later I received proof that my confidence in Lincoln was justified, for there had been brought to the light of day after a stowaway existence—for I don't know how long!—some actual Poll Books for 1841! And these had yielded the gratifying information that at an "election held on the first Monday in August (August 2), 1841, at Poll Number One, Springfield Precinct, Springfield, Illinois, the thirteenth name on the list of voters is

'A. Lincoln.'

Lincoln voted for the following candidates:

For Congress.....	John T. Stuart
For Co. Comr.....	Samuel Wycoff
For School Comr.....	Isaac S. Britton
Allen County.....	Against its formation
From Poll Book Number One in box of election returns for 1841, office of Circuit Clerk of Sangamon County, Springfield, Illinois." ¹³	

And doubtless Wm. H. Herndon was on the streets of Springfield that second day of August, 1841, engaged in heated discussion over at least one issue of the election. For however indifferent he might be to the candidates for office he would be vastly interested in the "Allen County" question and take a very decided stand upon it. Proposed changes in the divisions of the State which were always under discussion, and gradually being made, were of vital interest to everyone within its borders.

At last Lincoln's slate was clear and he was off for the long promised visit—gladly, voluntarily and alone—not "car-

¹³ Election returns found by Mr. Paul Angle, Secretary of the Lincoln Centennial Association.



MR. AND MRS. JOSHUA F. SPEED

ried off" nor "removed by," nor "induced to accompany," a guardian friend.

We know that he was sincerely welcomed by the Speed family. Excepting (at most) some days of January, he had been "as usual" to the Springfield folk all the intervening months and it isn't reasonable that he should become shrouded in gloom on his arrival at his friend's home; or that he should accept their cheerful hospitality with no reciprocal cheerfulness, but retire within and by himself to "almost contemplate suicide" (I had to split the infinitive!), and to compose lines on the gloomy subject; worst of all—send them to the home paper for publication!

We know that he went frequently with his friend to call on "black-eyed Fanny" at Lexington to whom Mr. Speed was paying court and who later became his wife; he went often—daily, we are told—to the law office at Louisville of James Speed, another son of the family, of whom Lincoln formed so high an opinion that twenty-three years later he brought him into his official family at Washington as Attorney General.

"He read my books, talked with me about his life, his reading, his studies, his aspirations"—so Mr. Herndon was told when in 1866 he questioned James Speed concerning Lincoln's visit. The direction which Mr. Herndon gave the interview is indicated when he naively states that "Mr. Speed discredits *the thought that Lincoln was insane at the time* although he understood he was saddened and melancholy over an unfortunate love affair."

Whose "thought?"

Would Mr. Herndon have dared during Lincoln's life-time to question his sanity at any given period whatsoever?

The visit was soon ended and accompanied by Joshua Speed, Lincoln was back in Illinois by the third week in September. After stopping but "one day in Springfield" he started out on "this tedious circuit," as he wrote on the 27th from Bloomington to Miss Mary Speed. He had decided that she should be the one to receive what must be a "dull and silly letter * * * as you and I were something of cronies while I was at Farmington and I was once under the necessity of shutting you up in a room to prevent your committing an assault and battery upon me."

This letter which is not much above Lincoln's rating of it, nevertheless possesses that most essential quality—reliability. It shows a transparent frankness and a desire to draw within its circumference everyone and everything that should be mentioned. If Lincoln brought abject gloom into the Speed household we ought to find some intimation of it here in a word of regret for their discomfort, or of gratitude for their forbearance. Undoubtedly he had hours of depression. He had always had them—a heritage from his years in the Indiana lowlands or the product of some intermittent spiritual fever—or both. The course he had taken in his relationship with Mary Todd must have been a thorn in the flesh of which he was never for long unconscious. If he had engaged himself to the girl in haste it was only just that the severance of relations should give him many miserable hours. But it is easy to read between the lines of his letter that he had given as well as received the satisfactions of hearty fellowship.

The letter is painfully candid at times: as when Lincoln requests Mary Speed to tell her mother that he hadn't taken her present of a Bible with him on the circuit! "But I intend to read it regularly when I return home"—he adds. "I doubt not that it is really, as she says, the best cure for the blues, could one but take it according to the truth." Concerning Joshua's sweetheart he writes: "There is but one thing about her that I would have otherwise than it is; that is—something of a tendency to melancholy. This, let it be observed, is a misfortune not a fault."

We do not know the date of Lincoln's arrival at his friend's home nor that of leaving it but his letter helps us to determine quite definitely the latter date. "We got on board the steam-boat Lebanon in the locks of the canal about 12 o'clock M. of the day we left, and reached St. Louis the next Monday at 8 P. M." Sandbars caused the "vexatious delays." * * * He recalls a certain trip which he made to the city while at Farmington to have a tooth extracted and making a failure of it. "Well that same old tooth got to paining me so much that about a week since I had it torn out. * * * When we left Miss Fanny Henning was owing you a visit, as I understood. Has she paid it yet?"

All this shows that while Lincoln was writing on the 27th of September it was two weeks, or nearly so, since he left Farmington. And his frequently quoted excuse for not accepting his friend's invitation to visit there the following summer (but quoted for a far different purpose) contains the most conclusive proof of the actual brevity of his 1841 visit: "I do not think I can come to Kentucky this season (he wrote in July, 1842). I am so poor and make so little headway in the world that I drop back *in a month of idleness* as much as I gain in a year's sowing."

If Lincoln had spent several months or—let us say—all of two months away from his work, does it seem likely that he would charge the loss resulting from such an absence to "*a month of idleness*"? He doubtless chose the most advantageous time for his Kentucky visit but he evidently felt that he had fallen back by his "month of idleness" and could not afford the luxury the next year.

No further proof is needed to show that Lincoln's stay in Kentucky—brief, at most—was the visit of one friend at the home of another, and not a sojourn of a half-year or more in a quasi-sanitarium "where he was nursed back to mental life."

In the light of that proof as to the actual brevity of the visit, we read with mingled feelings in Joshua Speed's reminiscences of Lincoln that "in early summer of 1841 Mr. Lincoln came to Kentucky and spent several months at Farmington, the home of my mother, near the city."¹⁴ The inexcusable errors in that statement, as well as numerous other errors which mar his text and lessen its value, show that Mr. Speed's testimony concerning events which had taken place twenty-five or thirty years earlier should not be accepted unquestioningly. If the weeks of Lincoln's visit were magnified, in retrospect, into "several months," what assurance have we that a like exaggeration is not to be found in all that he recounts of the year 1841?

Carl Sandburg gives us the latest and most novel version of the historic visit. He follows the beaten path of fifty years in that he has Lincoln leave Springfield with Mr. Speed after the Legislature adjourned.

¹⁴ This may have been the source of Prof. Stephenson's selection of "June" (in the "Autobiography"), as the time of Lincoln's going to Kentucky.

The poet tells us that "as the red bird, the honeysuckle and clambering springtime roses of Kentucky came out, the lost Lincoln struggled to come back" (from what, we are left to surmise).

If Lincoln were in such desperate case that he should be described as "lost" he could have, it would seem, only a slow recovery; but after telling us that "slowly he came back" (to what, we are left to surmise), the poet effects a quick recovery for him, for he says that "in June Lincoln was in Springfield handling the cases of two clients accused of murder." Verily Lincoln was there, so engaged, and otherwise, because he hadn't been away from the State!

Mr. Sandberg then purports to quote the end of the long letter which Lincoln wrote Mr. Speed on June 19th, describing the abortive murder case, but he omits—naturally!—the climax of the letter: "I stick to my promise to come to Louisville"(!)

Having moved forward Lincoln's August-September visit to the spring months he makes Lincoln's really prompt "bread and butter" letter of September 27th appear to be written more than three months after leaving his friend's home!

Just why Mr. Herndon's memory "stalled" when he came to the year 1841 is somewhat of a mystery; and why he failed to consult the Lincoln-Speed letters of that year, copies of which were in his possession and which he had supplied for the Lamon work; and why he failed to examine court records which could be seen without leaving his home town—are all mysteries. Yet he "personally visited every foot of ground that Lincoln ever trod"—Mr. Beveridge tells us.

In addition to the glaring injustice involved in alleging that Lincoln was taken away from his field of activity early in the year because of his mental condition, the actual time of Lincoln's return home after his brief visit (about the 20th of September) is delayed—in effect—by Mr. Herndon's use of an indefinite expression:—"In the fall he and Speed returned to Springfield."

And Lincoln's "one day in Springfield" then off "on this tedious circuit" is essentially unlike Mr. Herndon's description of his return:—"Lincoln again applied himself to the law. He re-entered the practice, after the long hiatus of rest, with renewed vigor."

(I should like to say parenthetically that if Lincoln were Judge Logan's partner *in absentia* since April 14th—for are we not assured that he was carried off after the Legislature adjourned?—we should expect him upon his return, to settle down without further delay to that drill in legal procedure under Judge Logan's tutelage of which we are so often told. But apparently at this time Lincoln takes counsel of no one, but comes and goes again, as seems best to himself alone).

Upon his return home Lincoln found that he was so generally talked of as his party's candidate for Governor that he was obliged indirectly to take notice of it. Simeon Francis states rather effusively in the *Journal* that "Mr. Lincoln's talents and services endear him to the Whig party; but we do not believe he desires the nomination. * * * The office of Governor which would of necessity interfere with the practice of his profession, would poorly compensate him for the loss of four of the best years of his life."

It is wildly improbable if Lincoln went away—or more unlikely still, if he were taken away—to recover from some mental derangement, that he should find such a condition awaiting him upon his return.

In every instance the writers who accept Mr. Herndon's story of Lincoln's breakdown (with more or less reservations), accept also his story of the prolonged inactivity needed to restore Lincoln's mental balance. I have shown from records which no one will question, that there was no such period of inactivity. Logically, therefore, could there have been such a breakdown? However disturbing the experience through which Lincoln passed on the first day of the year and however depressing the consequences, *he kept at his post of duty and his mental integrity was not then, or ever, consistently questioned.*

We have noted that Joshua Speed came back with Lincoln to Springfield in September. As "forebodings," the like of which had been harrowing Lincoln intermittently for nearly a year, took possession of poor Mr. Speed from the time of his engagement early in September, it is a fair inference that he came away to conceal them and their cause from his sweetheart. He remained with Lincoln till the New Year and we can imagine those two serious men—each doubtful of the adequacy of his love for his Mary or Fanny, but each quite sure

that the other's love for the woman of his choice was in reality all sufficient—alternately chiding and encouraging each other.

The furies pursued Joshua Speed even to the altar but owing to his friend's ministering letters they were prevented from getting a strangle hold. "If you went through the ceremony calmly or without attracting attention you are safe," was one rare bit of encouragement offered the bridegroom. And the exhortation—"still let me urge you, as I have ever done, to remember *in the depth and even agony of despondency, that very shortly you are to feel better again,*"—came out of the fullness of his own knowledge. Mr. Speed's letter of the day after his marriage was a cry from the depths but Lincoln could extract some balm from it to apply to his friend's harried soul and even to his own: "I opened the letter with intense anxiety and trepidation; so much so, that although it turned out better than I expected, I have hardly yet, at a distance of ten hours, become calm. I tell you, Speed, our forebodings (for which you and I are peculiar) are all the worst sort of nonsense.—It is perfectly clear both from its tone and handwriting that you were much happier, or, if you think the term preferable, less miserable, when you wrote it, than when you wrote the last one before. * * * You say that something indescribably horrible and alarming still haunts you. You will not say that three months from now, I will venture."

To his friend's expression of fear that the Elysium of which he had dreamed is never to be realized, Lincoln rejoins: "Well, if it shall not, I dare swear it will not be the fault of her who is now your wife." And then the fear that has been tugging at his own heart for more than a year comes to the surface. "I now have no doubt that it is the peculiar misfortune of both you and me to dream dreams of Elysium far exceeding all that anything earthly can realize."

All this was written by Lincoln late in February. As the days passed he may often have warned himself, as he had warned his friend more than once, that it might be months before the latter attained an assurance of happiness. And then one day toward the end of March the eagerly awaited, yet dreaded, revelation of the next stage in his friend's soul drama reached him. Lincoln waited "three or

four days" before answering it; perhaps he needed that long to "become calm," as his friend's latest letter far exceeded his preceding one in exciting contents.

"It cannot be told how it now thrills me with joy (Lincoln responded) to hear you say you are far happier than you ever expected to be. * * * I am not going beyond the truth when I tell you that the short space it took me to read your last letter gave me more pleasure than the total sum of all I have enjoyed since that fatal 1st of January, 1841. Since then, it seems to me I should have been entirely happy, but for the never-absent idea that there is one still unhappy whom I have contributed to make so. That still kills my soul. I cannot but reproach myself for even wishing to be happy while she is otherwise."

Mr. Speed is sure that he owes his happiness to his friend and he longs to perform a like service for him. But Lincoln dares not take any forward step. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord, is my text just now," he writes. "Whatever he designs, he will do for me yet. * * * I believe now that had you understood my case at the time as well as I understood yours afterward, by the aid you would have given me I should have sailed through clear, but that does not afford me sufficient confidence to begin that or the like of that again."

It was to this misunderstanding of Lincoln—even by his nearest of friends—and to the crude and bungling efforts to help him, that can be traced some of the exaggerations concerning the early days of 1841.

If Lincoln and his friend could have changed places—Mr. Speed rising to an eminence where every word and act assumed importance, while Lincoln remained the private citizen whose love affairs no one cared about except as they touched the life of his illustrious friend—in such a situation, with a Boswell as energetic as Mr. Herndon, the "gloom" which could have been pictured in Mr. Speed's case would have made Lincoln's own particular "gloom" appear like brightness.

Early in October, in the last of this series of letters, Lincoln asks a direct question of his friend and begs an immediate answer as he is "impatient to know." Joshua

Speed's reply must have done much to strengthen his almost persuaded friend to become altogether such as himself, for Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married on November fourth.

Every reference to Mary Todd in these letters, as well as his every other authentic reference to her, precludes the possibility that Lincoln ever slightly alluded to her. For this reason, and because Lincoln was what he was, Herndon's story of his answer to a question which Mr. Butler's boy, Speed, asked him as he was leaving their home for his wedding, is beyond credence.

Gamaliel Bradford, in his "portrait" of Mrs. Lincoln repeats the story. He jestingly contrasts Herndon's "rather fiendish satisfaction" in relating it with "innocent Mr. Rankin's" utter rejection of it. Though Mr. Bradford warns his readers at the outset not to believe implicitly anything he writes about Mrs. Lincoln because he believes very little of it himself, yet he leaves the impression that he accepts the incident and is willing to add the weight of his name to the perpetuation of it.

The tendency of most writers—when Lincoln is their theme—to let their pens run away with them does not entirely escape Mr. Bradford. In his haste he makes Mr. Speed who was married in February (with charming insouciance Mr. Bradford places it later), the proud father of the child who questioned Lincoln the evening of his marriage in the following November!

But Mr. Bradford gravely misreads Lincoln's famous letter of March 27, 1842, in which our title appears, when he states that Lincoln wrote Mr. Speed that *since breaking his engagement* (presumably on January first, 1841) he should have been entirely happy but for one never-absent thought; whereas Lincoln's meaning—quite plainly expressed—is that *since receiving his friend's last letter three or four days before*, he should have been entirely happy but for one never-absent thought that he had contributed to another's unhappiness.

With the fictitious reply to the Butler child, as related by Mr. Herndon, should be classed Lamon's version of Lincoln's announcement to his friend, James Matheny, of his approach-

ing marriage. Great as Mary Todd's faults undoubtedly were (she has received double for them all at the hands of her critics), Lincoln would not have deserved the constancy with which she dowered him if the imputed words came from his lips. We cannot believe it of him. No serious student of to-day desires to have Lincoln's faults concealed or minimized but he refuses to accept impossible tales as "history."

One of Lincoln's few references to his marriage appears in a letter to a friendly client, dated November 11th, 1842, in which he acknowledges the receipt of money sent him by his client a month earlier, but which through Judge Logan's oversight did not reach Lincoln's hand till—as he writes—"just an hour before I took a wife. * * * Nothing new here except my marriage, which to me is a matter of profound wonder."

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton in his brilliant *apologia* of Mr. Herndon accepts what he calls Herndon's "record" of January first, 1841, that "Lincoln failed to appear on his wedding night and for the second time walked on the verge of insanity." But Dr. Newton quite outdoes Mr. Herndon when he says that "Lincoln always referred to his wedding day as the 'fatal first of January'."

As Mr. Lincoln was married but once—November 4th, 1842—he could not refer to any other date than that as his wedding day, and it is inconceivable that he ever made a jest of the earlier date. Once only, in a letter of unrestrained intimacy he used the expression, but never again—so far as we know—did he refer to the "fatal first of January, 1841."

One effect of the breach between Lincoln and Mary Todd which followed that January first, was the revelation to the girl that her heart was irrevocably in his keeping, for no other explanation—it seems to me—can account for her later course. Had it been otherwise, she would have parted with slight regret from a faint-hearted lover and would soon have been absorbed in other interests. Not that Mary Todd wore her heart on her sleeve, but she evidently decided with herself—withstanding their seeming unfitness to each other—that "Here by God's Rood is the one man for me!" and with that decision went her way. She bore their separation bravely. When at last Lincoln felt sure of himself she was willing and

ready to give herself to him. She never swerved from loyalty and devotion to her husband. His death and the manner of it was an ever devastating grief to her. Having loved Abraham Lincoln, she loved him to the end.

**MR. LINCOLN'S ATTENDANCE IN THE LEGISLATURE,
1840-1841**

Tuesday, November 24, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, November 25, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, November 26, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, November 27, 1840.....	
Saturday, November 28, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, November 29, 1840.....	No session
Monday, November 30, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, December 1, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, December 2, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, December 3, 1840.....	
Friday, December 4, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, December 5, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Adjournment.	
Second Session, December 7, 1840. Adjourned March 1, 1841.	
Monday, December 7, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, December 8, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, December 9, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, December 10, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, December 11, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, December 12, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, December 13, 1840.....	No session
Monday, December 14, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, December 15, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, December 16, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, December 17, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, December 18, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, December 19, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, December 20, 1840.....	No session
Monday, December 21, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, December 22, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, December 23, 1840.....	
Thursday, December 24, 1840.....	
Friday, December 25, 1840.....	No quorum, Session adjourned

Saturday, December 26, 1840.....	No quorum, Session adjourned
Sunday, December 27, 1840.....	No session
Monday, December 28, 1840.....	
Tuesday, December 29, 1840.....	
Wednesday, December 30, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, December 31, 1840.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, January 1, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, January 2, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, January 3, 1841.....	No session
Monday, January 4, 1841.....	
Tuesday, January 5, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, January 6, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, January 7, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, January 8, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, January 9, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, January 10, 1841.....	No session
Monday, January 11, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, January 12, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, January 13, 1841.....	
Thursday, January 14, 1841.....	
Friday, January 15, 1841.....	
Saturday, January 16, 1841.....	
Sunday, January 17, 1841.....	No session
Monday, January 18, 1841.....	
Tuesday, January 19, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln $\frac{1}{2}$ day present
Wednesday, January 20, 1841.....	
Thursday, January 21, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, January 22, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, January 23, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, January 24, 1841.....	No session
Monday, January 25, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, January 26, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, January 27, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, January 28, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, January 29, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, January 30, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, January 31, 1841.....	No session
Monday, February 1, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, February 2, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, February 3, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present

Thursday, February 4, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, February 5, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, February 6, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, February 7, 1841.....	No session
Monday, February 8, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, February 9, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, February 10, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday February 11, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, February 12, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, February 13, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, February 14, 1841.....	No session
Monday, February 15, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, February 16, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, February 17, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, February 18, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, February 19, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, February 20, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday, February 21, 1841.....	No session
Monday, February 22, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Tuesday, February 23, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Wednesday, February 24, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Thursday, February 25, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Friday, February 26, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Saturday, February 27, 1841.....	Mr. Lincoln present
Sunday February 28, 1841.....	No session
Monday, March 1, 1841.....	Adjourned Sine die

THE BURNING OF SAUK-E-NUK*

The Westernmost Battle of the Revolution.

By Rev. J. E. Cummings

PRESIDENT COLONEL JOHN MONTGOMERY CHAPTER SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The work of Colonel John Montgomery, after whom our chapter is named, and his burning of Sauk-E-Nuk is a matter of dispute. It will therefore be necessary to examine the evidence and see whether Colonel John actually made the history, or whether it was invented by would-be historians.

A brief history of the Rock river region is needed as a preface to what is to follow. Ferdinand De-Soto discovered the Mississippi in 1541, ascending as far as Memphis, Tenn. Based on this discovery, Spain claimed the whole Mississippi valley. Illinois was shown on the early Spanish maps as a part of Florida. In 1673 Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette were sent by the intendant of New France (Canada) down the Wisconsin to discover the Mississippi. They floated down as far as the site of Helena, Ark., and returned up the Illinois, and then by portage to Lake Michigan.

In 1680 Cavalier de LaSalle erected Fort Creve Coeur near the site of the present Peoria, and Illinois became a French colony. In 1763, at the close of the French and Indian war, Illinois became British territory.

The Rock river region underwent a change of inhabitants. The mounds near the Watch Tower are the work of the Mound builders. In the early part of the 17th century this region was the hunting ground of the Illini or Illinois. There was a confederation of tribes of the great Algonquin stock, the Ta-

*On July 16, 1926, the Colonel John Montgomery Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution unveiled and dedicated a marker in the south part of Rock Island, bearing the following inscription:

Site of Sauk-E-Nuk

Sac Village Burned by Colonel John Montgomery, July, 1780

Westernmost Battle of the Revolution

Marked July 16, 1926, by the Colonel John Montgomery Chapter of the
Sons of the American Revolution

maroas, Michigamies, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorias and Mascoutins. Marquette speaks of meeting the Illini when he landed near the mouth of the Des Moines river, and also on the Illinois river. About 1680 the Sacs and Foxes, being driven from their home on the St. Lawrence, entered northern Illinois, and in 1722 came to the mouth of Rock river. The Sacs settled at Sauk-E-Nuk or "Sac village," and the Foxes where Davenport and Princeton, Iowa, are now located. Sauk-E-Nuk was the home of the Sacs until it was destroyed in May, 1831, during the Black Hawk war.

Here for 109 years they had dwelt continuously, probably the longest period of any Indian village. The population is given by different writers from 3000 to 11,000, and it was, perhaps, the largest Indian town in America. It is described differently. One says "in the shape of a right angle." Others say "laid out with streets and squares like a modern city." More probably the Sac wigwams or houses were built facing Rock river from the Watch Tower bluff nearly to where the river enters the Mississippi.

The wigwams were from 16 to 18 feet wide and in various lengths up to 60 feet. The council house was 20x60. The wigwams were built by setting posts in the ground, siding them with elm bark, and roofing with the same material. This made comfortable summer houses. Their wigwams for winter use on their hunting trips were made of flags woven into matting which could be rolled up and carried on one horse. The frame was made of sharpened poles stuck in the ground, and bent so as to form a circle ten to twelve feet in diameter. A small hole was left in the center as an outlet for the smoke. A noted traveler of about this time said "Draw a circle 35 miles in diameter around this point, and you have the handsomest and most delightful spot, of the same size, on the globe." No wonder the Sacs loved Sauk-E-Nuk.

There was conflict in the matter of colonial charters. Virginia claimed all lands from the panhandle of West Virginia, and from its southern boundary to the Pacific ocean, but since Spain claimed all that was west of the Mississippi, this was interpreted to mean to the Mississippi. The northern line was the 41st parallel near the present site of Keithsburg, Ill., on the Mississippi. New York claimed part of Illinois by cession from the Iroquois. This claim was not considered good.

Connecticut claimed from the eastern Ohio line between the 41st and 42nd parallels to the Mississippi. Later she ceded all but the western reserve in Ohio. Massachusetts claimed north of the 42nd parallel and later Virginia claimed all of Illinois by right of conquest, as will be shown in this paper. The Rock River region has thus in succession been claimed by Florida, Connecticut, New York and Virginia. Virginia ceded her rights to the United States in 1784, and Connecticut in 1786, and all lands north of the Ohio river were formed into the Northwest territory by the ordinance of 1787.

At the beginning of the Revolution, Illinois belonged to England. Virginia was determined to take it, and Governor Patrick Henry sent Colonel George Rogers Clark to take it. He gave him two sets of instructions. There was one set of open instructions to protect the settlers in Kentucky, and there was a set of secret instructions to take Indiana and Illinois. Colonel Clark tells of his capture of Fort Vincennes in a letter written from Kaskaskia. (See Dillon's History of Indiana, pages 127-184.) By October, 1778, the military occupation of Illinois was complete. The Virginia legislature constituted it as the county of Illinois, state of Virginia.

While Colonel Clark was enroute to Illinois in 1778, at Corn Island, he received an important addition to his little army in the person of Captain John Montgomery and twenty volunteers from Kentucky, which was then a part of Virginia. Montgomery is described as an "Irishman full of fight."

In the fall of 1778 Clark was promoted to a full colonelcy, and Montgomery was made lieutenant colonel and commander of Virginia troops in the county of Illinois.

There is a reference to Montgomery in the letter of Joseph Bowman to Colonel Clark (Draper Manuscripts). (The original spelling is reproduced here):

"Kahous, May 28, 1779.

"Greatest satisfaction to hear of the arrival of Colonel Montgomery and his success that I can now rest contentedly with regard to having success in our intended expedition. One old saying, everything happens for the best. Had Col. Montgomery arrived sooner he would perhaps have been expensive in regard to provisions."

The winter of 1779 and 1780 was very severe. Montgomery's troops were quartered in three French villages,

Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cahokia. Colonel Clark had gone to Iron Mines, near the mouth of the Ohio, where he was building Fort Jefferson. Montgomery's troops suffered much and exhausted the means of both Colonel Montgomery and Virginia.

On Oct. 5, 1779, Montgomery wrote to Colonel Clark (Draper's Manuscripts 45J78). (Original wording follows): "Since receiving your letter have made a second trial in regards of laying up a sufficient quantity of provisions, but it seems to no effect as against the reports to me that themselves and the negroes is naked and without. I can supply them goods and peltry. It will be out of their power to supply me more than half enuf to Supply the Earmy. But, Sir, as you inform me that you have the disposing of the Goods and peltry that Cole Rogers tuck up at the Falls if you thought proper to send me the quantity of dear skins, with what peltry I have got from Col. Todd I think it will be in my power to furnish a quantity sufficient to supply a thousand men six months. If you don't think proper to send them, send me particular Orders in regard to teaking by force, and your orders shall be puntley obed."

There is another letter of Montgomery written in September, 1779. (Draper's Manuscripts 49J74): "I cant tell what to do in Regard to clothing for the Soldiers. The goods you wrote to me is gone, and I would be glad that if it is in your power to send me a Relefe to me for the Soldiers if is onley As Much as make the a little Jump Jacote and a pear of overals might scuffle threw."

Valley Forge has nothing on Montgomery, and the soldiers can not be blamed if they appropriated chickens and other things as did Sherman's army.

Early in 1780, Clark, who had now become a general decided to concentrate his troops at Fort Jefferson. He recalled the soldiers from Vincennes and ordered Montgomery to retire most of his troops from Illinois. Governor Patrick Henry having written Colonel Clark that it would be necessary to withdraw as many troops as possible from north of the Ohio or "you need expect no help or supplies from the state." (Draper, 29J14.)

Meanwhile England decided to recover the Illinois territory. Spain had declared war on England in 1779. England

decided to attack the Spanish settlements west of the Mississippi and then recover the French settlements in Illinois. There were three lines of attack. Troops were to be sent up the Mississippi under Colonel Campbell. Troops were to be sent from Detroit to retake Vincennes, and an expedition of Indians was to be sent down the Mississippi to St. Genevieve and Pancour (now St. Louis) and thence to the French town of Cahokia. Our interest is in this expedition. Had these ventures been successful, Illinois would now be a part of Canada. This shows the importance of the work of Clark and Montgomery and their final success with the resources at their command makes their work as important as that of any other army.

According to a letter written by Patrick Sinclair, Lieutenant-governor of Michilimackinac, to General Haldimand, the movement of the Indians consisted of two streams. One, led by Charles de Langlade, assembled near where Chicago now is and went down the Illinois river. The other, led by Mr. Hesse, a British trader, assembled 750 strong at Prairie du Chien and floated down the Mississippi. The Indians were Menominees, Sioux, and Winnebagoes. These were joined by the Sacs and Foxes at the Rock river village. This was in May, 1780.

The inhabitants of Cahokia issued an appeal for help to Clark. (Missouri Historical Collections, Vol. II, page 41; published by Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.) "We are on the eve of being attacked in our village by a considerable number of savages, and will not be able to work and cultivate our fields if we do not have prompt succor. We take the liberty of addressing ourselves to you on account of our confidence and hope that we have in your benevolence and affection. That you will work hand in hand with us and secure peace and repose, we will not cease making our prayers to heaven for your preservation and prosperity."

Meanwhile, Colonel Montgomery was not idle. Learning of the approach of the army, being an "Irishman full of fight," he set about fortifying Cahokia and got in touch with the Spanish commander at Pancour (St. Louis), and sent for General Clark. Clark arrived the night before the battle of Pancour, May 26, 1780. The Indians attacked and killed

60, but failed to take the town. Next day, May 27, they crossed the river and attacked Cahokia and again failed. The failure of this attack was attributed by the English to the treachery of Calve and Ducharme, who were partners in trade and interpreters for the English among the Saukees and Renards (Sacs and Foxes), and who preferred "a little underhand commerce in that country" to the promise of advantage "of the trade the British agents held out to them" on the Missouri provided they would gain and garrison the Spanish-Illinois country, Sinclair complains. Calve and Lecroixal, though in British employ, sent one Provencal, equipped with goods to the Spanish country to winter there and "made a sham attack on St. Louis." (Wisconsin Historical Collections, pages 158-161.) Some claim that Clark assisted at the defense of St. Louis.

According to the "Travels of the Duke Saxe Weimer," Cerre, a most intelligent man, says: "I have no recollection of it," and in 1828 Mr. Chouteau does not mention it to the duke.

DeLeyba, the Spanish commandant, may have sent one Gratiotto to ask Clark for help. Montgomery does not mention that either Clark or himself was in St. Louis but he does say of Clark, "Luckily he joined him at Cahos (Cahokia) in time enough to save the country as the enemy appeared within 24 hours after his arrival," and adds that the Indians, "doing some mischief on the Spanish shore," returned, and that the mischief might have been prevented if the high winds had not kept the signals from being heard. Peck's Gazetteer, pages 220-225, says "Clark sent 200 gallant men to the ferry opposite St. Louis and this disconcerted the Indians and caused them to retire after killing 60 and taking 30 captives."

On June 4, 1780, Clark returned to Fort Jefferson, giving orders to Colonel Montgomery to follow the enemy up the Illinois to where Peoria now is, and then cross the country and attack the Sac and Fox villages at Rock river. This brings us to the burning of Sauk-E-Nuk, the westernmost battle of the Revolution.

Practically no mention has been made of this, and some question the location. I give some of the evidence I have collected that leads me to believe it to be the place.

In Colonel Pike's "Sources of the Mississippi," appendix to Part I, page 43, in his account of a trip up the Mississippi in 1805, referring to the Sac town at the mouth of the Rock river, he says that James Aird, a British trader who located at Prairie du Chien in 1778, made semi-annual visits to Credit island near the mouth of Rock river, where he gave credit to the Sacs and Foxes. Colonel Pike says, "Aird said this town was burned in the year 1781 or 1782 by about 300 Americans, although the Indians had assembled 700 warriors to give them battle." This fixes Sauk-E-Nuk as the place.

Montgomery does not give an extended account of the expedition. His army consisted of 100 Spaniards from St. Louis, 100 French from Cahokia, and 150 Americans. The French had been promised that the expedition would go on up to Prairie du Chien, where they could loot the trading store. In this they were disappointed and made complaint as follows: (Draper 28 J 3): "Colonel Clark, affecting always to desire our public welfare and under pretext of avenging us soon formed with us and conjointly with the Spaniards a party of more than three hundred men to go and attack in their own village the savages who came to our homes to harass us, and after substituting Colonel Montgomery in his place, soon left us. It is well to explain to you, sir, that the Virginians who never employed any principle of economy, have been the cause by their lack of management and bad conduct of the non-success of our glorious projects, which have failed through their fault; for the savages abandoned their nearest villages where we have been, and we were forced to stop and not push further, since we had almost no provisions, powder and balls which the Virginians had undertaken to furnish us."

This failure was evidently the failure to go up and loot Prairie du Chien, but this is not credited, for being short of provisions, they returned via Peoria to Cahokia, reaching there, according to Cahokia records, on July 28, 1780, thus fixing the date of the burning of Sauk-E-Nuk as being between June 4 and July 28, 1780. The failure to loot Prairie du Chien prompted the following charge by the French of Cahokia (Ill. Historical Collections II-XCV): "Montgomery went down the river to New Orleans, leaving a bad name behind him, even among the Americans, on account of his extravagance

and dishonesty. He did not add to his reputation by deserting his wife for an infamous woman he took with him." In Kaskaskia Records, page 474, Father De La Valiniene says on Aug. 25, 1787, "Easily prove that Montgomery, Rogers and Dodge were three robbers and thieves."

In answer to the above I submit the copy of a letter written by Montgomery to George Webb of Richmond, Va., dated April 23, 1782, (Virginia State Library, and also found in Chicago Historical Collections Vol. 4, page 351, Mason's John Todd papers): "Agreeable to your request I have looked over my receipts and find only two receipts for Bills of Exchange drawn on Oliver Pollick, and one on Mr. Levang * * * and two on the treasury of Virginia * * * in all, between eight and nine thousand, at which time the trupe must either have avacuated at risk of starving on the journey. If I had not made that purchase Another in favor of Mr. Molost for upwards of \$3000, the exact sum I cant certify by the Reason I had the misfortune to lose by being oversit in the Mascept. Reason for the Molost Bill I was ordered to go on an expedition to Opee (Peoria) one hundred and forty leagues by order of Gen. Clark where I was obliged to purchase botes and provisions for three hundred and fifty men and I could not git them on any other terms. You may think hard of the Bill being so high. But notwithstanding the sum we were compelled to eate our horses on our return after fasting five days which I cherefully did in behalf of my country. Had I mad a fortin in the time the people mout have had reason to suspected me. But on the contreary I have spent one or at least my all. But I am hoping to Live a poor and priveat life afterwards. It is now fore years almost that I have not received a shilling from the government. Notwithstanding I advance every shilling I had and straned my Credit till it Become Shred Bear Rather than draw Bills on the State. Still in hopes some fund be sent to deport the trupes. * * * This I certify to be a trew state of matter and if anything Else appears it must be conterfit."

This letter it would seem clears Montgomery of dishonesty.

A letter in Virginia State Papers, Vol. III, pages 442-444 is from Colonel Montgomery to the honorable board of com-

missioners for the settlement of western accounts, and dated Feb. 22, 1783. It is as follows: "In the spring of 1780 we were threatened with an invasion. General Clark being informed of it hurried his departure with a small body of troops to the Falls of the mouth of the Ohio where he received other expresses from the Spanish commandant and myself. Luckily he joined me at Cohos in time enough to save the country from Impending ruin as the enemy appeared in great force within twenty-four hours after his arroyal. Finding that they were likely to be disappointed in their Design they retired after doing some mischief on the Spanish shore which would have been prevented if unfortunately the high winds had not prevented the signals being heard. In a few days a number of prisoners and disarters left the enemy confirming the report that nearly a thousand British and Indian troops were on their march to the Kentucky country with a train of artillery, and the general knowing the situation of that country appeared to be alarmed and resolved to make an attempt to get there previous to their arrival. At the same time he thought it necessary that they, the enemy, who were retreating up the Illinois river, should be pursued so as to attack their Towns about the time they might have been disbanded, distress them and convince them that we would retaliate and perhaps prevent their joining the British emesaries again.

* * * After given me instructions he left Cohos the fourth of June with a small escort for the mouth of the Ohio on his rout to Kentucky. I immediately proceeded to the business I was order'd and marched 350 men to the Lake Opee on the Illinois river and from thence to Rock river, destroying the Towns and crops proposed, the enemy not daring to fight me as they had been disbanded and they could not raise sufficient force."

This is Montgomery's story. He does not give a detailed account for being a "fighting Irishman"; the details were unimportant so long as he was fighting. Aird, referring to above, says: "The Sacs had some 700 warriors to defend the town. It is probable they made only a feeble resistance." Black Hawk, who was a boy of about 12 at the time does not mention it in his autobiography. An Indian seldom mentions a defeat.

In Draper, 28 J, Captain Rogers one of Montgomery's captains in the Rock river expedition says: "In April 1780, proceeded to the Falls of the Ohio from Fort Pitt 670 miles; find orders to continue to Iron Banks of Mississippi 530 miles. Here I explore both sides of the Ohio by order of Gen. Clark to find eligible place to build fort. The general now received express informing him of intended invasion of village of Kahoki. I am ordered with my company for its protection where I arrived—200 miles. Soon besieged by a large force. On their raising the siege join our forces to those of the Spanish at St. Louis who had suffered much by said army and follow the enemy to their towns on rive de la Rouze (Rocke) distant 400 miles out and 400 miles in. We burn the town of Saux and Renards."

In Canadian Archives Series B, Vol. 97, part 2, page 389, Lieutenant Sinclair making a report of the failure of the St. Louis-Cahokia expedition says: "The first two Indian nations mentioned (Winnebagoes and Sioux) would have stormed the Spanish line if the Sacs and Outagamies (Foxes) under their treacherous leader Monsieur Calve had not fallen back so early as to give them the well founded suspicion they were between two fires."

In Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 7, 1873-1876, a footnote on page 170 quoting from "Voyages of an Interpreter" by J. Long, London, 1791, says: "What led to this expedition to rescue furs and peltries at Prairie du Chien may be briefly stated. Jean Marie Decharme in retaliation for supposed injuries he had received as a trader from the Spaniards in St. Louis led a large Indian expedition from Macinack in the spring of 1780 against the Spanish settlements on the upper Mississippi. In carrying out this enterprise some portion of his army, composed of Chippewas, Ottawas, Menominees and Winnebagoes got involved with Colonel Clark's American forces at Cahokia only four or five miles across from St. Louis. The result was that Clark not long after detached Colonel Montgomery with considerable force to chastise the Indians on the Illinois river."

In Missouri Historical Collections, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 46, it is stated: "Colonel Montgomery or some rebel officer is killed with a private of the rebel troops who wore a bayonet

marked 42nd regiment. Three Frenchmen whose scalps are brought in." They imagined that no others were killed at Cahokia. It is an error as to the killing of Montgomery.

Houck in his "History of Missouri" makes mention of Montgomery's connection with St. Louis.

Captain John Rogers says in Draper 36J22: "Clark directed Montgomery to march via Peoria against Sauk towns on Rock river and he burnt three of their towns and laid waste the country." This expedition returned to Cahokia on July 28, 1780, as Rogers writes from there.

In Draper 28J69, one Phineas Cox, applying for a pension, says he enlisted in July for 60 days. Inasmuch as Cox made his application some years later it is believed he meant June 1. No definite date can be given for the battle at Sauk-E-Nuk, but it must have taken place about the middle of July, 1780. Judge W. N. Gemmill of Chicago, says: "Montgomery proceeded to Rock Island, then apparently up the river to Prophetstown and possibly as far as Dixon."

These different quotations establish beyond a doubt that Montgomery led an expedition and burned towns on Rock river. The logical place, supported by tradition, is Sauk-E-Nuk and we are not making history but establishing it by marking Sauk-E-Nuk at this time. Since the campaign of which this battle was a part gave Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin to the Union, and this is the westernmost battle of the Revolution, we do ourselves honor in placing the marker.

In order to rescue from almost oblivion the Eponymist of our chapter, Colonel John Montgomery, a short sketch of his life is here given.

Colonel John Montgomery, the founder of Clarksville, Tennessee, and the Eponymist of Montgomery county, Tennessee, was born in Bottetourt county, Virginia, about 1738, of Irish descent. He was raised on a farm and had only a limited education. He was an officer in the Augusta county militia, and took part in the Sandy river expedition against the Indians under the command of Major Andrew Lewis in 1756. He was Justice of the Peace in Bottetourt county, from its organization, 1770, to its division in 1772, when he became Justice in Fincastle county, which office he held to 1776. He

was also a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety of Fincastle county.

Being brave, restless and adventurous, in company with Manser, Drake, Bledsoe and others, in 1771 he explored the Cumberland Valley. (Sumner's "South West Virginia," pp. 61, 108, 130, 242, 291. Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee," p. 105.)

He was one of the celebrated Longhunters of Kentucky who joined Colonel Christian's regiment in 1771 and took part in Point Pleasant campaign in Lord Dunmore's war.

When Governor Patrick Henry authorized Col. George Rogers Clark in 1777 to enlist seven companies of fifty men each to protect the frontiers west of the Blue Ridge, but really to undertake the conquest of the Northwest, Montgomery was at Holston, and he moved with such promptness that he was the first to enlist his company. He led them to the Falls of the Ohio, where he met Clark, May 27, 1778. Here, when the men learned that they were intended for service in Illinois, all but twenty deserted. With the rest, Captain Montgomery took part in the taking of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. Captain Montgomery then returned home with his men, carrying letters and verbal messages to the Governor. He was then promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and instructed to raise 300 men and rejoin Clark. This he succeeded in doing, coming down the Holston river.

Meantime the British Governor, General Hamilton, of Detroit, retook Vincennes, Dec. 17, 1778. He might have pushed forward and taken Clark, but waited until Spring when he expected the assistance of 500 Cherokee, Choctaw and other Indians. Before the arrival of Spring, Colonel Clark, after one of the most arduous marches in history, retook Vincennes, Feb. 25, 1779, and sent General Hamilton, known as the hair-buying General, a prisoner in charge of Colonel Montgomery.

In the Spring of 1779 the Chickamauga Indians invaded the frontiers of Holston. Colonel Evan Shelby, with 350 men, joined with the forces of Colonel Montgomery on his way back to Clark. They surprised and destroyed the Chickamauga towns. Colonel Montgomery then rejoined Clark at Kaskas-

kia, May 29, 1779. (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 1, p. 324 and Vol. 3, pp. 441-443.)

Montgomery was then ordered to Vincennes. Clark, now being made a General, ordered Colonel Montgomery to take command of the troops in Illinois, August 5, 1779. (American Historical Magazine, Vol. 7, p. 123.) While in command, occurred the battle recounted above.

After his return from the Rock River campaign, he started home via New Orleans, and according to charges took with him "an infamous woman," leaving his wife. On this account he incurred the displeasure of John Todd, (an ancestor of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln) the then virtual Governor of Illinois. Historians say he came out from under this cloud without giving particulars.

Before the Commission of Western Claims he cleared himself of the charges of dishonesty and was given a grant of 4500 acres in the Clark grant. A facsimile of the warrants read: Numbers 35, 40, 51, 143, 202, 239, 270, 293, and 351 acres in 141." Montgomery's receipt reads: "Received of William Clark the 7th of April, 1785, my certificate for 4500 acres of land in the Illinois grant. Also another certificate granted in favor of Sam Pickens for 100 acres and order of Wm. Pickens. John Montgomery."

On May 1, 1781, Montgomery finding no immediate passage to Virginia, returned to his command. He found the garrison at Fort Jefferson starving, with no money to purchase supplies, the credit of Virginia being long since exhausted. He was obliged to evacuate the fort, June 1, 1781. The erection of this fort had caused the Chickasaw invasion of the Cumberland in 1780, and the massacre of a large part of the inhabitants of Montgomery county. Its evacuation restored peace. He returned to the Falls of Ohio July 2, 1781, and found the garrison starving. At the conclusion of his military career he made the Cumberland settlements his home.

About this time he was charged with being the accomplice of James Colbert, a Scotchman who had married a Chickasaw woman and adopted the Indian mode of life, and had been conducting piratical expeditions against the Spanish on the Mississippi. This Montgomery denied. However,

the Governor of North Carolina caused his arrest. Later Montgomery was cleared.

In January, 1784, he founded the city of Clarksville, naming it for General Clark. He was a Justice of Tennessee county from 1788 till his death.

He commanded the territorial troops in the Nickajack campaign, destroying the towns of Nickajack and Running Water, breaking the power of the Chickamaugas. This ended Colonel Montgomery's military career.

In 1794 a party of Creek Indians began marauding along the Red river. After killing a number they moved into the vicinity of Eddyville. Colonel Montgomery and a party of friends were on a hunting expedition. They surprised his camp November 27, 1794. The whites retreated. One of the party, Colonel Hugh Tinnon, was impeded by a wound. He asked Montgomery not to leave him. With courage and devotion Montgomery kept between Tinnon and the Indians until a bullet pierced his knee. Seeing him disabled, the Indians rushed and killed him with knives.

John Rains who was on his way from Fort Massac, reached Eddyville the next day and met Julius Sanders, who, though wounded in four places, escaped. He said the last he saw of Montgomery, an Indian was stabbing him with a large knife. The next day Rains, accompanied by a son of Colonel Montgomery and others, found the body and buried it where a tree had been uprooted by a storm. Two years later when the state was named Tennessee, it is said at the suggestion of Andrew Jackson, Tennessee county was named "Montgomery" in his honor.

Montgomery's morals may have been neither better nor worse than the men of his day, but he was a fighter when fighters were needed. He belongs to the patriots of the Revolution. His name and heroic deeds should not be forgotten.

THE GENESIS OF OLD VERMILION

1826-1926.

By Clint Clay Tilton.

I.

THE DARKNESS OF THE NIGHT

The History of a County that was more than two centuries in the making cannot be written in a day, nor can the wondrous story be told as it should be in the limits of this paper.

It is a record of Romance, with tales of treachery, daring, suffering, poverty, self-denial, perseverance, patriotism and a concluding chapter, as it can be written in 1926, when Vermilion County, as a County, has officially reached the century mark, with a proper happy ending. Thriving cities and towns, happy homes and busy, contented citizens. And, through it all the thread of Romance that makes the historic scroll a gripping one.

There is Romance in the fact that over the land now embraced by Vermilion County have floated the flags of three nations. First, there was the banner of Imperial France, by right of discovery and exploration; next the flag of the haughty Briton, by right of conquest, and then there rippled in the breezes the emblem of our newly-confederated colonies, also by right of conquest for when George Rogers Clark and his little band of riflemen captured the British Fort at Post Vincennes in 1779, all this territory became a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia. And, according to some ancient Spanish records, discovered at St. Louis, a few years ago, it came dangerously near being under the emblem of a fourth nation, when a Spanish army, the only one ever to invade United States soil,—came here in 1781 from St. Louis and battled with the Kickapoos, who at that time had a town on the site of the old Salt Works. "Tis a story worth the telling." According to the old Spanish records, this foolhardy adventure was apparently a faint echo from far across the sea of a great

European quarrel, the war then being desperately waged by Spain against England. In this cause the isolated Spanish garrison at St. Louis,—the capital of New Spain, had boldly determined to bear their part by a foray against the British fort on the St. Joseph River, in the present state of Michigan. In January of that year a small band of adventurers, sixty-five in number, under command of Don Eugenie Peurre, Don Charles Tayon, second in rank, and Don Luis Chevalier, “a man well versed in the language of the Indians,” set out to capture the fort over which floated the hated British banner; sixty Indians from various tribes also were with the band. Four hundred miles and more of Indian-haunted plain and forest stretched between them and their destination, while at the end of the trail an enemy lurked behind fortress walls awaiting their approach, whose strength only could be conjectured. And they were heavily laden, too, with provisions, ammunition and merchandise, with which they hoped to buy their way through the lands of the savage tribes then in close alliance with England. This march, while possibly in no way intended at the time of its conception to involve the struggling eastern colonies, led directly across Illinois territory, which already had been won to the American cause by Clark’s border-men, and hence was an armed invasion. Since it was in the dead of winter the little band dared not attempt the more direct route to the point of attack, for no man might face the Grand Prairie in winter and hope to survive. Therefore, they followed the streams, to have the protection of the forests, and came in a northeasterly direction, until the “Salines of the Vermilion” were reached. Here, according to the old records, the “army” remained three days, two of which were taken in parleying with the Indians in an effort to have them acknowledge the sovereignty of the Spanish king. In this they were unsuccessful, and on the third day a battle was fought, in which the Spaniards were worsted and forced to withdraw. Several cannon balls of foreign manufacture, found embedded in the bluff near the old “Works” some years ago, undoubtedly were evidences of this battle. The little army retreated in a northeasterly direction, finally reached their destination and surprised and captured the British Fort, which they sacked and destroyed. Spring being at

hand, they retired to the portage of the Kankakee river, where boats were built, and they floated down the Kankakee, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers to St. Louis—and safety.

In the annals of Old Vermilion an Epic, but in Europe, far across the sea, but a Gesture in the Drama in which the fighting strength of two proud nations was in the cast!

But the Land of Vermilion, in the Chronicles of the Whites, is older than that. If we are to believe the old mildewed records that repose in vaults in France and in Montreal, which have to do with the story of Old Kaskaskia and old Fort de Chartres more than two hundred years have elapsed since the territory that now comprises Vermilion County felt the tread of the White Man. The Vermilion river was known to the French in the Sixteenth century, and a knowledge of the "Salines of the Vermilions" is referred to in French records as early as 1706. It was then on the old Detroit-Kaskaskia Trail and was the half-way stop of the hardy French peasants who journeyed from Detroit, overland, to their new home-to-be at Kaskaskia on the Father of Waters. Much of romantic interest clusters about the memory of this old time track from Detroit to Kaskaskia across the wilderness. In these far-off days of French ascendancy, when Fort de Chartres was the center of French power in the great Mississippi valley, and the commandant of the Illinois country ruled as a little king, this trail through the old Salt Works witnessed many a gay and glittering cavalcade. Here passed fair maids and merry matrons of France, not a few in the ruffled petticoat and high-heeled shoes of fashion; beside them gallant soldiers rode with bow and smile, their lace-trimmed uniforms gorgeous in the sunshine. Courtiers of the French court, friends of the great Louis, travelled these sombre miles of wilderness, from Detroit through Vermilion county, to the mighty Mississippi, and stopped and rested on this historic spot—the half-way rest of the Detroit-Kaskaskia trail—while many an adventurer, his sole wealth the glittering sword at his side, pressed forward hopefully to his fate in the West. Troops, travel stained and weary, rested here, on their way to battle against the English outposts to the North.

Weird and uncanny the thought that this historic spot in Vermilion county had been a resting place for the weary

soldiers of fortune even before the footprints of Boone had rested in the land of Kentucky, and prior to the birth of William Henry Harrison, "Hero of Tippecanoe," or Gurdon Hubbard, whose "Trace," which began at Chicago and ended on the Wabash river, opposite Vincennes, with its principal post at Danville, had been given a place in the history of Illinois.

A Land of Romance, this County of Vermilion, in the State of Illinois.

Again in 1750 we have a reference to these "Salines" in Old Vermilion in the records in Montreal of the Jesuit Fathers, who, so say the writers, visited the "Salines" in that year and found the "largest Indian village within a six-day journey" or about 120 miles. It was a village of the Kickapoos and extended from a point west of the old "Salines" to within six to eight miles of where the Vermilion empties into the Wabash. It occupied both sides of the river and the natives showed an advanced state of civilization, some of them having rude cabins instead of wigwams and there were small patches of pumpkins and corn enclosed with brush fences, which indicated individual ownership.

Great fellows, these Jesuit Fathers, and it is just possible that the "prayer sticks" used by Keannekeuk, "the Kickapoo Prophet," born in this county in 1797, when he formulated his creed and established his church—Catholic in its weird ritual and Protestant in its tiresome sermons—may have been an echo handed down from the days when the holy fathers labored to save the souls of the heathens who dwelt on the banks of the Vermilion.

More Romance, but withal a wonderful theme over which the Dreamer may ponder. A Jesuit fanatic, a stolid Indian—and eighty years later here in Old Vermilion a new religion, a new creed and a church.

Fifty years and the dawn of a new century—and once more we have official records of the presence of the white man within the territory of Old Vermilion. This time it is in the form of an affidavit and is on file in the archives at Springfield. It was made by Joseph Barron, for many years Governor Harrison's interpreter in his dealings with the Indians, and in it he avers that he visited the "Salines of the Ver-

milion'' in 1801, and that at that time there was no evidence of recent occupancy of the region, and that the cabins were in decay and the corn fields were overgrown with weeds. He had heard of the salt springs in the tepees of the redmen to the North and came on a tour of investigation.

Romance? Yes—the Romance of Greed. And when Greed comes the Pioneer Settler cannot be far behind.

It was in 1812 when Old Vermilion again felt the tread of the white men. This was when Colonel Hopkin's Kentucky riflemen came through this section expecting to join and co-operate with Governor Edward's column, from Fort Russell, near Edwardsville, in an expedition against the Indians. Hopkin's band started from Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, came north through Edgar and Vermilion counties, thence northwest through Champaign and Ford. Livingston was penetrated as far as the town of Strawn, where the sight of distant raging prairie fires caused the soldiers to mutiny and retreat.

And two years later, according to the letter of Isaac Sodowsky, Polish refugee, who arrived in free America just in time to enlist and fight for his adopted home in the second war with England, was captured by the British and confined at Detroit, but escaped. In his journey from the prison pen to Kentucky, he passed through the prairies of Old Vermilion and was impressed with its beauties. The memory lingered and in 1828 he returned and purchased a farm. Here he reared a family and his bones now are dust in the old Butler Burial Ground, near Catlin.

More Romance in the story of the Pole, who so loved Liberty that he left his home and sailed the sea to come to America and battle in our second war for the right of self-government, and the freedom of the seas.

Four more years. 1818! Uncanny the thought for you who live in modern homes with electric lights, the telephone and daily mail, the radio and the newspaper, that in 1818, when Illinois was admitted to statehood, there was not a single white man within the boundaries of the present County of Vermilion, in the State of Illinois.

But Pause,—and Look—and Listen! The echo of the ax of the pioneer in Indiana comes on the breezes. The Trail

Blazer soon will be treking into view. 'Tis 1818 and Illinois is a State!

II.

THE BREAKING OF THE DAWN

Woman's love of personal adornment and man's craving for salt were the primary factors in the early settlement of Vermilion county. As the settlers gradually came westward from the towns and farms of the newly confederated colonies, situated along the Atlantic coast, it always was the blazed trail of the fur trader that they followed. While it is easy to associate the conquering of the wilderness with the idea that it was inspired by the religious zealot, anxious to carry the cross to the wigwam of the Indian, it always was the commercial adventurer who financed the operation and organized the caravans to bear the burdens of the priests. Close behind the cross, sometimes hiding in its shadow, came ruthless men with guns, and packs of trinkets and gewgaws, intent solely on stripping the savage of his pelts, either by force of arms or through the ancient and honorable art of barter. Thus it was that the Illinois country came to be known to the folks back east.

As early as 1800 cadets in the employ of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company had trafficked with the Indians of the Wabash country, as this section was known. In 1819 Gurdon Hubbard, who later was to become one of the real factors in the building of Danville, made his first trading trip to the site of our city, coming overland from the Bureau River post—now Hennepin—of the American company. The trip was made in January, and was most profitable.

It is easy to imagine that there was great excitement in the Piankeshaw town then located on the present site of Danville those January days when the white traders were here exchanging brilliant-hued blankets, gaudy calico and glittering beads for the spoil of their winter's trap. And then there was "fire water," too, that might be had in trade for the skin of the beaver. Truly a great day this, when the white traders came to town. It is easy to visualize the picture of the Indian belles flitting among the giant maple and oak trees that then covered the spot, vieing with one another in the display of their finery.

But time goes on apace. The winter blasts give way to the breezes of spring, followed by the warmth of summer—and then the shorter day and the twang in the air that gives to the maple foliage an autumn tint tell the red denizens whose tepees dot this spot that winter will come again. It is autumn in Old Vermilion. To be exact, it is September 22, 1819, and there is excitement in the village.

The white men once again are in the neighborhood, but they have not come to trade, as they carried no packs, and have not sought their friendship. Some mystery here, and the Piankeshaws are worried, as also are their friends and brothers, the Kickapoos, whose village clutters the flats on the Middle Fork, about five miles from its mouth. And their fears are well-founded, for the white man has come to stay.

It is the party of Joseph Barron, which included Truman Blackman, Lambert Bona and Zachariah Cicott, and four Shawnee Indians, who were employed as guides. They were seeking the "Salines of the Vermilion" with a view to their exploiting. They were successful in their quest, and the party returned to Fort Harrison. But not for long. Capt. Blackman seems to have been a bit treacherous, and without the knowledge or consent of Barron organized a second expedition, consisting of himself, his brother, Remember Blackman, George Beckwith, Seymour Treat, Peter Allen and Francis Whitcomb. And once again the "Salines" were located. This was on the 31st of October, 1819.

They chose a spot that was barren of vegetation and here a well, three feet deep, was excavated, and saline water was procured. This was boiled down in a kettle brought along for that purpose, and two gallons of water produced four ounces of clear salt. A deeper experimental well nearby was found to yield a much stronger brine. To these hardy adventurers it seemed that fortune was in their grasp.

It was agreed by Blackman that Treat, Beckwith and Whitcomb should be equal partners in the venture, each to pay his portion of the expenses. Beckwith and Whitcomb were left in charge, and the others returned to Fort Harrison for a team, tools and provisions, with a view to operating on a larger scale. In the latter part of November Treat returned, coming up the Wabash and Vermilion rivers in a pirogue, with necessary supplies and bringing his wife and children.

A wife indeed, this Mrs. Treat, who was willing to follow her husband into a wilderness where her nearest white neighbor was at North Arm Prairie, forty miles away. With the aid of Beckwith and Whitcomb a rude cabin was hastily erected, and into this primitive shelter the family moved and began making it habitable to face the terrors of an Illinois winter, harbingers of which already were at hand. Thus, on November 27, 1819, the first permanent settler in Vermilion county moved into his home.

In the meantime Blackman had gone to Vandalia for the purpose of establishing the claim of the company to the springs. But, ever a trickster, he made the application in his own name only. This, together with complications regarding the title of the State to the land, caused delay, and it was not until 1822 that a lease for four years was given, and then only after a lengthy hearing before Governor Bond, who finally managed to satisfy all claimants.

It was not, however, until 1824, when Maj. John W. Vance came from Urbana, Ohio, and secured control that salt making became a real industry and the little settlement began to thrive. The major brought twenty-four large iron kettles by boat from Louisville, Kentucky, and soon afterward increased the number to eighty, with a weekly output of eighty bushels of salt of good quality. The kettles were placed in a double row in a furnace constructed of stone near the springs, and the salt was procured by boiling the water, the degree of fineness depending on the rapidity of evaporation. Although an abundance of coal lay uncovered within 100 feet of the works, wood was used as fuel and was the principal item of expense, as three men were kept busy felling trees and hauling timber to keep the furnace fires going. Two other helpers were employed in pumping and firing. The salt was of a good quality and found a ready sale at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a bushel, settlers coming on horseback or with slow-going ox teams from all over the State to procure it. Under the management of Major Vance the settlement took on new life. Soon there were a dozen cabins, a trading post and the Vance Tavern, the first "hotel" to be opened to the public in Vermilion County. This was in 1825. Previous to its erection James Wooden had conducted a boarding house there, charging his regulars \$1.50 per week. The Tavern later was moved to a spot on the old Dan-

ville-Urbana road near St. Joseph, where Joseph Kelly conducted it for many years.

Increased transportation facilities and the discovery of the Sciota salt fields in the thirties caused business to slump, but the works were operated in a small way until 1840, when Isaac Wolfe, the lessee, abandoned them.

Of the earlier settlers at the Works none remained after 1831, except "Mother" Bloss, whose chief distinction rested in the fact that she was the mother of Ruby Bloss, the first bride in the territory now known as Old Vermilion. The marriage to Cyrus Douglas occurred January 27, 1825, when this section was a part of Edgar county. They were married by 'Squire Seymour Treat, a justice of the peace of the latter county, at his home in Denmark. Major Vance removed to a farm in Oakwood township, the Beckwith boys had moved to Danville, and Francis Whitcomb and James Wooden were citizens of Butler's Point, where their old brick homes still stand. They were erected in 1845.

Not even a single stone from the furnace remains to mark the location of the once thriving settlement. All is desolation, for the historic acres have been invaded by the greedy coal magnate, with his monster shovel, and once the black diamonds had been wrested from their hiding place, the evidences of the vandalism were left for Nature to cover with wildwood and tares. True it is that Sentiment seldom is allowed to retard Progress or stand between Greed and the Dollar.

The days were many and the days were long for the wife of Seymour Treat, that winter of '19-'20 at the Salt Works, but with the bursting of the buds in Spring came the cheering news that the Settlers were on the way and she soon would have neighbors with whom she might hold converse on those topics dear to the woman's heart. In the Spring Uncle Jimmie Butler, a Vermonter, came from Clark County, Ohio, to Old Vermilion, and took up a claim near the present site of the town of Catlin. Here he erected a cabin, put in a crop, and that Fall returned to Ohio. The following Spring he came back with his family and made permanent settlement. His cabin stood on the North side of the State road, and East of the branch that bears his

name. The spot became known as Butler's Point and at the time Vermilion county was formed was the largest settlement, its only rivals being Higginsville and the Salt Works. Being a metropolis, caused the citizens of the Point to put on airs, and when the 'Seat of Justice' was to be located, so sure were they that the plum must come to them that no man could be found who would donate the land required by the commissioners. Even Old Uncle Jimmie Butler refused to give of his holdings for this purpose, and his record is one of sacrifice for public cause or private charity. He it was who gave the first God's Acre, and to make sure that his bones, and those of his good wife, and those of his good friend, John Vance and his helpmate, and others whom he loved, might rest undisturbed he made the title to the land rest "in the bones of those who may find rest here." Poor, trusting Uncle Jimmie. 'Tis true the bones still rest undisturbed, but amid such surroundings! In the busy whirl of today there is no one to give a thought to the old Butler Burial Ground, and the desolation of the spot would bring a tear. Weeds and tares and tangled vines—with the headstones fallen—'tis not a pleasant sight to see. It is located west of Catlin, near the railroad tracks, but the travel never stops nor do the passengers give a thought to those pioneers who were here, and to whom we owe so much, when Old Vermilion was in the making.

It wasn't long before Mrs. Treat had neighbors. In 1820 Carroll township began to be crowded. In 1818 "Injun" John Myers and his bosom friend, Simon Cox, were there, and two years later witnessed the advent of Samuel Hogg, Samuel Munnell and William Swank in the township. John Haworth found a home in what is now known as Vermilion Grove the same year. Henry Johnson has the honor of being the first in Georgetown, coming there that year. And in 1821 came the rush. The population of the territory now known as Vermilion numbered more than 200 settlers. It was in this year that we welcomed Henry Canady from North Carolina, Benjamin Brooks of Indiana and George Williams of Ohio. This same year Kentucky sent us Thomas O'Neal, who found a home at Brook's Point, and Maryland contributed Henry Martin, who finally found permanent rest in Georgetown. It

was in 1822 that Asa Elliott came and made his home at Butler's Point. Here he had honors thrust upon him and had the distinction of being the first justice of the peace, and it was at his house that the Methodist organized the first Sunday school in the county. This was in 1835 and Asa was a Presbyterian, which shows that he wasn't narrow—but neither was any one else in the days when Illinois was young and grandfather was a boy.

Great days, those of the early twenties, right here in Old Vermilion—that is, if you are not a slave to modern conveniences.

But time goes on—and there are serious minded men down in Vandalia who are wondering what will be the conditions around the “Salines of the Vermilion” in 1826.

III.

THE SUN COMES PEEPING O'ER THE HILLS

It was A. D. 1825 and discontent was rife in the territory now known as Old Vermilion. It was the day of the kicker and there was sad need of a Rotary Club or a Booster Band to straighten matters. There were but few who failed to join in the chorus, and even they privately admitted that a change might help. It all grew out of the fact that more than six hundred settlers now dwelt around the neighborhoods of the Works, Butler's Point and Denmark and on the farms along the banks of the Vermilion, and there were three hundred more who lived nearer these points than they did Paris, which, as the “Seat of Justice” of Edgar County, for judicial purposes not only included this section, but also all territory as far north as Lake Michigan. It wasn't right. Why, not long ago, Marquis Snow had to walk all the way to Paris when he wanted a license to marry Uncle Jimmy Butler's daughter, Annis. It was bad enough when Cy Douglas got his license, but Cy rode a horse. What was needed was a new county right here. This would mean that some of the leading citizens might get an occasional job on the grand jury and make an honest dollar, too. No Sir-ee, this section wasn't getting a fair deal. The way things were going, there would be a thousand whites here by spring.

And, besides, Paris never would be a town. Why, not long ago, the smartest man in the county had moved up here and now was settled in a cabin at Butler's Point. Amos Williams knew when to leave. And he had moved from Edgar. He knew the truth, because he had surveyed it for the government. And Amos was smart in other ways. He could figure and was the best writer in the whole State of Illinois. If justice ever was meted out and county rights given to this section Amos' ability with the quill would come in handy in keeping the records straight.

And there was no excuse for delay down at Vandalia. This section had the population and the settlers had the title to the lands direct from the Government, who had secured it from the Indians in a fair manner. First, from the Piankeshaws by treaty in 1805, then from the Pottawatomies by the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, then from the Kickapoos by the Treaty of Edwardsville, in 1819, and then that same year they made it doubly secure by a special treaty at Fort Harrison with "The Chiefs, Warriors and Head Men of the Tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion," and which had among others the signature of the Christian Indian, Keannekeuk, who was born right here and still lives in the town north of the "Works." Of course, a lot of the Kickapoos and Piankeshaws still lived around here, but that was because the settlers were good-natured, and not because they had any rights.

Thus the pioneers continued to grumble until January 20, 1826, when a courier arrived from the State Capital with the stirring news that an act establishing Vermilion County had been approved two days before.

Thus were the sturdy settlers appeased. Great thing for this section. Guess Edward Coles is a pretty good Governor after all. Let's send him a present of a sack of salt right fresh from John Vance's "Works." Great idea! This certainly is a county with a future!

The boundaries of the new county, as defined by the enabling act, extended from the north boundary of Edgar County to what is now the south side of Grant and Butler townships, but it included in its area what is now the east half of Champaign county, and for judicial purposes all territory north as far as the Kankakee river. Chicago never was in Old Vermilion.

In 1833 Champaign and Iroquois counties were formed and we lost the territory to the west, but the northern boundary was extended six miles to include Grant and Butler townships, and for judicial purposes we had jurisdiction over the land now known as Ford County, so named in honor of the Governor who ruled during the Mormon war, until 1856.

Champaign County was surveyed by Major Vance of the salt works and for this service there was an agreed fee of \$900.00. But he never received it. The Major was a dreamer, and although he was here in the days when family fortunes were in the making, and opportunity was not knocking, but pounding, he died poor. The only heritage he left his children was a record of public duty well performed. When his work was completed he agreed to waive his fee if permitted to christen the new county and give a name to it's "Seat of Justice." Thus came into being Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois, a counterpart of Champaign County, Ohio, where he had wooed and won Margaret Rutherford, his first wife, and whom he had left sleeping in a hillside near Urbana, in that county, when he moved nearer the Setting Sun in 1824.

A strong man, this fellow Vance, and one worthy of the friendship of Jimmie Butler, Gurdon Hubbard, "Doc" Fithian, Amos Williams, George Haworth, Hezekiah Cunningham, Sylvester Rutledge and a score of others who came here when history was in the making.

The first Commissioners' Court, corresponding to what is now called the County Board of Supervisors, was held at the residence of James Butler at Butler's Point, now Catlin, on March 6, 1826. It consisted of two members, James Butler and Achilles Morgan, chosen under the enabling act for the organization of the county. John B. Alexander, also a commissioner, was not present. After the appointment of Amos Williams as clerk, the court proceeded to the election of Charles Martin as constable.

At the next meeting, also at Butler's home, on March 18, the county was divided into two Townships, the dividing line being the center of Town 18, the southern portion to be called Carroll and the other Ripley Township. William Reed was appointed assessor and the first grand jury was selected as follows: Jacob Brazelton, foreman; John Haworth, Henry Canady, Barnett Starr, Robert Dixon, John Cassidy, James

McClure, Alexander McDonald, Henry Johnson, Henry Martin, William Haworth, Robert Trickle, Isaac M. Howard, John Current, John Lamb, Francis Whitecomb, Amos Wooden, Cyrus Douglas, Harvey Luddington, George Beckwith and Jesse Gilbert, J. O. Wattles, Judge.

The Court was in session one day only; there was no petit jury and but two indictments, William E. Douglas and George Swisher, each for assault.

It was at this session that the commissioners appointed by the Governor to select the location of the "Seat of Justice" for the new County reported in favor of a location near the "Salt Works." This site did not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens and Major Vance was induced to refuse to waive his rights to the land under his lease from the State. A second commission, consisting of William Morgan, Zachariah Peters and John Kirkpatrick, all of Sangamon County, after viewing the Salt Works, Brook's Point, Denmark, Kyger's Mill and Butler's Point, decided to accept the offer of Dan Beckwith and Guy Smith of a tract of eighty acres, and the town of Danville—so named in honor of Dan Beckwith,—became the "Seat of Justice" of the County of Vermilion, in the State of Illinois. This was January 31, 1827.

In the meantime the Commissioners' Court was still functioning, and at their session June 5, 1826, an order for the payment of \$1 was granted in favor of Charles Martin for his attendance at the March term of the Circuit Court as Constable. This was the first money granted and paid by the County. At this meeting the following property was made "subject to a tax of 1 per cent, viz: horses and cattle over the age of three years, watches, clocks, pleasure carriages and stock in trade."

September 4, 1826, a new Commissioners' Court was organized, Achilles Morgan, Asa Elliott and James McClure having been elected. At the next meeting, still at the home of James Butler, "William Reed this day appeared in Court and produced his tax book, by which the levy for the year 1826 appears to be \$205.59 in State paper, on which he claims a deduction for delinquents of \$7.03, and also 7 1-2 per cent for collecting (\$14.89), leaving \$183.07, which is equal to \$91.83 in specie."

Dan Beckwith, who had given twenty acres of the eighty which was donated as a site for the new town, was given the job of surveying the new metropolis-to-be. Amos Williams, he of the facile quill, was made his assistant. And down in the Danville Public Library, in a room taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a Museum may be seen his original plat of Danville, as filed by him when the town was born. He had dreams that his child would be a River Town, and all the cross streets from Main led toward the Vermilion. Amos Williams, who was his helper, shared in the delusion, and the old Williams home was perched on the bluff at the foot of Clark street, where it was hoped the steamboats from Louisville, from Pittsburgh and from New Orleans would land their passengers and their freight. It was the first post office. A shrewd man was Amos and he never overlooked a chance to turn advance information into pennies. The plat of New Danville—the “Seat of Justice” of the County of Vermilion—was ready, and the Commissioners solemnly announced that the sale of lots would be held on April 10, 1827, and that it should be so advertised in the “Illinois Intelligencer,” at Vandalia.

And it came to pass that the Town of Danville was born on that date. Forty-two lots were sold for \$922.87, an average of \$22 per lot. Harvey Luddington was the auctioneer.

It was April 11, 1827, and such settlers as came to view the site of their purchases of the day before had small reason to rejoice. There was not a white habitation in sight. Even the Trading Post of Dan Beckwith, which was supposed to be within the confines of the new Town, was hidden by the bluff, at the foot of West Main street, which furnished the rear wall for the shack. But not for long did the site of the new “Seat of Justice” remain a barren waste. The Boom had struck Danville! It was only a matter of days until the sound of the axeman could be heard as he hewed the timbers that were to make the Tavern to be operated by Solomon Gilbert, at the foot of West Main street, where the Memorial Monument now stands. He it was who has the distinction of being Danville’s first advertiser, for in September of that year, his sign, bearing the legend, “Gilbert Tavern,” was swinging from a branch of a giant oak near his log hostelry, and there

it swayed to the breezes for many a year after the Tavern had ceased to function, a monument to a man who had faith in Danville.

And down on the Public Square, on the site of the present Daniel building, other men were sweating in the handling of monster logs, which were used in the erection of the largest and strongest building in the new town. This was where George Haworth was erecting his Monument of Faith—the two-story log building, which, it was understood, was to be the stockade if the Piankeshaws or Kickapoos ever went on the rampage. It was of two stories, the upper floor having loopholes for defense and a water supply was provided for by the sinking of a well inside its walls. When completed in the Fall of '27 George opened his stock of merchandise, which he had hauled overland from the boat landing at Perrysville, Indiana, for the inspection of the Whites, and Gurdon Hubbard utilized the other end of the room for his Indian Trading Post until such a time as his new Store—the first frame building to be erected in the county, the lumber a product of Seymour Treat's new sawmill at Denmark, could be completed on the present site of the Palmer Bank. Nearby, on the site now occupied by the Woodbury Drug Store Sheriff John Reed and his helpers were busy erecting a cabin, which later was to be sold to the county, for use as a Court House. And even the County Commissioners caught the building craze, and their first official act was the letting of a contract for the building of a "Stray Pound," on the present site of Phillips Laundry, with a provision that it should "be made in such a manner as to keep out hogs." Phillip Stanford was the builder and it cost the county \$9.94. And Amos Williams was our first poundmaster. His official duties however, did not interfere with the building of a cabin on the site now occupied by the Herendeen Bakery, where the first school was held. And there were cabins at other spots around the Town. Danville was building Faith—and in the early days there were none to shirk.

'Twas a busy time—those waning days of 1827—here in Danville Town, and the fact that the inhabitants failed to establish the Ferry across the Vermilion until the Spring of '28 may be excused. Then it was that the Commissioners

granted to Samuel Gilbert a license to operate the same, and that he might not take advantage of his monopoly, established as lawful charges: For crossing man and horses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; wagon and horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; wagon and two horses, or oxen, 25 cents. Persons going to mill, half the above rates.

Honest men, those County Commissioners, who believed in shielding the public. They not only protected the Ferry patrons, but their records for 1826 show that when Major John Vance applied for his license to operate a Tavern at "The Works," they established the following prices: Pint or half-pint whisky, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; quart of whisky, 25 cents; single horse feed, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; lodging, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; meal of victuals, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; horse at corn and hay over night, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The following year, it is gravely stated in their records, "one Whitcomb appeared and explained that if a pint of whisky was worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, a half-pint should cost but $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents." It was so ordered, and to encourage the buying of larger quantities, the price of a quart was reduced to $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Great days, those of '27 here in Danville, when rattlesnakes abounded and malaria was a common ailment!

The waning days of 1827 were here, and much History had been written. The County of Vermilion was now a Unit of a Sovereign State and Danville was its Capital.

IV.

THE SUN IS IN THE HEAVENS

It was Christmas Day, 1835, and the town of Danville was eight years old. Ordinarily it would have been a festal day, for the crops of the settlers had been bounteous and now were safely garnered. The town was thriving, too, and housed six hundred and odd white inhabitants, while Old Vermilion, by the recently enumerated census by the Government, had a white population of 8,103. There was no cause for complaint—yet Danville mourned. Dan Beckwith, in whose honor the town was christened, lay cold in death in his cabin in West Main street. Pneumonia was the cause. Dr. L. Trabue, who had removed here from Butler's Point in '28, battled bravely, but his efforts were unavailing. Dan, who had faced the perils of the wilderness, had courted death in Indian warfare and

had endured the hardships and hazards of the primitive life of the border was now no more. And down in the cabin beside the body, sat a tear-stained woman, to whom the travail that is the penalty of motherhood soon must come, while by her side were the two children who already had blessed their union. One of these, Little Hiram, was destined later to become a law pupil of the Great Lincoln, an able lawyer and the foremost authority in the matter of the early history of Illinois. He also wrote a "History of Vermilion County" which ever has been a model for the Chroniclers of Tales of the Early Days. But to Dan had come the peace that must follow one who had lived the Golden Rule.

And all Danville mourned. Jim Clyman, hunter and fisherman for sheer love of the kill, sometime partner of Dan in his Trading Post in the "Hole in the Hill," and whose boast it was that razor never had touched his face nor shear snipped at his flowing hair, armed with pick and shovel, wended down to the Old Williams Burying Ground and dug a grave in the frozen soil. There were other willing hands to help, but Jim, with the soul of a poet, wanted in this way to pay last tribute to his friend.

And over in Leander Rutledge's furniture factory there was no thought of Christmas cheer as he and his three helpers hastily fashioned the walnut coffin, using for the occasion the seasoned timber he had been saving for the new furniture to be made for Dr. William Fithian, whose residence, built to house his Ohio bride of four years before, was the show place of the town.

Two days later the body was laid to rest in its snow lined grave, after religious services by gentle Father Kingsbury, who had come to Old Vermilion as a missionary among the Indians and had remained to carry on as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, assisted by Rev. James McKain, pioneer Methodist, who braved the storms to come from his home in Blount. And there were others from the surrounding towns and farms to do him honor. There were those in the mourning assemblage whom Dan had aided in time of stress; there were those with whom he rode when the Vermilion Rangers—fifty strong—under command of Achilles Morgan, hastened to the aid of Chicago when the Winnebagoes threatened in '27; there were other comrades who were with him when he hur-

ried on an hour's notice, toward the firing line, when the hatless refugee from Rock river, burst in upon Rev. Kingsbury's services with a call for rescue from the tomahawks of Black Hawk and his Sacs in '32. Thirty-one there were in this little band, and Dan had been their Captain. And in the concourse were all the veterans of the days of '27 and '28—yes, all except one, Gurdon Hubbard, pioneer trader, was missing. He was now in Chicago, where he moved in '33, after his failure in the conduct of a "White Man's Store" when there was no need of the Trading Post after the Indians were removed to their reservations farther west in 1831 and '32. He had disposed of his building and stock to his brother-in-law, Dr. Fithian, and removed to the smaller town of Chicago, where he lived long and prospered. There in the bleak clearing which was Danville's first cemetery, and is now the site of many homes, these sturdy men and women faced the icy blasts while Father Kingsbury breathed a prayer, and the frozen clods filled the crypt.

Dan Beckwith is no more. His bones are dust, but his good sword still may be seen in the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum, and the town he fathered is still carrying on. Peace to his ashes. He builded better than he knew.

At the time of Dan Beckwith's passing the town had indeed made advancement. In 1828, Murphy and Cunningham had erected their two-story store on the present site of the Martin block. The lower floor was used as their salesroom and the second story was a public hall and the scene of Rev. Kingsbury's sermons on Sunday. A government land office had been established in '31, and Samuel McRoberts, afterwards United States Senator, had come to be Receiver of Public Moneys, George Scarborough & Brother had opened their emporium that same year. The following year McDonall & Rolliston put up the first brick business room on the southwest corner of Main and Hazel streets, which for many years was occupied by the brewery and drinking hall conducted by "Citizen" Smith, and during the winter following the Mexican war, was the loafing place of Gen. James Shields, noted for having challenged Abraham Lincoln to a duel and also as the only man who ever was chosen as a United States Senator by three states—Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota. The demand

for "hard liquor" also was well taken care of by the distillery of W. D. Palmer and Peleg Cole, established in 1830 on the site now occupied by the residence of Will Hartshorn, Sr., in North Vermilion street, and the output was further increased in 1833, when Henry Froman came to town and opened a still house on Brady's Branch. Froman also built the first flatboat to carry freight to New Orleans. This was in '34.

The opening of the Government Land Office caused a demand for more hotels, and, in '32, Sam J. Russell began the erection of what was afterward known as the Pennsylvania House. It was completed in '35, on the site now occupied by Kresge's Ten Cent Store, and contained a ball room in addition to other apartments. Jesse Gilbert built the McCormick Tavern in 1833, and this hostelry under the Williams McCormick management, and later under that of R. A. Martin, was to have nation-wide fame as the headquarters of Lincoln, Judge Davis and the other attorneys who traveled the Old Eighth Circuit. It stood just west of the present Hotel Lincoln.

Dan had lived to realize his ambition. In 1833, the county, having sold the log court house to Hezekiah Cunningham, voted to build a new one. It was of brick, fifty feet square, two stories high, and stood on part of the site of the present building. The lower floor contained but one room and was used for court purposes, while the upper floor was divided into four rooms, for use of visiting jurors and others. The various county officials had their offices in different buildings around town, generally in their homes. Gurdon Hubbard was the contractor, Thomas Durham did the building and the brick came from Norman Palmer's yard on the present site of John L. Tincher's residence in Logan Avenue. It was destroyed by fire in 1872.

In 1828 Robert Trickle built a water power grist mill to the left at the end of Main street, which, on completion he sold to Solomon Gilbert, who two years later entered into competition with Seymour Treat at Denmark, by adding a saw mill.

Yes Dan Beckwith was with his fathers, but the town continued to grow. Two years later—in 1837—when J. M. Peck, author of a "Gazetteer of Illinois," visited the town he found seven hundred people, fourteen stores, three gro-

ceries, three taverns, five lawyers, six physicians and a printing office, which issued the "Danville Weekly Enquirer," our first newspaper. The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians each had congregations "and the schools were adequate and excellent."

While Danville was making progress it was a matter of satisfaction that the rest of the County was keeping step. Rossville was now a thriving hamlet. Marysville, in Fremont (now Middlefork) township was increasing; Higginville, the original "boom" town, was still on the map; Myersville, with Peter Chrisman's mill, had aspirations; Butler's Point was really putting on airs; Georgetown, where Ben Cannaday opened the first dry goods store, was growing, and Ridgefarm, largely settled by members of the Society of Friends, was a substantial settlement. Old Chillicothe, near which the Weavers, the Baums and the Sodowskys had settled, was enjoying a healthy growth, and even Grant township, which boasted no towns, reported that many settlers were coming in since John Bean had the distinction of being the first in 1830.

Eighteen Thirty-seven and still making progress. John W. Vance was in the State Senate and Dr. William Fithian in the House. Internal improvement had become a mania with the lawmakers. We must have railroads! All that was necessary was to grant charters and authorize a bond issue. And thus the session went merrily on. But Vance and Fithian were hard headed. They apparently were opposed to this riot of expenditure—and the men who wanted the Illinois Central, the Alton and the Vandalia needed votes. They were willing to trade. Out of all this speculation came definite propositions. If Vance and Fithian would support their measures they would vote that the bond issue for the Northern Cross Railroad, running from the Illinois river to Danville, should be issued first, and furthermore, as soon as the bonds should be sold, work should begin from each end. Thus it was that the Northern Cross came into being. The measure passed. The bonds were sold, and grading began. The road was completed from Meredosia to Springfield and grading and the installation of bridges from Danville to the Campaign county line was completed before the crash came. The State tried the experiment of running trains on the completed

line between Meredosia and Springfield until 1847, when it was sold to Nicholas H. Ridgely, for \$21,100. Thus ended the experiment in Illinois of State Ownership of Utilities. Danville was without a railroad but the grading and the bridges were ready for the commercial adventurer.

It was the year 1840, and the Census Man, appointed by the Government, said there were 9,303 people in Old Vermilion, and this, too, in spite of the exodus of some of the Mormon converts of Orson Pratt, in Newell and Blount townships, who followed their leader to Independence, Mo. The County Seat was beginning to be citified. Some of the stores were putting up wooden awnings and others had hitchracks in front for the accommodation of the country trade. And then the years kept rolling on. Eighteen Forty-five and there were rumors of a war cloud on the Mexican border. The Whigs were against it. Dan Clapp in his "Danville Patriot" said so. He also printed, over the signature of Isaac R. Moores, Postmaster, who had commanded the Illinois Rangers when they served in the Vermilion Battalion in the Black Hawk War, that mail would arrive from Lafayette, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Decatur, Wednesdays and Saturdays; from Paris, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Chicago, on Saturdays; from Pittsburgh, on Saturdays.

And then in '46 came the War with Mexico. Vermilion County was against it—but the Flag was under fire! Partisanship was forgotten. Ike Moores offered to resign his job and organized a company, with Dr. Theodore Lemon as first lieutenant. But more troops were offered than the Government would accept, and Governor Ford refused to give them a chance to show their valor because Old Vermilion had been against him in the election. But why worry. It started as a "Democratic" War and it made "Old Rough and Ready" President.

And all this time Dan Beckwith's town was growing.

The Pennsylvania Tavern had changed its name to the National Hotel and Othiel Gilbert was the host. L. R. Noel had a new hotel in East Main street and the McCormick Tavern was still doing business under the management of R. A. Martin; E. F. Palmer & Co. had the leading drug store, al-

though Dr. James Sconce and his newly acquired partner, Dr. W. W. R. Woodbury, in a room on the site where the Woodbury store still serves the public, was making a strong bid for patronage; W. I. Moore & Co., Jones & Culbertson and J. Peters were offering mixed stocks; and W. A. Bailey & Company offered lower prices at their store down in Georgetown, on the Georgetown and Perrysville Plank Road, the first paved highway west of the Alleghanies. Truly, the man who had his home in Danville or his farm in Old Vermilion in 1850 had made a wise investment.

It was Christmas Day, 1850. For fifteen years the bones of Dan Beckwith, who gave his name to our "Seat of Justice," had been moldering in the grave, but Twenty Centuries had passed since the Son of the Creator of All gave His life on Calvary—and all this time the waters had been rippling down the Vermilion, which gave the name to the County, in their race to the sea.

V.

DARK CLOUDS OBSCURE THE SUN

New Year's Day, 1850.

The Government Census Man showed that the population of Old Vermilion in 1850 was 11,402, and from all parts of the County there were rosy reports of improved conditions of living. New roads were being laid out and the old ones made more passable. The fields were being fenced and the frame houses were displacing the log cabin in many places. Most of the land had been taken up by actual settlers, and there were but few large tracts under single ownership, the exceptions being the Hoopes tract in Grant; the Mann estate in Ross, John Smith's (English) and John Goodwine's in Middlefork; the Daniel Fairchild holdings in Blount; the W. I. Moore farms in Pilot; the broad acres of John Sidell and Joseph M. Sullivan in Sidell, and the collective possessions of the Sadowsky brothers in Carroll.

School houses now dotted the County in sufficient numbers for the actual needs of the Settlers, and for the most part, were in charge of competent teachers,—a marked improvement over conditions in 1824, when Reuben Block wielded the

birch in his little hut in Carroll township and Hiram Tichner gave meager instruction in the cabin situated midway between the Salt Works and Butler's Point, or three years later when Norman Beckwith taught his twelve pupils in George Hawthorth's smoke house in Danville. It was in 1850 that the Danville Seminary was founded, the building being erected in West Main Street. At its inception contributions were solicited from all, but once it was established it was run as a closed corporation and none but tried and true Methodists were allowed either on the Board of Trustees or as Teachers. This caused bitterness, and two years later the Presbyterians organized a corporation and established the Union Seminary, the building being erected on the present site of Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough's home. The rancor developed over the episode finally resulted in the famous slander suit instituted by Dr. William Fithian against George W. Cassidy, in the trial of which Lincoln and Oliver L. Davis were attorneys for the former. It resulted in a verdict of \$556 in favor of the doctor, and the next Spring the Fighting Cassidy insisted on listing "Dr. Fithian's Character" as a taxable asset claiming he had bought it for \$556.

Best of all Churches began to dot the County in sufficient number to give the moral teaching necessary to the growing County. Many of these congregations sprung up in country districts, in the building of which Father Enoch Kingsbury, Presbyterian; Rev. James Ashmore, Cumberland Presbyterian; Rev. James McKain, and Rev. George W. Pate, Methodists, did yeoman service. The Baptists really were the pioneers in religious work in the County, but it was not until later that they had much official strength. It was under Baptist auspices, in 1831, that Keannekeuk, "the Kickapoo Prophet," delivered his sermon in Danville, to a joint assemblage of his own congregation and the members of the local Baptist church. It was given in Kickapoo and translated, sentence by sentence, as delivered, by Gurdon Hubbard, and written out by Sol Banta, the town lawyer. It afterwards was published in the Illinois Magazine at Vandalia. The Society of Friends, down in Elwood, had organized in that township as early as 1823, and the following year erected the best constructed cabin in Vermilion Grove as a place of worship.

There was no regular minister but George Haworth acted as leader. It was not until 1852 that the Catholics were organized. In that year Father Ryan came to Danville and held services in a building near the present site of the Big Four station. In 1858 they built the brick church that still is in service at the corner of Green and College streets.

It was well for the future of Old Vermilion that Education and Religious Training were coming to the fore, as an antidote to the rancor and minor hatreds that were beginning to engender among the Settlers. In the earlier day, common needs had cemented them together, but with improved living the selfishness that is the heritage of all began to manifest itself in petty bickerings and open feuds. First, there was the matter of the change in the official management of the County. In 1850 Old Vermilion adopted the Township Organization and instead of electing three Commissioners to conduct the affairs, eight Supervisors—one from each of the eight townships at that time, Ross, Middlefork, Pilot, Newell, Elwood, Carroll, Georgetown and Danville—were elected as the Governing Board. In the main the change was satisfactory, but there was a fighting minority, and matters smoldered until 1857, when an election was held to vote on a proposition to divide the county. It lost—252 to 36 votes, but in 1859, when the proposition came up to establish Ford County, this carried 287 to 48.

The question of Slavery was another bone of contention. Old Vermilion was settled largely by pioneers from the South and from New England, and in that day it would have been hard to find two elements less antagonistic. Politics were rife and Slavery and State's Rights were the Issues. The establishment of Dan Clapp's "Patriot,"—Whig to the core—and J. Hollingsworth's "Citizen"—equally enthusiastic for Jackson Democracy,—added to the discord. It was at this time that party organizations were formed and the elections of 1850 were the last at which the County candidates ran on their merits. From that time they were found under the party label.

Old Vermilion was pro-Whig and this may account in some measure for the popularity of Abram Lincoln, who even before 1850 had attended Court here, coming along with

Judge David Davis—learned and large—Henry Whitney, John T. Stuart, Orlando Ficklin, Usher P. Linder, and a dozen more who regularly attended the sessions in Danville. They would come into town, from Urbana, along in the afternoon, and put up at the Old McCormick Tavern, where a crowd was sure to be on hand to welcome them. In a letter Judge Davis testifies to Lincoln's popularity, and says there were sessions of the Court here when the "Rail Splitter" would appear on one side or the other in every case on the docket. Doubtless that was the reason of his local partnership with Ward Hill Lamon—champion wrestler, ardent drinker, learned in law and a demon in physical combat—in the practice of his profession, in their office in the Barnum building, on the present site of the First National Bank.

"Ward Hill Lamon: His Life Story!" What a theme for the pen of some man with the gentleness of Father Enoch Kingsbury, the wonderful command of descriptive words and poetic phrases of "Uncle Bill" Jewell and the cold power of analysis of "Uncle Joe" Mann. Ward Hill Lamon, the one man whom the immortal Lincoln trusted more than any other, and who later was the crony and boon companion in many a drinking bout of 'Gene Field, the "Poet of Childhood," and who spent the years of his young manhood as a member of the old Danville bar in the days of Judge E. S. Terry, Judge Oliver Davis, Colonel Oscar F. Harmon, who died a hero at Kennesaw Mountain; John J. Brown, who later was to be a leader of the Chicago bar; Judge John Pearson, who dared to flaunt the authority of the Supreme Court, because he believed himself in the right; Edwin Walker, who later was to be a United States Senator from Michigan, and Major R. W. Hanford, who had his baptism of fire in his three years army service and returned to add to his laurels as a lawyer.

A Fine Old Scout—Ward Hill Lamon: A Good Lawyer, a Loyal Friend and a Gentleman Who Could Hold His Liquor.

It was in October, 1857, that Danville came into its own and was assured of its future. This was when the first train, drawn by the engine christened "the Pioneer," came tooting into town. This was an echo of the financial orgy of the Legislature of '37, when charters were issued to any who would

apply, and it was believed that bond issues might be authorized without thought of the day of reckoning when the obligations might come due. The Northern Cross was the first Railroad chartered, and the original bond issue was exhausted before the line could be completed. It was not till 1847, when private capital had been interested, that the line was completed into Springfield, and work began to extend the line on eastward, to connect up with the Toledo, Wabash & Western, which was building from the East.

There was a holiday in Old Vermilion when the first train came steaming across the new Wabash Bridge and on into town, and the late James Knight, as Conductor, stepped from the only car. In November of that year the line was extended to the Makemson Timber, where connection was made with the Indiana road. This was the meeting point until 1858, when the Eastern road withdrew to the State line, and thereafter the Great Western, as the road was known, extended their service to Illiana. This was the condition in 1861, when Lincoln passed through Danville enroute to Washington, there to remain until an assassin's bullet had laid him low. The Presidential train did not stop in Danville, but many citizens had driven to State Line, and there bid their friend good bye.

It was in 1851 that the business men of Danville first realized that the farming community must be reckoned with, and it was decided to hold a County Fair. The first session was held that year near the present site of the First Presbyterian Church and lasted one day. It was a success and next year the sessions were prolonged till the second day May 12-13, 1852 and were held in the river bottom near the present Memorial bridge. It was the biggest event in the history of the town. Ward Hill Lamon exhibited a trick monkey and ran his trotting horse, under saddle, against his own record, Billy Reynolds Brass Band—the first ever organized in the State—played their most popular airs, and the premiums paid aggregated \$42.85, the highest being \$5.00 for the best stallion, which was awarded to Harvey Sodowsky. Alvan Gilbert was given \$3.00 for the best bull—one which he had purchased from Governor Joseph Vance of Ohio—and Hiram Catlett of Salt Fork, carried home \$3.00 for the three best

colts. Mrs. Cole secured 25 cents for the best linen stockings. At the close of the Fair Sam Frazier bought the prize Gilbert bull for \$50.00—an unheard-of price. The next year the Fair was removed to Butler's Point and continued to function until 1898. The organization was unique inasmuch as there were no stockholders. The exhibitors of each year elected the directors for the next exhibition.

The Old Catlin Fair in its day was an institution and no one will ever know the scope of its influence. It was the Daddy of 'em all and it is just possible that Jim Millikin, one of its promotors—then a sheep raiser near Butler's Point—may have received the inspiration that later made him President of a Decatur Bank and gave him the funds with which to establish the University that bears his name.

The Old Catlin Fair is no more, but in the forty odd years of its functioning it served to give a place in live stock history to Jacob Oakwood, Sam Baum, Martin Moudy, Lou Green, Tom Squires and Henry Puzey. The old track is overgrown with weeds the buildings have disappeared, its sponsors are no more, but the memory lingers.

It was 1858 and feeling ran high in Danville. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were being held and each contender had his champions in this town. There were hot arguments regarding the merits of the two men in the town of Danville—and some of them were settled by a blow. Danville was not on the list of the favored towns, but did have an opportunity of hearing the contenders. It was on September 22 that Stephen A. Douglas, "the Little Giant," made his address from a stand near the present site of the Park that bears his name. While here he was the guest of his friend, Tommy Forbes, although Reason Hooton, who in 1856 had lacked but two votes of being the nominee for vice-president on the Democratic ticket; J. C. English, the banker; Peter Voorhees, a brother of Daniel of the Silver Tongue; William M. Payne, ex-Sheriff; William McCormick, of the Tavern, and other Democrats, had pleaded for the privilege.

Lincoln, beloved of men, arrived that evening from Urbana, and was housed for the night in the home of his friend, Dr. William Fithian. At the twilight hour, loyal friends called to do him honor, but he had retired to an upper room. His tight boots refused to accommodate his swollen

feet and he could not come down to meet them. As a compromise he stepped out on a balcony and gave words of greeting. Later he was a martyred President and the balcony is a Shrine. Ladies of the D. A. R. have marked it with a Tablet of bronze. Thus accidents sometimes become History.

The following day he addressed the people from a flag-adorned stand and when two years later he was the candidate of a new party for the greatest office within the gift of the people Old Vermilion endorsed him by a majority of more than six hundred. But Douglas carried his home county of Sangamon.

It was the year 1860 and all was not well in Old Vermilion. The threat of battle was in the air. The South, to save her slaves, threatened secession. It all hinged on the election—and when the returns came in Lincoln had won—the Lincoln whom Old Vermilion knew and trusted, and the breach between the men from the Southland and those from rugged New England—former friends—was widened. There were threats and counter-threats, blows were struck in defense of opinion and clouds obscured the sunlight of happiness and content here in Old Vermilion.

And then shots were fired on the Flag in Charleston harbor! No more was Old Vermilion a divided camp! Vermilion was for War, and the ink scarce was dry on Lincoln's call for Volunteers when Captain Samuel Frazier was ready with his company. It was April 14, when the first shot was fired and on May 2 Company C., Twelfth Infantry, was marching to the front.

The war was fought and won and the record of Old Vermilion is a glorious one. At its close the records showed that the County had exceeded her quota by seven, and that out of a population of 19,779 in 1860, she had furnished 2,596 soldiers, and with a credit for reenlistments showed on the official records that she had furnished 3,669 men. And while the men were at the front, the women of Old Vermilion labored in the fields.

April 9, 1865. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox! The War was over—and the men of Old Vermilion were coming home!

The Genesis of Old Vermilion was ended. She was a Sovereign County of a Sovereign State of a United Country. The future could offer nought but evolution.

VI.

THE SUN IS IN THE ZENITH

Nineteen Hundred Twenty-six: Sixty-one years have passed since the Soldier Boys in Blue came back from the Southern Battlefields. Only a few of them are left, and even those who wore the Khaki and marched away with Battery A in the days of '98 are slowing up. Time flies. Even the youngsters who crossed the sea when near the whole world clashed on foreign fields are showing the effects of the grind of War. But the Stars and Stripes still flutter in the breeze and the Grand Old U. S. A., of which Old Vermilion is a Unit, has her place in the Sun. Big changes here since Old Vermilion ceased her settlements in 1865 and began her intensive development.

When the Boys in Blue came limping back from the Southland there were but fifteen Towns and Settlements of size in Old Vermilion, and their listing makes strange reading today. Let the Roll be called: Blue Grass, Marysville, Rossville, Myersville, Higginsville, Newtown, Denmark, Danville, Tilton, Illiana, Catlin, Fairmount, Chillicothe, Ridgefarm, Georgetown. Of these Marysville is now the Village of Potomac and Old Chillicothe, after a span of life as Old Dallas, has ended as the Town of Indianola, Blue Grass, Myersville, Higginsville and Newton now are but memories, and the waters of man-made Lake Vermilion ripple over the spot where Seymour Treat's cabin and saw mill stood in the center of Old Denmark.

But the presence of a few ghost townsites does not spell desolation. To supply the needs of the dwellers on the broad acres of Old Vermilion and to satisfy the desires of those who wanted the community life there have come into active existence since 1867 the City of Hoopeston, the towns of Rankin, East Lynn, Cheneyville, Armstrong, Henning, Alvan, Bismarck, Fithian, Collison, Muncie, Oakwood, Westville, Sidell, Allerton, Vermilion Grove, and the hamlets of Reilly, Ellis,

Jamesburg, Belgium, Grape Creek, Hastings, Humrick and Jamaica.

Of the total land area of 589,440 acres within the county, 519,338 are under cultivation, split up into 3,587 separate farms, of which 1,706 are operated by their owners and the remainder by tenants. The assessed value of this land alone is \$24,444,471. The full value of this land, as determined by the Department of Commerce, is \$67,696,591 a fair increase from \$589,440, which was the selling price in 1826. If the figures of the Department of Commerce are to be taken, then the modest sum of \$11,335,610 must be added for the worth of the improvements, and in 1819 the wife of Seymour Treat considered herself a lucky woman when she moved into her new cabin, whose only cost was the labor of building! On these broad acres, in 1925, were produced 380,080,000 bushels of corn, 35,880,000 bushels of wheat, 151,168,000 bushels of oats, 8,910,000 bushels of barley, 1,242,000 bushels of rye and 4,560,000 bushels of potatoes, while the commercial crop of apples that year netted 1,164,000 barrels. Brave figures, these, but they are furnished by the government.

This same year of 1925, the Government Statistics aver that within the county there were 19,860 horses, 2,160 mules, 12,900 milk cows, 15,750 other cattle, 16,307 sheep and 63,805 hogs. And in 1826 there were less than 200 horses and only 107 yoke of oxen in the County.

Across these broad acres stretch seven trunk line railroads, with a trackage in the County of 393.4 miles, four of which center in Danville. Over the County, outside town limits, 227 miles of paved roads make the operation of an auto a pleasure, and in 1925—12,657 of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity and held ownership in machines of various makes and ages. For this privilege they paid in taxes to the County the sum of \$1,418,489. But why worry? One of the first acts of the Commissioners in 1826 was to levy a tax on "pleasure carriages."

Education, too, has not been neglected. At present there are 247 district schools in the County, of which 73 are in towns and villages, and have more than one room; 174 are the old-time country schools. Throughout the County are scattered 19 High Schools, everyone of which is an accredited school at the University of Illinois, and 14 of these are organized under

the Township High School law. Seven hundred thirty-six teachers are employed. The sum of \$1,450,259.07, or more than one-third of our total tax receipts—\$3,322,938.69—is spent in their maintenance. The total enrollment in the Common Schools is 19,610 pupils, while 3,287 students availed themselves last year of the privilege of attending the various High Schools.

Religious Teaching, too, has come in for its share of development since the days when Father Enoch Kingsbury walked from one settlement to another to give voice to the Word of God in some Settler's cabin to all those who cared to listen. In Danville and the territory that comprises Old Vermilion 133 denominational organizations dot the landscape with their Houses of Worship,—a fair representation for a County with 89,947 population, of which 30,431—men and women—voted at the election in 1924.

It was in the Spring of 1836 that Mordecai Mobley came into town with his fine span of horses and opened a branch of the State Bank of Illinois, in a cabin just east of the present site of the Palmer National Bank. It was after sundown of an Autumn day that he left. No one was a loser, because the State guaranteed the funds. Mordecai left because the local business did not justify his staying. Mr. Cullum, of New York, came next in 1852, and with Guy Merrill as cashier, opened the Stock Security Bank. This he sold in 1855 to Dan Clapp, who was a failure in '56. J. L. Tincher and J. G. English were his assignees, and from this wreck they evolved their own private Bank, with its wildcat money, and made the first application which was received at Washington for a Charter under the National Bank Act in 1864. From this grew the First National Bank of Danville, the pioneer of the five in that city and the twenty-five that serve the daily needs of the other towns in the County. The parent bank began with a capital of \$50,000. The combined assets of all the banks in Old Vermilion now aggregate \$20,235,460.00. In 1827 a man who could walk into Gurdon Hubbard's Trading Post with two beaver-skins was considered wealthy.

When Grandad wanted a home it wasn't necessary to give a thought to the financial end of the undertaking. There was no cost except that the prospective home owner must provide a bountiful dinner, with liquid refreshments, and

then speed the word that there was to be a log-raising. Fellow Settlers did the work and the host of the day just moved in. Changed conditions demand that real money must be at hand before work may begin on the home of today. Local men have solved the problem by the establishment of Building Associations, where worthy people may borrow, and repay in monthly installments, "the same as rent." Six Associations in the County Seat have enabled Danville to boast of being a City with more Home Owners, per capita, than any other Town in the State. The City of Hoopeston has two, and the Towns of Fairmount, Ridgefarm, Potomac, Georgetown, Oakwood, Rankin, Rossville and Sidell one each. The combined assets of the seventeen Associations in the County now amount to \$23,288,450.61.

In 1824, Fidelia, beloved daughter of Uncle Jimmie Butler, he of Butler's Point, was sick nigh unto death, and it was necessary for the grieving parent to ride poste-haste to the little settlement on the Wabash at Perrysville and bring back good Dr. Reynolds, the only practitioner within a day's journey, to coax the roses back to the cheeks of the little sufferer. But that was in 1824. Today, in Old Vermilion, if Fidelia should be ailing Uncle Jimmie would have a choice of 119 men skilled in the science of healing herbs and curing drugs who could come on call of 'phone, and should the case be considered dangerous he would have the privilege of a room and the services of a skilled attendant at either the Lakeview or St. Elizabeth Hospitals in the County Seat. A great step forward since the Thirties, when but three physicians were available when death hovered around the cabins, and only the services of Grandma Lura Guyman might be had when a little stranger was to add to the population. For twenty years, the Grand Old Dame carried on as the pioneer midwife and the night never was too stormy for her to mount her horse and ride across the prairies when she knew that she was soon to hear the wails of a new-born babe at her journey's end.

One hundred years ago, Joseph Gundy, sometime of Pennsylvania, but recently of Vincennes, Indiana, brought his wife, Sally, to the new home near Myersville, in Newell Township, which he had built the year before. Their little cabin was as well furnished as that of any of the pioneers, but

Sally's regret was that her only source of reading was the family Bible, which to her was an oft-told story. Books were scarce in Old Vermilion in those days and even in those times the Word of God was the World's Best Seller. The trouble with Sally was that she was born before her time. Had she lived here in 1926 for her daily reading she would have had the choice of two daily newspapers from Danville and a like number from Hoopeston, and had she cared only for a weekly digest of the happenings here in Old Vermilion, she could have had a choice of weekly newspapers from Fairmount, Fithian, Georgetown, Rankin, Ridgefarm, Rossville and Sidell. If she had gone in for books, she could have moved to Ridgefarm, Hoopeston or Danville, each of which cities now maintain a Free Public Library, the last named having 36,511 volumes subject to withdrawal. A far cry, this, from the days when the Bible was the one book to be found in the cabins of the pioneers.

In the Good Old days each man was his own Press Agent, but Progress demands collective advertising. Along with the luxuries of living in these days have come the Booster Clubs, the Ladies' Aids and the Chambers of Commerce, with their high-pressure Secretaries, who do the horn blowing for a community. This is 1926, and it is meet that the custom of the times should not be disregarded. Enter the Secretary, with his Budget of Facts:

Vermilion County was the pioneer in the matter of paved highways, and Danville, the County Seat, is on the Dixie, the Pike's Peak and Ocean-to-Ocean Highways.

Hoopeston, in this County, is the greatest corn-canning center in the United States. Rossville, nearby, also has a Cannery.

The Western Brick Company, at Danville, is the largest brick-making concern in the country. The Danville Brick Company also is located there.

The Hegeler Smelter has a nation-wide reputation.

The Sugar Creek Creamery is one of the largest butter-making concerns in the country, and is still expanding.

Danville, the County Seat, needed an adequate water supply, and built a Lake three-fourths of a mile wide and six miles long.

Danville has five Parks, comprising ninety-five acres, the finest Fair Ground plant in fifty miles, a State Armory that cost \$200,000, a Federal Building that cost \$325,000, in the days when building costs were low; two Children's Homes, two Hospitals, a Tubercular Sanitarium, a Home for Aged Women, a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., a National Soldiers' Home, where 2,200 men who have fought for the Flag now live in comfort, a new million dollar High School—

* * * * *

It was Midnight in September, 1926. Down at the foot of Clark Street, in Danville, in the County of Vermilion, and the State of Illinois, stood a group of men clad in the garb that one sees only in the quaint pictures of the Long Ago. But they were Men—Real Men—just the sort one would seek in time of stress. Eight there were in the strange gathering there on the river bank, each be-whiskered and armed with pistol and the hunting knife that the fashion of the day decreed. Each? Yes, all—save one. And a closer view revealed that he was an Indian. He was Keannekeuk, the Christian Kickapoo, a man of Peace, and the others were Gurdon Hubbard, Amos Williams, Dan Beckwith, George Haworth, Sylvester Rutledge, Harvey Luddington and Solomon Gilbert. The White Men in the group were peering intently into the darkness, in the direction of Cayuga, where the Vermilion empties into the Wabash, but the Redman's gaze was roving o'er the landscape. He was seeking to locate the trees of oak and maple that in his boyhood had dotted the site of the tepees of his friends and brothers, the Piankeshaws.

* * * * *

"Well, men," said Amos Williams, "we might as well go home. The Old Vermilion is falling and no steamboat could get up here now. But when the next freshet comes—"

* * * * *

Oh, Hum. Must have been napping. These tales of the pioneer days certainly are gripping but the figures about conditions now do make one sleepy. Better go out and see that the car is safely locked in the garage, then come in and shut off the steam, cut out the radio, turn out the light and to bed. Want to get up early, finish the morning paper and do some telephoning before the mail man comes.

**"OLD TRADING POST,"
FIRST HOUSE OF THE WHITE MAN
IN LEE COUNTY**

By L. B. Neighbour.

Go back in thought a hundred years, to the days of romance in Illinois,—to the Indian and his wigwam, his villages and his trails, and to the white trader and his faithful Indian wife.

The only whites who had yet penetrated the Rock river country were the hardy, and for the most part, care-free French Canadians, identified with the early day fur trade. The Time we have in mind was just before the arrival of the "pioneers," who made an abiding place here.

A century is not long, as history views it. But, in the busy years since the fur trade, it has been long enough for us to lose well nigh all realization of these half-French days, just preceding ours, in the Rock river valley.

These parts had developed an extensive and profitable fur trade. Some times the merchant who bought the Indian's pelts conducted an independent business, but more often he was an agent of the American Fur Company, and in either case was licensed by the United States Government. It was for the public welfare to have only thoroughly reliable men dealing with the Indians.

The great Fur Company maintained four trading points on Rock river between the source, in Lake Horicon, Wisconsin, and the mouth, at Rock Island, in the Mississippi. So rich in fur-bearing animals was this locality that one of these four posts was maintained at the big bend or grand detour of the river, the entire quarter century just prior to the founding of Dixon.

All this time, the best we can learn, the "post" was at one spot, which is yet to be easily found and identified, and which the writer visited as late as Dec. 18, 1926. It is in Lee county, in the southeasterly part of Section No. 13, Dixon

Township, about five miles northeast of Dixon. It is on Franklin Creek, down stream a hundred rods perhaps from the bridge at the little settlement known as the Kingdom. It is on the farm of Mr. Gene Harrington, some 50 rods northwest from the site of the residence. (This fine building was destroyed by fire the morning of Dec. 27th, 1926.)

The site of the trader's cabin is a beautiful, grassy spot, on the high south bank of the creek, somewhat less than half a mile from Rock river. It was a well chosen location. The elevation, 40 or 50 feet above the creek, made for healthfulness. It was to be reached by canoe from the river and from Franklin and Chamberlain creeks, which empty into the river side by side.

It was also convenient to the trails. The up-river trail, crossing Stile's hill from the southwest and running straight up the present wagon road through the Kingdom, was less than 80 rods away, and the trail from inlet to the Indian village, at the grand detour, passed by its door. These trail lines intersected a few hundred feet south of the Harrington residence site.

Fortunately the Harringtons, father and son, have preserved the dooryard of the post as pasture land. Since the logs of the old buildings rotted and disappeared, not so much as a stone has been disturbed. There today rises the little mound of earth and stone, eight or ten feet across and two feet deep, into which the chimney has subsided.

Across the trail, and fifty feet from the chimney, is a hole, thought to have been the cellar under the "fur-press." This, we are told, was a building provided with a long, heavy pole as a lever, after the pattern of the old-fashioned well sweep. By use of this the furs were pressed into "packs" of from 80 to 100 pounds, convenient for carrying in canoes or on ponies, or, at portages, for toting by the men on their shoulders.

It seems to have been a very common practice, with the whites of Indian days, to bury their dead near their cabins. It probably was done with the idea of protecting the graves from desecration. At the post there were graves up to the very doors. As time has passed, many of these have been opened by relic hunters, and have been none too well refilled.

With me was Mr. Henry Hintz, the day of my visit there, and in the little space of 50 by 100 feet, on the southerly side

of the building site, we counted 25 to 30 depressions, where graves had been opened. The dead doubtless belonged to the trader's family, his employees and friends.

No exact date can be set for the erection of the post. Its builder was a well known French Canadian, by the name of Le Sallier, who traded in these parts as early as 1793. His name was known as far south as the Illinois river. He had, at least in his old age, a Winnebago wife, and was a valued interpreter. He was employed as such in different Indian treaties, notably that at Prairie du Chien, in 1823, and the one at Michilimackinac, a year later.

Dr. Everett, early day physician at Dixon, and usually very dependable authority, states positively that the "Madeline" who was wife of Ogee the ferryman, and to whom a grant of land near Paw Paw was made as a Pottawatomie woman, in 1823, was Le Sallier's daughter. At the same time, his wife was said to be a Winnebago! But perhaps the riddle may be solved by assuming that an earlier wife of Le Sallier had been from the Pottawatomie tribe, and that Madeline was his daughter by that wife.

A thrilling bit of history is connected with Le Sallier and his post. William Watson Webb, a soldier at Fort Dearborn, tells of a night spent by his party of three at the Le Sallier cabin in February, 1823. His mission, in the dead of winter, in intense cold and deep snow and a freezing wind, was to carry to the commandant of the fort at Rock Island (then known as Fort Armstrong) word that the Indians were planning the massacre of the whites at Fort Snelling, on the upper Mississippi.

It so happened that the Indians of western Illinois were also planning an uprising, but of this fact young Webb had not yet become aware. On his way to Ft. Armstrong there was but one white man's place at which he could put up for the night. It was the post of Le Sallier, at the big bend of Rock river.

Here then, his party arrived, late in the afternoon of Feb. 8th. Webb recalls that it was the date of his 20th birthday. Le Sallier espied them in the distance, and going out to meet them, with finger on his lips as a warning to silence, let them into the house, and, still without a word, pointed them to the sleeping quarters overhead. There they lay in the utmost

silence the space of over three hours. Then the silence was broken alarmingly from without. From under the trees near at hand arose the blood-curdling yells of the war dance, the first, probably, that Webb had ever heard. It sounded to him "like the wails of the damned." But, tired out after a time, the Indians stopped their orgy and returned to the village across the river. At the moment, they had no knowledge of Webb's presence in the cabin.

Then Le Sallier, "The good old man, his hair white with the frosts of 80 winters," called down his guests and fed them. He now inquired their destination and, when told, strongly urged Webb to desist from his project. The cold was so great that they would perish by freezing; and if the cold grew less severe, they would perish at the hands of the hostile Indians. But Webb felt that the fate of the garrison at Snelling depended upon his getting his message through; then also his standing as a soldier would suffer, if he did any less than his best.

Sensing it that his young guest was likely not to act on the advice he was giving him, Le Sallier brought in an old Winnebago to talk with Webb. (The writer has wondered if this may not have been Le Sallier's father-in-law.) "Why did he need to go?" Webb framed up an answer, that a friend of his was dangerously ill at Rock Island and that he must talk with the friend before his death, which seemed close at hand. "Then," argued the shrewd old Indian "wouldn't it be wiser to put off the interview until he and his friend would meet in the white man's heaven?" Webb did not tell them what he had resolved to do.

The following morning he was up at 2 o'clock and with his party left the cabin. Le Sallier, whatever he may have suspected, did not know but the young soldier was starting back to Ft. Dearborn.

But such was not Webb's intention. At some distance from the post he stopped to wrap themselves more warmly and to knock the shoes from their pack-horse, so that its footsteps would not mark the ice. Then they swung sharply around to the river and headed directly across it and west. They probably followed about what is now the north line of Lee county. This course Webb held till he reached the Mississippi, which he then followed south to Ft. Armstrong, arriving at his destination in due time without mishap.

The morning that he left Le Sallier's the Indians at the village learned of the visit of Webb and his men, and sent out a party in swift pursuit. But with the start that he had obtained, they were unable to overtake him. Webb never forgot the hospitality of the old trader, that eventful February night.

The following year we get another glimpse of Le Sallier, "the last," says our historian, Frank E. Stevens. He was employed by Major Long of the United States army to guide an expedition from Ft. Dearborn to Prairie du Chien, and there to act as interpreter in an Indian treaty.

Le Sallier did the work well and well sustained his reputation as an intelligent and honorable man. Other authorities say he was employed in a like manner, again in 1824, at the treaty of Michilimackinac.

In 1829, as it is recorded in the books of Stephen Mack, the trader, Mack bought Le Sallier's establishment at Grand Detour. The new owner traded there for a couple of years until the Indians came to outs with him, planned to kill him, and actually did drive him away. And he never returned, except in later years for an occasional visit at Grand Detour.

It seems very probable that the Indians burned the buildings at once. Only six years later, in 1835, Mr. Joseph Crawford, while making the government survey of Dixon township, visited the site of the post. He says the cabin was then in ruins, tumbled down and rotting. And we know that if not burnt, a log building would be longer than that in rotting down.

All we learn that is disappointing in the entire record of Le Sallier is that in the war of 1812, he was a sympathizer with the British.

Not long before the death of the late Wilbur Crawford, he and Mr. W. C. Andrus of Grand Detour, had made plans to set up a suitable marker on the site of the old post. Mr. Crawford thought he could secure a large boulder, which they would have chiseled with an appropriate inscription. But Mr. Crawford died before they got at the worthy task and nothing has since been done in the matter.

We feel, however, that their plan must appeal to everyone, and that before long, some such a memorial to the fine old Frenchman and his historic "Post," first house in Lee county, will be set up at the site.

INTRODUCTORY

The following sketches, the property of the Congregational Conference of Illinois, were written at the suggestion of the Chairman of its Historical Committee, Mr. John H. Piper, of Springfield, Illinois, primarily for use in the preparation of a history of the denomination in the State. They are published here because of their general historic value. Editor.

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

1831-1924.

By Mrs. Ella W. Harrison.

March 23, 1831, pastors and delegates from neighboring Congregational Churches met at Northampton, Mass., to organize the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church,—a company of eighteen young Christians, who had in their hearts the desire to carry the message of their Lord to the far West and establish permanent places of worship in the new lands. They had little information about that land, but they knew dangers and hardship menaced them on their journey there, and Indians and homesickness lay in wait for them after they got there. This Council awakened much interest and a very large congregation listened to its deliberations. It was a very solemn occasion and their services as impressive as though ordaining a band of foreign missionaries. When at last, the good-byes were said, there was little hope that these pilgrims would ever see the old home and its loved ones again.

The main body of the colony met at Albany, May 7, 1831. They embarked on a canal boat with Cotton Mather of Hadley as Captain. They did not travel on Sunday, and when at Amsterdam, their first Sunday, they held religious services. The Captain explained to inquirers that he had a band of missionaries on board. Their next Sunday was at Buffalo. Here

they had expected to find a schooner bound for Chicago, but were disappointed. Taking a steam boat to Detroit and there failing to get water transportation to Chicago, they contracted to have their goods shipped two or three months later, and set out over land with hired teams and wagons. Two of the horses died and the eight young men had to walk. When they reached the St. Joseph river they found a man, who told them that a friend, who had gone out the previous year, had built a double cabin at "Bailey's Point" on the Vermilion river and was waiting their coming. Up to this time they had had no definite goal. When they found it was to be near the Illinois river the young men concluded to finish the trip by water. They bought two canoes, lashed them together, and embarked down the St. Joseph. At the portage they hired an ox team to transport themselves and their canoes to the lake which is the source of the Kankakee river. Re-embarking, they found a different rate of progress than on the St. Joseph. Rain drenched them, their food gave out, and slippery elm and basswood bark lacked nourishment. Under these conditions they concluded to travel on that last Sunday. Monday night they came to a cabin on the south side of the river and asked how far it was to Ottawa. "This is Ottawa," was the reply. At this hotel they had mush, milk and honey to eat and a bed on the hard puncheon floor. The next day they reached a point opposite where LaSalle now is and from there they walked to "Bailey's Point." Here they found the rest of the party who had arrived only a few hours before. They too had troubles to report, sloughs, mud and rivers to cross had kept them from too much comfort in their "covered wagons." This was the 9th of June—five weeks and two days since the start, and they were not yet at their journey's end. For a time they rested in the double cabin and investigated possible locations. A point on the prairie, east and south of the Bureau river, was chosen, and July 2nd they started to go there. They found the prairie wet—very wet. Leaving their wagons stalled in the mud they tried to find Epperson's cabin. The trackless prairie gave them no help and this night they slept in their blankets under the stars, a little east of the present site of Malden. The next morning they walked back to their wagons, five miles, got breakfast and began all over again. On the

evening of July 4, 1831, they reached a camp about a mile north of Dover. Not all of the eighteen came with this first party, others came later and by different routes. Elijah Smith, a charter member who came with the first group said at the 50th Anniversary that on June 12, 1831, the first Sunday after they reached Illinois, they had a meeting in a log cabin near Big Vermilion creek.

The first entry in the old church record reads as follows:

"The Hampshire Colony Church of Christ, founded at North Hampton, Mass., March 23, 1831, settled on the Bureau river, County of Putnam, State of Illinois, July 6, 1831, and named the town Greenfield. The only members of said church that arrived at the above time were Nathaniel Chamberlin, Elijah Smith and his wife Sylvia and Mrs. Eli Smith."

The next entry is October 20, 1831, when a meeting was held in the unfinished cabin of Elijah Smith, three members present, Dea. E. S. Phelps, N. Chamberlin and Elijah Smith. "Meeting opened by prayer by Bro. Chamberlin. Voted to choose Bro. N. Chamberlin clerk of said church, to supply the place of Bro. A. P. Morse, deceased. Closed the meeting by prayer from each brother."

Nov. 21, 1831, a letter was granted Dea. E. S. Phelps, which left only four resident members. This shows that at least four meetings were held in Illinois in 1831—June 12, July 6th, October 20th and November 21st. At two of these meetings business was transacted, thus proving beyond a doubt that this is the oldest Congregational Church in Illinois.

"The first Sabbath in May 1832 services were held in the cabin of Eli and Elijah Smith and at the same time a concert of prayer for the conversion of the world. Before the time for another meeting the Blackhawk War compelled them to flee to a place of safety."

The record shows that the next meeting was held October 16, 1833. Four months later, Lucian Farnham, a minister who had been sent to these far off lands by the Home Missionary Society, in 1830, arrived at the settlement. On the first Sunday of February, 1833, the little church held its first communion in Illinois. (An old manuscript says that at that meeting in Northampton, when the church was organized, a collection of \$54.00 was taken up to purchase a communion

set for the table in the wilderness.) This was a great day for the little church—the usual place of worship was crowded and there were many communicants. Six members were added to the church.

October 21, 1835, Rev. L. Farnham was installed as pastor of the church. He was a graduate of Yale College, a good biblical scholar, witty and vivacious. "He was a very devout man and his ministry was able and effective." The colony grew and many members came into the church.

A building was erected in 1835, which was also used for a school house, and the records show that court was held in it for a time. It was a wooden building but there is no record of its cost or size. Some time, early in its history, a piece of ground was secured, in which they could lay their dead away. In October 1844 the trustees were directed "To survey the ground into lots" which should be sold to defray the expense of fencing the property. This is the east end of Oakland Cemetery and was turned over to the City May 29, 1915.

In October 1837 twenty-four members were dismissed to form what is now known as the Presbyterian Church. March 1838 seven members were dismissed to form the Dover Church and May 1840 several more to go to LaMoille.

In August 1838, because of his failing health, it was voted to give Mr. Farnham a year's vacation. Early in the fall of 1838 Owen Lovejoy happened along. He was a young man with pronounced opinions on the slavery question and had waged unrelenting warfare on the slave traffic. He found kindred spirits in this church and when they asked him to supply the pulpit, during Mr. Farnham's absence, he accepted the offer and was promised \$600.00 for a year's service. One who loved him much said, "Probably no other church in this region would have employed a man with his outspoken principles." He came to his own and his own recognized and rejoiced in him. He ministered to this church for seventeen years. He preached against slavery in season and out of season, using the most vigorous language. Some, to show their indignation, marched out during the sermon. He followed them with, "I intend to preach this until you like it and then because you like it." A woman who was a member of this church at that time said, "This church has the honor

of sending the first petition to Abraham Lincoln that he would, as Commander in Chief, proclaim emancipation."

They also refused to contribute to the American Board because the Board accepted gifts from slaveholders.

These were the days of the underground railroad and some of the members of this church were familiar with its methods and schedule. Mr. Lovejoy himself was haled to court more than once to account for mysterious visitors.

Seldom has any minister been loved as Owen Lovejoy was loved by this Church.

It seems to have been a praying church. Every Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they held a prayer meeting. There was a "concert of prayer" once a month for the liberation of the slave and another to pray for peace. The first Sunday evening of each month they prayed for the conversion of the world.

An old member wrote, "The old church, in those days, was a live church in all things, greatly prospered, and a source of much spiritual power and usefulness," and he remembered with pleasure the early morning prayer meeting to which he walked half a mile before breakfast. "From 1839 to 1855 there were several interesting revivals of religion, and 224 members were added to the church."

It is needless to say that they soon needed a larger house of worship. In 1848 a brick building 40 x 65 feet was put up at a cost of \$4000. The brick was furnished by John H. Bryant. There were three windows on each side without curtains or blinds. The walls were plastered and undecorated. There were no carpets on the floor. Two front doors furnished entrance into a vestibule, over which was the gallery in which the singers sat. The audience rose during the singing, turned around and faced the music. They had no organ and "raised the tune" with the aid of a tuning fork. There were three tiers of pews. The aisles were between the middle and side rows. Originally these pews had doors. They were sold and the purchaser was given a deed for them. There were two stoves, one on each side of the house near the doors. The stove pipes ran the whole length of the house, entering the chimneys on each side of the pulpit. A trough hung under them to collect the dripping creosote. Nothing is said about illumination. The pulpit was low and unadorned.

A wide platform and steps extended across the whole front of the church. A curious unfinished four square structure adorned the roof. The first regular service was held in this church March 3, 1849. It was never dedicated for Mr. Lovejoy was not willing to dedicate a church incumbered with debt and it took so long to pay off the debt that it was deemed too late for such a ceremony.

Through Mr. Lovejoy's efforts a bell was purchased in 1850, he himself going to Troy, New York, to make sure the tone was satisfactory. It rang first January 1, 1851 and for a long time was the only bell in town and, January 1853, it is recorded that "citizens be permitted to ring the bell three times a day." It was long known as the "Lovejoy bell"—Sometime in the 90's it was cracked and in 1897 it was recast.

In 1855 Mr. Lovejoy resigned in order to take up the larger task opened to him in Washington.

Ministers Keyes, Cochran, Christopher, Day, Hammond and Blake followed each other in rather rapid succession until March 1864 when Flavel Bascom, a man of great spiritual power, came to the pulpit. Under his leadership there were two revivals and many young people became Christians. A "Young People's Meeting" was begun. (This was before the days of Christian Endeavor). It is remembered that these young people invited a new worker from Chicago to speak to them. His name was Dwight L. Moody and it was the first time he had been asked to speak outside of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Richardson used to tell how nervous the young man was and how they all kneeled down and prayed for him before they went to the meeting held in the James Smith Academy.

The name of the church was changed to the First Congregational Church at Princeton in 1863. In 1864 a recess 12 x 20 feet was built into the west end in which a pipe organ was set up. A furnace was put in about 1867. In 1869 a front was added to the building and a steeple built. Sometime—the records do not say when—stained glass windows were put in—rooms finished in the basement and lighting facilities provided.

R. B. Howard followed Mr. Bascom in 1870 and for five years did faithful work. It is remarkable that he had the sad duty of attending twenty-seven funerals of his own church members, nearly all of them heads of families.

Richard Edwards came in 1875, a man of wonderful ability and with a large experience with young people since he had been President of the State Normal College. His sermons were an intellectual feast and large numbers of non church members became supporters and attendants of the church. During a remarkable series of evangelistic meetings Dr. Edwards' idea of preaching changed materially. He said he was "converted." Whatever happened, his sermons became decidedly evangelistic and his outside audience did not follow him but the members of the church rejoiced in the change and their support and loyalty were always a joy to him.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the church was observed during his pastorate. The week in which it occurred one of the deepest snows ever known in this region fell. Fences were obliterated and drifts were ten to fifteen feet deep. This kept many, who had anticipated the day, from being there. It is remembered that Elijah Smith, one of the charter members, was there and related some of the wonderful experiences of the early days. Dr. Bascom, with his crown of white hair and his saintly face, gave a history of the church. Not one who appeared on that program is left to us today.

Failing eyesight led Dr. Edwards to resign, and Stephen Norton, of ministerial ancestry, followed in 1884. For seven years he was an acceptable leader and then Mrs. Norton's health made a different climate imperative. During this pastorate the sixtieth anniversary of the church was observed.

E. H. Votaw, a wonderful bible scholar, followed him and with his wife and daughters proved a blessing to the church.

Revs. Moore and McLaren each held the pulpit for about four years from 1894—1903. The parsonage was built in 1898 and a new pipe organ was installed in 1899.

John Welsh came to the church in April 1903. He accepted and accomplished the difficult task of harmonizing differences of opinion and recalling the church to its great mission. During his pastorate the "Billy Sunday" meetings were held and his efficiency in them led to his being associated with Mr. Sunday, for several years.

In 1904 the brick church was condemned and was torn down in 1905. The corner stone for the new church was laid in October 1905 and the first service in it was held March 18, 1906. It was dedicated October 11, 1908, free of debt. Its cost was about \$28,000.00. It is built of concrete blocks, has

a seating capacity of 300 and folding doors into the prayer meeting room, in the rear, give space for about 100 more. A sloping floor leads to a corner pulpit with a choir loft at its left. A room at each end of this furnishes a pastor's study and a Sunday School room. There are two memorial windows, one for Owen Lovejoy and the other for Alby and Sally Hyde Smith, early and worthy members. The basement contains a dining room, kitchens, Sunday School rooms and the heating plants. Electricity furnishes the light.

In 1911 the tower was made higher and the Minnie Colesbury clock installed. The same year a tablet was set in the south wall, near the pulpit, in memory of Lora Simons Carey, one of our young women who gave her life to mission work in Turkey. Two other missionaries belong to this church—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Winship, who went to South Africa in the 60's. Some still remember the African prince they brought home with them in the early 70's.

The California Avenue Church of Chicago induced Mr. Welsh to resign his pastorate here and B. M. Southgate followed him in 1910. While he was here the church celebrated its 80th birthday anniversary. Harold Parr came next and for three years his wonderful voice was thoroughly enjoyed. A better position won him and Henry James Lee came in 1915. For seven years he did good work and made for himself a wide place in the community, as well as the church. He too listened to a call to a larger field and in 1922 the church once more sought a leader. In April 1923 Robert James Watson accepted a call to that office. He was born in England, as were Parr and Lee. He came to the United States eleven years ago. He received his A. B. at the Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. He held a pastorate at St. Paul while in college and did missionary work in South Dakota during vacations. After a course in the Congregational Theological Seminary at Chicago he accepted a pastorate at Dwight, Illinois, which he resigned to come to this church April, 1924.

It is rather interesting to follow developments in the methods of raising money for the support of the church. At first they depended upon the subscription paper but that failing to furnish adequate means they voted to assess the property of the members. This met with decided opposition and they returned to the subscription paper. Then they tried renting the pews and at one time sold them at auction to the

highest bidder. This did not long find favor and subscription again was used. Duplex envelopes appeared in due time and pledges were secured, but with very little system. Now the every member canvass with the duplex envelopes is the method that seems to have, at least, solved the problem of raising the yearly budget.

The church has entertained the State organizations at different times. The Illinois branch of the Woman's Board met here in 1899, in 1900 and in 1914. The State Association met in the old brick church in 1904, shortly before it was demolished.

It is a pity that the church records do not keep account of the activities of its women. An old letter written by a woman, long since gone to her reward, speaks of their labors to raise money to pay for the melodeon that took the place of the old tuning fork. Another says that it was due to a woman's determined efforts that the first pipe organ was purchased.

The Ladies' Aid commenced its work almost at the beginning. The Woman's Missionary Society was organized in the 60's—the Elizabeth Curtis Guild in 1906—the Delta Alphas in 1907. These women have done inestimably valuable work for the church. They have given themselves patiently and loyally to everything that would beautify the church and add to its attractiveness and have provided a greatly needed social atmosphere.

Probably no book is large enough to record all the deeds that contribute to the success of a church's program, even for one year. It would be a good plan for one who is pessimistic about the work churches do, to get a set of church records and read the account of meetings held, plans deliberated, money raised and work done—much of it drudgery—omitting all of the more definitely evangelistic side of the work, week after week, month after month and year after year, in all weathers—financial as well as atmospheric—by just the ordinary sort of citizens. Such a reader will find there a faithfulness, a devotion, a loyalty that is beyond any common enterprise and will be surprised at the quantity and quality of really valuable help a church gives to the community in which it lives. He will hardly, again, speak slightly of the work done by the churches of his town.

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GENESEO

By Ella Hume Taylor.

The history of Geneseo Colony and of the Congregational Church of Geneseo are so closely interwoven that for many years, to speak of one meant also the other, their interests were so in common. At one time in its early days every adult in the community but one and most of the children were members of this church—in fact, for more than eighteen years there was no other church affiliation, and the Church was a court of justice, settling community and family misunderstandings. As the church has already celebrated its 30th, 50th, and 75th anniversaries, and at such times had well written papers, particularly on its history, I shall quote much from them. At the first two anniversaries in particular, there were still some of those present who had helped to make that history. Now none of them remain, but their descendants are with us, cherish their memories, and still recall the tales of those early days, as told by them. “These Colonists were men and women of exceptional force, and exercised unusual influence in shaping the social, religious and educational happenings of their time.”

This is one of the thirty-four Congregational Churches in Illinois, organized prior to 1840, and was the tenth in the State when it was organized in 1836.

Almost a century ago, as the West was opening to emigration, the momentous question arose among thoughtful Christians in the East, “What shall be done to save that immense region of our country for a militant type of Protestantism?” “A tide of foreign immigration was setting in.” “It was a crisis of solemn import.” “But God met the crisis by that wondrous outpouring of his Spirit, which resulted in those revivals of religion that swept over the Eastern and middle States from 1830 to 1835. This was just as the flood of immigration was rising. Multitudes of those converted were among

the emigrants." "Many were young men who had yet their life work before them and sought a broad field for its development."

"That revival was characterized by an urging of man's individual obligations and made practical Christians. Of it the two great reforms, Temperance and Anti-Slavery had their birth, and schemes of benevolence, especially the work of home and foreign missions, received new impetus. Then God solved the problem by turning Westward many young Christian families, to plant churches and schools, and organize society upon the Gospel basis." "In connection with this development was the planting of this colony, with its church and school."

"Bergen, N. Y., and its vicinity had shared in the blessing of that revival, and in its glow was developed the idea and plan of our colony, which idea originated with Rev. Jairus Wilcox, pastor of the 'Bergen Stone Church,' and John C. Ward, the special object being to plant the institutions of religion and education, and at the same time to consider the betterment of their growing families." Many consultations were held and finally, eight men readily fell in with this scheme.

On March 8, 1836, at the home of Warren Buel, in Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., they decided to break home ties and establish such a colony. An exploring Committee was appointed and Messrs. Cromwell K. Bartlett, Roderick R. Stewart and John C. Ward, were "instructed to fix upon a site for a village and to lay off the same into lots, which should be sold, when purchasers might be found of *good character and business*, the avails to be applied to a Manual Labor High School, to be for the present under the control of the Colony."

"This Committee started in May, 1836, going by way of Buffalo, N. Y., and the lakes to Chicago, then a town of two thousand or less (a fearful mud hole), arriving there in June. There they met Judge, afterward Governor, Ford who advised them to strike for this tract of land, as it was outside the 'Military Tract,' was good soil, could be bought for \$1.25 per acre direct from the Government, and entered at the Government Land Office at Galena, without the formality of pre-emption. They acted at once upon his advice, and came on

by way of Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, to Brandenburg's, later called Dayton. There they met two young men who were also looking for a location, James M. Allan, a young man from Alabama, and Arba M. Seymour, a surveyor from New York, whom Mr. Allan had employed to locate timber lands along Green River."

"With the consent of the Committee, Mr. Allan decided to join the Colony in locating the town, and they came here, surveyed and arranged to buy the present site of Geneseo, selecting the village plat of forty acres, set apart the 'Public Square'—the Church and school lots and a Gospel lot for the parsonage to be. The surveyor's 'stake' was set less than one-hundred feet South of our present Township High School building. At first the plan was to give every respectable man a village lot, if he would build upon it."

The Committee, being satisfied that they had found the best site for the colony, went to the Land Office at Galena and selected three sections of land; one section, 16, was not subject to entry as it had been set apart by the Government as school land. "The committee then returned home and made their report, and it was decided to make the removal that fall." "But the colonists preferred to covenant with God and with one another before going forth. So, in the Stone Church, in South Bergen, N. Y., on September 13, 1836, they were, by ecclesiastical council, organized a self governing band of disciples, to go out and become a Church in the wilderness."

"Deacon Elisha Cone, Cromwell K. Bartlett, Reuben Cone, John C. Ward and Harry Manville, with their wives, and Mary and Amanda Bartlett and Harriet Cone, constituted the church of thirteen members."

R. R. Stewart and wife, son, and three daughters, living in the town of Geneseo, twenty-five miles distant, also were to have been present, but were prevented by a severe storm. Their names were before the Council, and they virtually formed a part of the original church, but were not included with the thirteen, nor united until May, 1837, when Rev. Kent of Galena, came and officiated at the Stewart cabin.

"The next day after the organization of our Church, preparations began in earnest, and six days later, on September 19th, five of these families started upon their long journey to

the West.” They were Elisha Cone, his wife Eliza Hill Cone, and their three daughters, Harriet, Clara and baby Ellen, and son Frank, also a nephew, Dana Cone; and Reuben Cone, his wife Harriet Thomas Cone and their two sons, Alonzo and Alfred; Cromwell K. Bartlett and wife, Catherine Hess Bartlett, and three sons, William, Hiram and George, and four daughters, Amanda C., Mary E., Lucinda and Julia; William Culver Bartlett and sons David, Orrin and Edwin, and four daughters, Angeline, Amanda, Sarah and Catherine; also Roderick R. Stewart, his wife, Clarissa Dresser Stewart, their four sons, Elisha, Lafayette, Josiah and George, and three daughters, Narcissa, Susannah and Permelia, numbering thirty-eight persons. One child of William Culver Bartlett, was not able to bear the journey so was left with an aunt, and came later. Also Harriet Cone was ill, so for several days was carried on a bed made for her in the wagon. The families of John C. Ward and Harry Manville followed the next spring, and that of Rev. Jairus Wilcox, the first minister of the colony, came in May, 1838.

These travellers had four covered wagons and one carriage, all drawn by horses. “Stopping that night (their first out) at a small town, they remained over Sunday, and held a service, for it was agreed that no travelling should be done on Sunday.” On Monday, the 21st, they went to Buffalo, then crossed Niagara River, far above the falls, on a ferry boat, going on down the Canadian side to the Falls, where they remained a day, viewing that wonder, then travelled many days in Canada; some days in sight of Lake Erie, but others inland, passing but few towns of note. The roads were bad and grew worse the farther they went, for that fall was a wet, cold and stormy one and those mothers with little ones had no easy time. Few were the places where food could be got, so their bread would be set before starting, raising it either under the feather beds in the wagon, or if the foot stove was no longer needed to warm the children’s feet, it aided in raising it, and it was baked at night by the campfire after the day’s weary journey.

They finally reached the St. Clair River and were ferried across to Detroit. Then for thirty miles the road was through swamps, with corduroy bridges or mudholes. They were three

days traveling thirty miles to Ypsilanti, one day going only seven miles. From there the roads were some better but further on a mud hole, deeper than usual, caused the breaking of an axletree to the Stewart wagon, and as it might take some time for repairs, the two Bartlett families decided to go on, leaving the two Cone families to come on with the Stewarts.

So the Bartletts went on but instead of going to Chicago, they went through northern Indiana and straight to Joliet, then Princeton, and reached Wethersfield, twenty miles from the end of their journey, but not knowing the way further they wandered to Andover, thence North to Brandenburg's, where they arrived November 3rd. Here scarlet fever developed in the Culver Bartlett family, but the open hearted Brandenburgs insisted on caring for them in their small cabin, well knowing that their own little ones would probably contract the disease, which they did but none died.

But let us return to the others of the colony, for as soon as the wagon was repaired, they followed nearly the same route into Indiana, then circled around lower Lake Michigan, into Chicago, then on to Princeton. By this time, it was so cold that it was decided to leave the women, except one, and the children, while the others should push on and get cabins ready for them. Two kindly bachelors took them in, but the house was so small and the company so large, they had to make beds on the floor.

"The exploring party, or Committee, the June previous, had arranged with some men to build three log cabins, break 160 acres of prairie and put up hay, for them, during the summer, so something should be in readiness when the colonists arrived." "But these men were taken with fever and ague and were still shaking when the first arrivals came, so nothing had been done." "Undismayed, the men of the Bartlett families and Mrs. Cromwell Bartlett, were piloted here and pitched their tents in the grove south of town on November 4th." "So Mrs. Cromwell K. Bartlett was undoubtedly the first white woman who stepped foot within Geneseo boundaries."

The town was named partly after the home County, Genesee, and because some of their number, the Stewarts, were from the near by town of Geneseo, N. Y. "It is an Indian name for Genesee valley and County, and means "pleasant Valley."

“With the help of far away neighbors and settlers, all who could swing an axe went to work and raised logs for two cabins, which, although not on the town site, would be in the shelter of the grove for the winter.” The site of the first cabin raised is marked by a boulder placed there in 1910 by the local Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was C. K. Bartlett’s. The second was to the north and west, about where the brewery afterwards stood, and was Culver Bartlett’s. “By December 19, the cabins were chinked on the outside but were without doors, windows or floors.” But the C. K. Bartletts moved into their cabin on Christmas eve and the Culver Bartletts into their’s, New Year’s day.

“On December 19th there arrived with ox teams, Elisha and Reuben Cone, R. R. Stewart and son Elisha and daughter Narcissa, who came as cook.” “They immediately set to work erecting a log cabin for Elisha Cone, the first on the town lots,” where now is the new bungalow of Claus Herren, on Main street. In it that first winter lived the two Cone families and the Stewarts, nineteen in all, and frequently upon awakening in the morning they would find several friendly Indians, asleep with their feet to the fire place. For beds, bunks were built around the wall, logs served for table and seats, for most of their goods, groceries etc., had to be left in Chicago until spring.

“As soon as the Cone cabin was finished, Reuben Cone and Elisha Stewart went back to Princeton for the women and children, and started on the return trip January 28, 1837.” “They had two teams, but the weather was intensely cold and they had to break a road through snow.” “Finding no crossing over Spring Creek, they had to go around by its mouth, so did not reach here until after dark.” Narcissa Stewart had become very anxious; and climbing up a ladder on the outside of the cabin, she swung a lantern to and fro, which was finally seen by the bewildered travellers, and it guided them to their new home. “They arrived in four months and nine days after leaving their homes in western New York.”

We have followed these colonists to their journey’s end. They, like the Pilgrims, came to their new home in mid-winter, and by sheer courage, endurance and faithfulness, later conquered the land, established a Christian community—and have given to us the fruit of their toil. None of them are

now living, but their children and grand children rise up and call them blessed.

They immediately set to work, in mid-winter on a cabin for R. R. Stewart, on the site where now stands the Swedish Lutheran Church. It later was the hotel, for travellers had to stay somewhere, so Mr. Stewart had to ask for board. "Then a cabin for Reuben Cone was built on the corner now owned by Otis Hoit." "The three cabins were of logs. The outside doors were of long split shingles; no nails were used, for they had none." Their fare that winter was limited principally to cornbread and pork, although wild game was plentiful. Toward spring even the salt gave out, but they kept remarkably well. The cooking was done before the fireplace. "The women had to spin, weave and make most of their own, and all the men's clothes." "When their goods and furniture came in the spring they were made more comfortable."

"Then the prairies were one grand flower bed." "One could see an object at a great distance, especially if it moved, and great was the delight if a person was seen in the distance, coming on foot or horseback." "Wild birds sang their morning songs, deer were frequently seen and the wolves did not forget their serenades at night." Soon the colonists began to be quite neighborly, and thought little of galloping across the open prairie to Wethersfield, Galesburg, Knoxville or Princeton; or to nearer neighbors—as the young John Taylor's on Spring Creek, grand parents of the Misses Crosier and Mrs. Gorsth, who joined us in 1839; or to Stevenson, later called Rock Island, for groceries.

All mail was, for three years brought from Andover, and at first the postage on letters was twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person receiving them. Then there were singing schools, spelling bees and picnics for the young folks. The summer of 1837 was a busy one for the men too, for houses must be built and crops raised. Three more cabins were built, so that each family had a home of its own.

"Hardly had the cabins been built before Geneseo became a station of the "Underground Railroad" for the poor runaway slaves soon learned where friends were."

Deacon Cone's house, now the home of Frank McIlvaine, on South State street, was later one place, for it had an attic for hiding. There were other places too, and at night, or

under grain or hay even in the daytime, some of the young men of the colony would get them on, to the next station, toward a land of safety.

"Religious services had begun as soon as there was a cabin built." "The young people and many of the older ones were good singers, especially the Stewarts, and formed the choir." "Two services and Sunday School were held every Sunday, and prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, alternating among the cabins."

"When it became warm enough the first school house was built on the Southeast corner of the "Square," with Susannah Stewart as teacher, the first in the county." "This was a crude affair, only eighteen feet square, built of small logs or poles, laid three feet high, with crotches set up in the corners to sustain poles over which were stretched wagon covers, for a roof." "Basswood puncheons served as seats, the floor was the bare prairie with its grass sod for a carpet." "Here also during the first summer, religious services were held, Deacon J. C. Ward being superintendent of the Sunday School from that time until 1852." "But it was a pleasant weather building, for when it rained the children or worshippers had to run for the cabins."

That spring the Manvilles, Wards and Hubbards came, also Dr. Enos Pomeroy, the first doctor, and S. R. Bacon came and located land but returned East to bring his bride, the next year.

"That June the land was divided into parcels and drawn by lot, in proportion to the amount of money put in." Previous to December, 1837, the town had no legal name but at that date the plat of "Geneseo" was certified to by Surveyor Seymour and was acknowledged and recorded July 12, 1838. I have an old map of the original town. North Street was the limit on the North, South Street on the South, Spring Street on the East and Geneseo Street on the West.

"John C. Ward built the first frame home in the summer of 1837 and the Ward and Manville families moved in." "In a corner of it was the first store." "All partitions were hanging sheets." This house was on the corner where the Collegiate Institute now stands. Later it was enlarged, and still

later was moved, and is now a part of the F. A. Peterson home on Oakwood Avenue."

As before stated, "regular services were held, the Deacons conducting, and reading sermons." "Occasionally the Rev. Ithmar Pillsbury of Andover gave them a sermon, and he administered their second Communion in Deacon Ward's house on April 18, 1838; a day well remembered on account of a hail storm that broke nearly all their window glass."

"In May 1838 Rev. Jairus Wilcox came with his family." "In June he was elected pastor, with a salary of \$400, including the expense of the Minister's journey." "Soon he built a log shanty, covered with prairie grass, and lived there nine months until he built the house" on North College Avenue, now enlarged and owned by Mrs. Henry Minch. "A travelling clergyman, upon being invited to spend the night with them, declined, saying his health and life were too valuable to be thus exposed."

As soon as the weather permitted, the combined house of worship and school house was erected exactly where the present church now stands. "This frame building was twenty feet square, covered with siding split from oak logs." Later it was enlarged by an addition of twelve feet, to meet the needs of the community, and was for nine years the center of its life. For the school held its sessions five days in the week, and here anti-slavery lectures were given. Also other lectures, singing schools, concerts, funerals and weddings were held. Here occurred the first wedding, on March 6, 1839, that of James M. Allan and Susannah D. Stewart, and everyone in town attended. Now this building, with some additions, is the home of Mr. I. C. Snow, on Pearl Street, where it was removed when the present church was built in 1855. I wish you might see the huge split beams and whole logs, of black walnut that even now support the flooring.

The first white child born in the colony was Martha Bartlett, daughter of the C. K. Bartletts on September 21, 1837. She was later Mrs. M. A. Hicks, but died a few years ago in California.

"From now on the additions to the colony became more numerous and the church membership increased to almost double that of the first years." "Rev. Wilcox had a busi-

ness tact which made him useful in many ways." "It has been said that the community is indebted to his taste and enterprise for the ornamenting of the "Public Square" and the streets of the town with trees." "He was also greatly interested in the building of the Manual Labor High School. "The Legislature approved a petition for it March 2, 1839." "Rev. Wilcox made two trips to the East in its behalf and looked up its first two Principals. "In 1840 Rev. Jason Chapin came to take charge." "In 1843 a contract was made for a brick building, and in the spring of 1844 was begun what was afterwards called the Seminary," the first brick building in the town. "William Miller was the contractor, Royal Wilcox having charge of the brick making," the brickyard being just across the Creek, North, on the new paved road. "Everyone in town did something toward its erection." "The walls were ready for the roof, when on the night of July 30th a tornado felled the East and West walls to the ground." "Imagine the utter dismay of the people as they beheld the ruin, but the next day they began to plan for re-building."

"Aid was again asked in the East and in nearby towns, and by strenuous effort early in 1845 they began to rebuild, and by October the roof was on." "Then came nearly two years with lack of funds, and in February 1846 the building committee was given power to sell the remaining lands, so, in the winter of 1847-8 the lower part was completed and used." "It was not until 1853 that the upper floor was finished, but for some years the lower part served the double purpose of Church and school."

"Rev. Wilcox closed his labors here in 1845." Mr. Chapin the school principal died in 1846, so the new minister, Rev. Addison Lyman, was then chosen Principal, but supplied the pulpit also for several months."

I have a copy of the first Catalogue printed in July 1840. The school was often mis-called the Academy, but "in 1853 the name was changed by the Legislature to "Geneseo Seminary." "Lack of a permanent fund, and a growing popularity of public grade schools, influenced the people to urge the trustees to merge the Seminary with a public school, called the "Union School of Geneseo," which was agreed to, so, "April 1, 1858, the Seminary building was sold to the

town for \$4000." "Heretofore the school had been a part of the Congregational Church and Colony," that is why I speak of it so much at length.

"Previous to 1836, there were only ten Congregational churches in Illinois." "That year they organized as an Association, but were much scattered." "The first record we have in regard to a change of polity was that of a meeting of the Church, November 4, 1838, called "for the purpose of receiving a communication from Knox Presbytery, respecting the propriety of this Church's changing her form of government, and joining that body."

"As there was no Congregational body near, for the sake of fellowship, and with the express condition, recorded in both Church and County records, that this Church should not forfeit its property, upon its wish to resume the Congregational form. After several meetings, on November 19, 1838, the motion to make a change was carried, with two dissenting votes, those of J. C. Ward and R. R. Stewart. "A rotary, instead of permanent Eldership was adopted." As time went on, more opposition developed to this change—and for this and other reasons, "on April 1, 1850, the church, by vote, readopted the Congregational form of government and was dismissed from the Presbytery, to join the Central Association, Congregational." "Afterwards it was disconnected with that Association, in forming Geneseo Association, and later joined Rock River Association," where it remains.

"In 1855 another important step was taken, when by vote of the Church, A "Church and Society" was formed, and became legally incorporated as "The First Congregational Church and Society of Geneseo." "Until 1855 the Church elected its own trustees and conducted its own business affairs." "The necessary expenses were raised by subscription." "Then for several years, there was an assessment upon the pews, which had been sold, and held in fee simple by individuals, but this not proving satisfactory, a movement was begun in 1860 whereby the ownership of all pews should pass into the hands of the Society." "Many meetings, much legal discussion, prolonged articles of agreement, even an advisory ecclesiastical council, proved necessary, before the measure could be secured." "With the change in ownership

of pews, began annual rentals." Each September, the seats were auctioned. "On December 31, 1894, it was finally voted that free pews should be adopted."

"Previous to 1870, pastors were hired by the year, but now are invited for an indefinite term."

"In 1855 the erection of a more commodious house of worship was contemplated, and a building committee consisting of N. B. Huntington, J. M. Allan and Merritt Munson, aided by the Perry brothers, who advanced money for the work, was appointed."

"The cornerstone was laid July 18, 1855, and on May 28, 1856, this building was dedicated with great joy, the sermon being preached by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Waldo, from the words—"Always Abounding in the Work of the Lord, for as Much As Ye Know That Your Work Is Not In Vain In The Lord." "The building was considered the finest church building west of Chicago." "The original cost was about \$6400, then a considerable sum." "In 1865, a parsonage was built on the 'parsonage Lot,' on the corner of South and South Center Streets." In 1870 a pipe-organ was installed in the gallery of the Church, at the South end, the choir seated in front of it, and the congregation turned about to *face the music*. As the church was not well heated, prayer meetings and Young People's meetings were held for several years in a room over Moderwell's Drug Store, rented for the purpose. "In 1873, a north wing was added, at a cost of \$3000, the organ was moved behind the pulpit, and a prayer meeting room below was also used for the "Infant Class," and stained glass windows replaced the old ones. "Eleven years later, in 1884, further alterations and improvements were made, costing about \$5000." Then the gallery was taken out, a front entrance added, the floor was raised, and a pulpit platform built in place of the narrow pulpit, and new seats were installed. The new lecture room, though small, was used for several years, but the need was felt for some place for social as well as spiritual gatherings, and this led to the formerly discarded plan of putting the basement to some such use. It was excavated, drained and cemented. Windows were put in, a kitchen installed and parlors connected with the new lecture room, resulted.

We have had a few legacies which have been expended for the Church; the Norse and Hawkins legacies of cash, the Huntington legacy with which the steel ceiling was put in in 1905, and the Cole legacy, which helped build the new parsonage, erected in 1912, the communion set in memory of Mrs. Van Valkenburg in 1891, and an electric lighting system given by Clara Perry Heacock, besides some fine engravings as memorials. Also the gift of the Orgoblo by Mr. F. E. Muzzy in 1916.

From the beginning, this Church has stood for Evangelism, Education, Reform and Extension. In the early days, one of its standing rules was that no member could make or use intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Another was, "This Church will receive no individual to its fellowship but such as believe that the holding of their fellow men in bondage or slavery, is a sin, and hence are willing to do what they can to break every yoke." And that stand was maintained, for as early as 1840, delegates were appointed from this Church to the State Anti-Slavery Society meeting in Chicago, and when the Civil War broke out, the Church made instant and generous response. War meetings were held and fairs for the benefit of our soldiers.

"Twelve commissioned officers and thirty-six non-commissioned officers and privates, were from this congregation." Later, in 1898, eight of its young men responded to the call for help from another bondage, and in the World War, thirty-two young men went from this congregation, three of them losing their lives in this service."

As to extension and spreading of the Gospel, this Church has carried out its early belief. "It was but natural that the colony should be associated with the "American Home Missionary Society," for we find that the first minister came with a commission from that Society, which met the expenses of the journey, and aided further by paying three-fourths of the then standard minister's salary of the West, of \$400." "The three hundred dollars of aid was reduced the next year to \$200, then to \$100, until in 1853 the Church became self-supporting, having received from that source \$1850." It was a good investment for them and for us, for we have repaid the Society several times over for that loan.

“Three years after the colony came, the first collection for foreign missions was taken, amounting to \$9.80.”

In 1868 a “Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society” was formed by Mrs. Mary Perry Ford. In 1880 a young ladies society, “The Zenana,” was organized, which at first worked largely for home missions. In December, 1892, the two societies combined, forming the present “Woman’s Missionary Union,” studying and contributing to both home and foreign fields. Who of us does not recall “The Light Bearers,” “The Missionary Roll,” “The Busy Workers,” “The King’s Children” and others of the children’s missionary societies? And for many years we have had our Christian Endeavorers, both senior and junior, as many older ones can now testify. The Senior Endeavor Society was organized in December, 1887. The Woman’s Guild in 1914, and the Daughters of Ruth in 1915. Another department of Church work is the Ladies’ Aid Society, begun soon after the Civil War and which has done splendid work these many years. In 1923 the Ladies’ Aid Society, the Woman’s Missionary Union, the Women’s Guild and the Daughters of Ruth formed the Woman’s Federation, of the First Congregational Church “to promote sociability among the membership of the parish, to co-ordinate the interests and activities of the various women’s organizations, and to support the whole church program.”

Six young men of the Church have entered the ministry, Joseph E. Roy, who joined us in 1843, and who in later life did such good work for the A. M. A.; Robert Wilcox, who united in 1838; Alfred T. Bryant, in 1858; Harry L. Brickett and George Ford, in 1866, and Edward Ford and Alfred T. Perry. The latter was afterwards President of Marietta College, Ohio. The Ford brothers have been for many years missionaries on foreign fields.

Eight of our women members have been working in missionary fields, Mrs. Mary Perry Ford and daughter Sarah in Syria; Miss Esther Maltbie in Turkey; Miss Carrie Waite in South Africa, and Miss Alice Guffin in China, while Miss Sara Allan and Miss Stella Eaton worked in home fields, under the A. M. A., under which our pastor, Rev. Brewer, also worked, as did Rev. O. W. Fay, and Miss Lydia Colby also worked, for a time, in the South.

Of the eight men who were charter members of the Church and Colony—three were carpenters, one a shoemaker and four were farmers—one of these being also a miller.

They had few of this world's goods but what they lacked in wealth they made up in courage and vision and have left to their descendants and to this Church a priceless heritage in the memory of their upright lives and their devotion to high Christian ideals.

Special meetings or revivals have been held during the pastorates of most of our ministers, that have brought in many accessions to the church. Here there is lack of space in which to give due credit to our faithful ministers, and tell of their labors.

Our good Deacons, 34 in number, who have ever been true to their trust, the Church Clerks, numbering 18, who have kept a faithful record of its activities and membership, and its Trustees, who have administered its business affairs have earned its sincere gratitude.

During all of these 88 years, the Sunday School, which was begun in the rude tabernacle on the "Square," has done a wonderful work. No one save the Great Teacher has kept account of its faithful teachers, nor the fine line of Superintendents, 20 in number, who have kept the school up to its high standard. (These names are all recorded in the full history, with date and length of service.)

As nearly as I can learn, there are eighteen living, of the children of these pioneers. Six live here, and four of these members of this Church, one of the four, Miss Sarah Allan, is the oldest in length of membership, having joined March 5, 1858.

When lightning struck the Church steeple, but did not wholly demolish it, in March 1921, it was determined that extensive repairs should be made, so, about a year ago committees were appointed, and plans made. The old walls remain, but are re-faced with brick, and an addition made to the North and West, containing class rooms, and parlor, which have been newly furnished. Also a pillared entrance has been added at the South.

So now, in our new Church home, we hope for many years of even better work done, than was done by those gone before. It seems good to hear the old Church bell again. It has rung

since 1856 calling generation after generation to worship. There have been wonderful revivals, war rallies, and many occasions of sadness as well as joy. Its walls have echoed to thrilling tones of pastors and workers in earnest prayer for the salvation of this people, and to music such as few Churches can boast.

For what it has stood in the past, for what it now stands, and for what we mean it shall stand in the future, we revere it, and rejoice in our re-constructed home, and now are determined to press forward with new vigor and faithfulness.

WHEATON SEVENTY YEARS AGO

By Olin J. Gary

The old residents of Wheaton are passing off from the stage of action. Some years ago there was a little insignificant railroad station on the corner of North Railroad and Hale Streets.

Horace H. Fuller was the Station Agent. He was a little short man about five feet. Opposite the station was the grain and produce store of John J. Sutcliffe, a burly Englishman six feet tall. He was a member of the Baptist Church, which was not represented in Wheaton and this brother was elected superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. Across the railroad were two hotels, one owned by Matt. Rickert and the other by Martin Stark. They both spoke the German language, but Rickert was short, round faced red cheeked and carried too much flesh to be comfortable, while Mr. Stark was tall, slender and had the face and eyes of a Russian Cossack.

Stark frequently had dances and rough houses. The toughs of the County were Bink Wilson and Hank Livingston. The latter a Republican and the former a Democrat. On every election Hank and Bink would fight and in due time had to be separated.

These fights went on for years. Finally, one night, Bink strolled into the Dance Hall for a rough time. He tramped on the toes of Frank Butterfield, the son of Milo Butterfield, the candy maker, who complained about it and Bink challenged Frank to go out into the back room for an encounter. Frank was about half the size of Bink, but was wiry and an expert boxer. Frank enjoyed giving him five falls in succession and the famous Bink never entered the role of a campaign fighter again. He had been overpowered by a boy. Milo Butterfield was a genius. The boys would carry him two pounds of sugar and in a half hour Mr. Butterfield, by some ingenious method would turn over about a half pound of candy and keep as much for himself. The pounds increased as they went into candy.

Many do not remember when Wheaton was a part of Cook County, and no wonder for this was in the year 1839. The postage for a letter was twenty five cents.

Mr. John Sommer, a red faced German, was the butcher in those days, had a slaughter house way at the North end of the town and furnished most excellent meat. Cold storage products were then entirely unknown. This was on the North side of the street only a short distance East of where the Gary-Wheaton bank stands now.

Mr. L. W. Mills, a man with only one leg, and a Wesleyan Methodist, of excellent character was postmaster. He had a brother who was deaf and dumb who assisted him in distribution of the mail.

Henry Curtis was the dry goods and grocery merchant and had a store directly opposite the grain store of John Sutcliffe. He did a good business. He was also a little short man but would deliver a fifty pound sack of flour on his shoulder on a keen run. Sometimes a half mile distant. Daniel Rudd was a brick mason from Vermont, broad shouldered, strong, with a heavy beard, and red hair, good natured, and kept the air ringing through working hours with the old familiar words "Carry the Mort," and for many years his son William was the hod carrier. Jesse C. Wheaton was a first class carpenter, as well as an architect. He built his house of thoroughly seasoned wood, as well as his barns, and there was no such thing as a sag, clog, or defect in any part of the buildings which he erected.

He was a brother to Warren L. Wheaton and brother-in-law to Erastus Gary, and his brother Warren L. was supposed to be easily the wealthiest citizen of the town, for he had land extending North and South through the whole Eastern part of the town. Dr. John O. Vallette and Doctor William Vallette were brothers and both Homeopathic physicians. Dr. William Vallette was also an ordained clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as a supply in Elgin and other places. They were brothers-in-law to Erastus Gary. Dr. John O. Vallette lived to the age of 98 and died several years ago at Rochelle, Illinois at the residence of his son Edwin Chapin. Jonathan Vallette, a surveyor, an abstract man and an expert in almost any line he undertook, and Henry F. Vallette a very bright lawyer and gifted writer, were brothers of William

and John. All four brothers were very witty and at the family gatherings at the farm home of Erastus Gary, were great entertainers.

Henry F. Vallette finally moved to Naperville and went into partnership with Judge Hiram Cody.

Ira Blanchard had a blacksmith shop on Hale Street one block North of the railroad station. He had two sons Billie and Allie and a daughter Lola. Billie was an athlete making a standing jump higher than his own head and Allie was ahead of his associates, in base ball, skating, swimming, and in fact quite an inventor. He obtained quite a royalty on his cash fare slip, being the first genius in that line. The tailor of the town was the father of Johnnie and Peter Sauers. The weekly publication of that period was the Wheaton Illinoian and the editors were Ogden and John Whitlock. John was a short man but Ogden was tall with blue eyes and handsome. There were exciting times 66 years ago in the days of the civil war. The Whitlock boys of the Wheaton Illinoian made the events so vivid that we imagined we could hear the roar of the guns of Fort Sumter as they returned the fire of the attacking force. The very air throbbed with terror. Wheaton rallied with enthusiasm at the first call for Volunteers. Boys under age asked to enlist, and were disappointed when permission was refused by their parents. Col. Vallette and Colonel Dutton organized the 105th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and meetings were held every night and often during the day.

Tute Church, a great favorite, sang from the stairway the "Sword of Bunker Hill."

Soon the air was filled with groans and eyes with tears as the mothers kissed their sons good bye. Greater grief came when the Whitlock boys gave lists at each issue of the dead and wounded. The first news was headed "Oscar Wright of Wheaton, shot through the heart and instantly killed." Noah Gary seriously wounded. Oscar told the boys before the battle he knew he would be killed. Soon came the enlistment of colored soldiers. Jonathan and John Vallette each organized regiments of colored troops who were as brave and hardy as their white brothers. Miles Martin an adopted son of Warren L. Wheaton enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois. James Vallette, a nephew of the Vallette brothers was the band master. He was easily the finest violinist in the County

and his penmanship equal to the best. Miles was taken prisoner and knew all the horrors of the Libby prison at Andersonville.

He is still living, or was a short time ago.

The union army was under the command of General McClellan and others but all were unsuccessful until the appointment by President Lincoln of General Grant. Then came the famous march to the sea and the surrender. Wheaton shared its losses and claimed its victories.

One of the illustrious characters of Wheaton was a member of the M. E. Church named and styled Grandpa Kimball. He had five sons and three daughters. The boys were Samuel, Rufus, George, Wilbur and Frank. The daughters were Margaret who married Jude Perin Gary, a brother of Erastus, Jane Kimball and Sophia Kimball. Sophia married James Wagor. They were both vocalists, she a soprano and he a baritone. George Kimball was a preacher of excellent character, and of great ability. Erastus Gary once said, "Did you ever hear such a wonderful prayer?"

Henry C. Childs was a booster and an adventurer and endeavored in vain to persuade Erastus Gary, the Wheaton brothers, Dr. Hagemann and others to mortgage their farms and erect a large business block in the center of the town. Erastus Gary's firm position against the proposition saved them from what would have been the wreck of the little fortunes they had secured. All were comparatively poor. Childs purchased a large house in the center of the town built by the father of William, Leonard, Frank and Julia De Wolf. Mr. De Wolf was a good lawyer and author of a book on Nepotism. Rufus Blanchard owned a house just opposite. Both houses were on Main street running North and South.

Aiden C. Childs, a brother of Henry, lived across the street from Rufus Blanchard. He was a carpenter and together with his son-in-law, Dan Compton, who is still living at the age of 84, did very much toward building up the place by building houses and selling them on monthly payments. Rufus Blanchard and George Cram, who had a house on Hale street, were the chief map makers of the United States, having their offices in Chicago, but residing in Wheaton.

Jonathan Blanchard was president of Wheaton College and was bitterly opposed to secret societies. Fred Mather had a nice residence North of the M. E. church and his adopted daughter, Minnie, is the wife of John Christie, who held many public offices in the early days. Ezra Cook was the editor of the *Cynosure*, published in the interest of anti-masonry. Mr. Mather joined the Congregationalist church late in life. Mrs. W. Ackerman, a very faithful old German, was the washerwoman of the town and gave the whole day for fifty cents. She must turn in her coffin seeing men working for a dollar an hour. Martha Blair was a noble character, and lived to a great age, having taken the best of care of very many children who learned to love and revere her. Hester Ann Rogers, an authoress, and school teacher, was the sister-in-law of Daniel Rudd, and is kindly remembered by many. Miss Lucy Barber is known as one of the early instructors laying the foundation of many noble men and women. Robert Moses Graham Wells built a large Eastern home in the West end of the town connecting his barn with his house similar to Eastern homes. This created much comment in this Western land.

Mr. Wells at 84 could touch his feet four times at one jump. His two sons borrowed \$95,000 during the war, making themselves rich and became the well known shoe firm of M. D. Wells and Company.

His son, Robert Wells, worked many years as salesman for the hardware firm in Chicago of Millar Brothers and Keep.

In due time he bought them out and organized the well known firm of Wells & Nelleger, doing business on Lake street.

The doctors in the early day were Dr. Wakelee, living in the South West corner of the town, who was the father of William and Lucy Wakelee, both like himself, six feet tall and slender.

William was employed in Chicago in the Superior Court for many years, but finally went with the Abstract firm of Haddock, Vallette and Ricords. Frank Vallette, a son of the lawyer Henry F. Vallette, borrowed \$2,500 and organized this firm but afterwards reorganized it into the largest corporation of this kind in Chicago, retiring with \$200,000 of capital stock yielding 8 per cent. He later built a Mexican cottage in Pasadena, California, where he speculated and accumulated wealth.

His daughter Arline, is accomplished, married and with her estimable husband, is a very useful addition to society. Their home is principally in Chicago, although they travel quite extensively.

The other allopath doctors were Hiatt, Dr. Hageman, Dr. Waterman, Assistant Surgeon of the 105th Ill., and Dr. John P. Sedgwick, who was well known as a J. P. serving always very acceptably. He also ran an apartment store. Dr. Hiatt was the druggist in those days and finally branched into the firm of Hiatt & Le Roy, dealing in Artificial limbs. Dr. Waterman's son Fred, is now Treasurer of the United States Steel corporation, having a position in the Steel cabinet. Mr. Ed. Ellis, a grand-son of Erastus Gary, also has a place in this cabinet, as President of the Exploitation Company. He is a well known geologist.

The one event which stands out in this period is the bitter County seat fight. The Wheatonites thought the county seat should be placed in the center of the county. At each election the Naperville people who enjoyed the benefits of the county business, would win the day. Wheaton people claimed that fraud was practised, and as a retort Wheaton imported votes from Chicago. They won though the vote was contested for months and then the Clerks refused to surrender the Court records. Early one morning veterans of the civil war residing in the North end of the County organized a force and at an early hour in the morning made a raid on Naperville, going in lumber wagons. At their approach Judge Cody rang the bell of the church and James Vallette, a nephew of Col. Vallette, resisted the force but all to no purpose. He was held captive. Mr. Ransom, a Northern man, was struck on the top of the head with the butt end of a gun and suffered a severe scalp wound. This was not considered seriously by these old veterans for they had expected to lose several men and they talked about it as only a little skirmish. A parody was written on "Sheridan's ride" entitled the "Naperville Raid" and read at Wheaton College.

The last verse read:

"And now my good people as you are beaten
And the County seat is placed in Wheaton
Your best plan is take the old shell and rent her
For the County Seat must be placed in the center."

Another exciting event occurred a little later growing out of this same affair. The business men of the town were at a Sunday School picnic. The hundred day voters were still in evidence and became intoxicated. Merritt Mott, the constable, observed that these intoxicated men had the intention of raiding the town. He saw the necessity of immediate action. It was supposed that the liquor had been furnished by the defeated party. In defense of the business and homes of the people he used heroism but they pelted him with large rocks until he fell seriously injured. He died two days after, a martyr, but Valentine Coon, a German, seeing the emergency, seized a baseball bat and went into the mob single handed and one by one they fell before his strokes and all were glad to get on to the train which soon came along. We who came from the picnic will never forget the heroism of the two men who saved the day, although one of them lost his life in the discharge of his duty.

Later on Noah E. Gary led a fight against saloons by which Wheaton became a temperance town and soon millionaires came from the City and other places, Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, among many others, and the population jumped from 2,000 to five or six thousand. New schools were built, an addition to the college and finally one of the best systems of electric line traffic in the United States, when there were only two like it in the world, one in the East and another in Belgium, known as the third rail system.

The boys of that day playing a large part of community life were Dan, Elisha and Jonathan Kelly, brothers. Dan had a large sheep ranch, and Danby was founded in his honor. Danby afterwards called Prospect Park was finally changed to Glen Ellyn, its present name. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Wheaton. Jonathan had money to loan to neighbors, farmers, churches and business houses. He took the place of a bank. He loaned money to Wheaton College, the Methodist Episcopal Church and to Warren L. Wheaton for the building of a barn. He had the faculty of collecting compound interest. Elisha Kelly lived three miles North, was a good scholar, and a prosperous farmer and very congenial. He came home from the civil war with a hole through his body, but enjoying the honor of a Major

for his bravery. A teacher in the public school in Wheaton, by the name of Matson, could not govern large scholars and Major Kelly took his place. The large boys were inclined to have their own way. Major said "I have been severely wounded, having been shot through my body, but I can whip any of you yet and will do so if necessary." They all learned to love him and shed many tears at the close of the term. West of Jonathan Kelly, lived Deacon Cook, of the M. E. Church. He is the father of David C. Cook, of Elgin, Illinois, the great contributor of Sunday School literature. He was the father of Ezra Cook of the Cynosure. On the next farm was located the great barn of Warren L. Wheaton, which was the envy of the people of the County, but the cost finally involved Warren notwithstanding his great wealth and conditions following the war which made some rich, ruined him. He made a great and courageous struggle, was honest and of excellent judgment and positive integrity, but all of his fine land was at last sold under mortgage. His failure was due to the peculiar time when the fortune of one ruins others. Just one-half mile West of Warren Wheaton's is the residence of the Wheaton boys, built by Jesse C. Wheaton, who married Orinda Gary, the sister of Erastus. Warren Wheaton married Harriet Record, a niece of Erastus Gary. Thus the Wheaton boys were double cousins.

One of the most beautiful characters was "Stella Wheaton," who at ten years of age attracted the attention of the whole County by her gift of language and expression.

Her mother was a wonderful woman and was called to the other country in early womanhood. Three or four days later, Stella, who was stricken with grief, went on to join her mother. Her pathetic power on the platform was very much like that of Uldine Mabel Utley, the lass of 14 years, who stirred New York City and held a six months campaign.

James M. Wheaton, a surviving son of Jesse C. Wheaton, has been a member of Rock River Conference for over fifty years. He held many successful revivals, was a graduate of the Northwestern University and though retired, is active, being a skillful mechanic as well as a good preacher. A sister, Lora Wheaton, taught school many years in Chicago and was at one time the largest paid teacher of her sex in that

great city. Emory Wheaton, a brother, is the father of Ralph Wheaton, one of the most thriving and well-to-do business men of the City of Wheaton.

Emory, James and Washington, another brother, who has been a public servant, serving as roadmaster and in other capacities, are the three surviving children of a family of eight.

Warren L. Wheaton and Louise, his charming wife, and Lucy Wheaton, the wife of William Darling of the Gary-Wheaton bank, are the only survivors of the Warren Wheaton family. William Gary, long the head of the Gary-Wheaton Bank, is a grand-son of Charles Gary, a brother of Erastus Gary.

Farther west on the Roosevelt road was a character, who was a good farmer, always being the first in the Spring to have his plow in the ground. His name was Levi Ballou. He was faithful to his vows in the Methodist church, dying as he lived, and left children and grand-children who are still recognized as the salt of the earth. The next home was that of Hezekiah Holt. He was a man of great refinement and spiritual loveliness, so devoted to his God that often he would remain upon his knees for hours. Talented, a musician and poet. His daughter Eliza was a student at the Root and Sons Conservatory in Chicago. She married Dr. Salisbury, of Chicago.

There is extant the "Holt Memorial," a very beautiful little book nicely bound. Erastus, Hezekiah, Jr., Miranda, and Laura, were brothers and sisters of Eliza.

Farther on West was the farm of Dr. Hagemann, who was in Co. F. of Wheaton, of which Justice Daniels was captain. He is survived by three children, Mary Ann Grote, George and Frank Hagemann, living in Wheaton. Col. Grote, who recently passed away, was her son. Peter Northrup, William Bates, Peter B. Curtis, and Alonzo Curtis, his son, long a superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school, are remembered by their devotion to their God.

Hiram H. Smith had a son who became quite a prominent business man, marrying a daughter of Daniel Kelly and leaving to his widow and children something like a hundred thousand.

His sisters were possessed of musical ability and are remembered as valuable contributors to the choirs of the churches.

Eighty-five years ago Warren L. Wheaton was lying prostrate with the typhoid fever in a log house in Warrentown. Jesse C. and his wife Orinda, Erastus Gary and his wife Susan Abiah, were all living in the same log cabin. Orinda came from one part of the cabin and in a quiet voice announced, "The house is on fire!" It burned like powder and Jesse, excited, went to his brother, who was unable to help himself, and excitedly said, "Why don't you get up and get out of here?" It was useless to exhort Warren to do what was impossible in his condition. He would have burned to death, when Orinda Wheaton rushed through the danger and though but a small woman weighing less than a hundred pounds and not over five feet two, picked him from the bed clothes and all and without help carried him out of the house to a place of safety.

Erastus Gary lost \$100 in gold and two broad cloth suits on account of the fire.

This was the kind of women who came from Connecticut in that early day.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

By Mary E. Humphrey.

The beginning of the Home for the Friendless seems difficult to determine, so quickly does time fly and so soon do those who were so busy making its history that they had no time to write it, pass away. All that I knew of the founding came to me by word of mouth, and beautiful was the story as I have heard Mrs. Stuart Brown tell it, full of the spirit of self sacrifice and loving devotion to the unfortunate, a legend of the coming of a pitiful group of Civil War refugees to Springfield.

The years of 1862 and 3 were full of anxiety and sadness. Daily young men were marching away to war. The Soldier's Aid Society was meeting regularly to make lint and to sew for the soldiers. The Journal announces in the spring of '63 that the society had been obliged to seek larger quarters and had opened sewing rooms in the apartment over George's Shoe Store where they had "a southern aspect and view of the public grounds and principal thoroughfares of travel."

The Rev. Francis Springer had joined the 10th Illinois Cavalry as chaplain under Lt. Col. Dudley Wickersham and was in Arkansas with his regiment. At the time he enlisted he was superintendent of schools in Springfield but he had first come to town in '39, removing later to Hillsboro to return in '52 that he might act as the first vice president of Illinois State University. This was the building which is today Concordia College and was completed in 1854 on ground donated by Pascal P. Enos.

Mr. Springer was a Lutheran minister and one of the fine pioneer educators of the day. He is described as a man of "lively sympathy with the rest of mankind without regard to race, color, nationality or religion." In Arkansas he encountered women and children in the utmost misery, suffering from a border warfare, their homes burned, robbed of horses and stock, widowed and orphaned in a night and

driven into the Union lines by hunger and anguish. Aside from all the duties that naturally fell to the chaplain we know enough of the Rev. Springer to be sure he would long to help this suffering humanity. What more natural than that he should think of his own townspeople, those women to whom his regiment looked for comforts the government could not supply?

There is a story that one Sunday morning came a telegram announcing the arrival of a car full of children and indigent women coming by boat to St. Louis and up by train to the home town of Mr. Springer. Mr. James Lamb and Mr. Antrim Campbell interested other public spirited citizens and they met that train and received the strangers.

There is reason to believe there was an appeal to the churches that Sunday morning, for among the people later taking active interest in organizing the Home for the Friendless the different denominations are unmistakably recognized.

Miss Mary Springer, now more than 80 years old, says she well remembers that group of children, among whom was a very young girl named Susan who had been of the greatest help to her father in watching over the little children and in assisting the women in whose care they had made the wearisome journey. She remembers how happy they were to reach Springfield, the goal that promised relief from their miseries. "The room seemed full of them; probably there were thirty or forty in all, and it was in an old building across from the railroad that we went to see them," said Miss Springer. The group was divided up that day of their arrival and taken home to Sunday dinner in various homes, five or six of them going with Mrs. Milton Hay.

I have searched the files of the Journal and Register for the years 1862-3, and am unable to find any reference to this particular group of refugees, but there are letters from one Thrifton of the 10th Cavalry describing the misery of the Arkansas people they encountered, and there is the following notice in the Journal of May 20th, '63. "Objects of Charity—Two families of Arkansas refugees who have been driven from their homes by the fiendish rebellion arrived in this city last night on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. in a most destitute condition. They were taken to an old building near

the depot by some charitable citizens and furnished with temporary shelter and some food given them. We are informed they presented a most pitiable sight, emaciated and ragged. They are fit objects of charity for such of our citizens as exercise that Christian virtue. Money or articles of food or clothing left at the store of John Williams & Company will reach these poor unfortunates."

On the 22nd is the further notice: "Yesterday the family (having described very fully who they were) were in an old building entirely unfit for human beings to sleep in, but we are happy to learn that some of the ladies belonging to the National League are making every effort to procure a house for them. We hope our Christian citizens will contribute liberally to supply necessities for these afflicted strangers. Go and visit them and if your heart is not touched, set yourself down as having no passport for admission to a better country. We have been thus particular in mentioning the circumstances of this case, not because it is an isolated one but as simply showing what thousands of Union families all over the south and southwest have passed through for their love of the Union."

There is an account of the Rev. Springer's resignation from the 10th Illinois Cavalry and his departure from Springfield to become Chaplain at Ft. Smith, Ark., where later he organized a regiment of loyal troops into the First Arkansas Infantry. His daughters have been good enough to hunt among his papers and have found in a record book in his own handwriting word of the Arkansas Orphan's Home which he founded and was in charge of.

He records that he sent during the year 1864 between 150 and 200 women and children to the North, some of them going to Chicago with a Dr. Laird and others to Springfield, Mo. During '63-4 he cared for 400 dependent orphans down there and his note of January 1, 1866, says that not less than 600 orphans have been cared for. Miss Ann Springer added that as long as blind Susan Moore lived she and her sister Mary went regularly to the Home for the Friendless to talk with her about the coming of that first group of refugees to Springfield. So much for hearsay.

In the pamphlet history of Springfield, 1871, by J. C. Power, Mr. John Chestnut says that Dr. Lathrop in a conversation with Mr. Antrim Campbell remarked that he knew of 50 children in one neighborhood in Springfield that needed charitable aid. Mr. Campbell, "ever charitably inclined, was minded to seek and put into operation some plan" and so was born the idea of the Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. John M. Palmer, writing an account of the charities of Springfield (History of Sangamon County, Editor Paul Selby, Munsell Publishing Co., 1912), says: "One evening during the early winter (1863) a family group was gathered about a glowing fire in the home of my father (Mr. James Lamb), and impressed by a sense of thankfulness for shelter from the bleak wind that shook doors and windows, seeking entrance through any chance crack or crevice, the sympathetic heart of my father, ever alive to the woes of others, yearned over those who then might be suffering from cold and hunger, especially the women and children, and his active brain sought for some method of furnishing relief. He said to my uncle (Mr. Antrim Campbell): 'Let us tonight try to do something that shall be permanent. You as a lawyer can frame a bill to the legislature about to convene.' My uncle agreed, and to the writer of this paper was given the privilege of transcribing the first copy of a bill which with a few unimportant changes was passed by special act of the legislature in 1863."

Undoubtedly during that winter of '62-3 men like Dr. Lathrop, whose card I find in the city directory of those dates, knew the group of refugees. Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Bunn, Mrs. Matheny, who had taken starving little children home for Sunday dinner, had been talking to their husbands after the manner of women, and had urged that something be done. Such a problem and such a solution of it could not have been met casually. The newspapers prove that our predecessors were wise, determined to know what they were about and seeking the best advice available before going ahead to overcome obstacles.

Springfield was a little city of 10,000 people with unpaved streets and but two railroads, the Great Western and Chicago Alton & St. Louis. But it was described as early as 1854 by

a visitor as "Our pleasant and hospitable capital in pleasant places of residence, in taste as displayed in shade trees and shrubs and flowers and fences and grassy lawns,—like Washington Springfield is a 'City of Magnificent Distances'. It might be termed the "Embowered City" as in no western town have I seen more fine elms, maples, locusts, oaks and other shade trees flourishing".

We know the homes were comfortable, the seat of government was here and citizens prominent in affairs of finance and the law were ready to join in every project undertaken. The legislature convened on the 5th of January 1863 just three days after President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Journal announcing the coming to town of the early members of the legislature has a short comment on the Proclamation that sounds as though the editor was too much moved, too overwhelmed with the consequences to trust himself to discuss it, that wintry morning.

The 12th of Feb. 1863 just two days before the legislature adjourned a special act was passed which incorporated the Springfield Home for the Friendless. It was signed by S. A. Buckmaster, Speaker of the House, Francis A. Hoffman Speaker of the Senate, Richard Yates, Governor and it names the incorporators as follows—Eliza Pope, Mercie Conkling, Louisa Dresser, Susan Cook, Lydia Williams, Elizabeth Bunn, Harriet Campbell, Ann Eastman, Maria Lathrop, Mary Hay, Catherine Hickox, Mary Ann Dennis and Elizabeth Matheny. Section 2—gives the object and purpose "the relieving, aiding and providing homes for friendless and indigent women and children not exclusively orphans." It was not to be a permanent home but a place of temporary refuge and provision until other good homes could be procured. The Act provided for life members of the society who paid \$10 and there were annual memberships of \$1.00.

Section 7 says "The Board becomes the legal guardian of all placed in their charge and it may indenture a child to any honorable trade or employer. The father if living may surrender the child to the Home. If he has absconded or is otherwise incapacitated the mother can make the surrender. The Mayor of the city (in case the parents are unknown or on proof of unfitness of either parent) or any judge of a Court of Record or any justice of the peace may on his discretion

surrender such child to said corporation''. This was nearly a generation prior to the organization of the Juvenile Court.

On Feb. 26, 1863 the Journal gives as news item "Springfield Home for the Friendless—At a recent session of the legislature a law was passed incorporating the Home for the Friendless, the names of the incorporators as follows. * * * The object of the institution is most commendable and will be fully understood from the name. We understand that Judge Treat has been made president of the society''. He had been named as president and Mr. Pasfield was vice-president, G. P. Bowen secretary and Mr. Jacob Bunn was treasurer.

I find in the Journal for March 14, 1863 a long editorial which for style and subject matter I think is a remarkable example of newspaper writing of a bygone day. It must have stirred the hearts of every reader and might well be the word that called into action all that made possible the Home and child care in Springfield from that day forth. I quote without apology for the length—

"As the mariner just closing a protracted voyage upon a rough and stormy sea beholds with rapture his near approach to port, contemplates with emotions of ecstasy his escape from the threatened disasters of the deep and sees before him the more tranquil pleasures of home and the society of kindred and friends, so we who have been so long riding the billows of Civil War and beholding with horror the terrible throes of revolution have felt a keen delight when our minds have for a moment been diverted from this sickening tragedy to an enterprise at once philanthropic and Christian in its scope and purposes. It proves that we are not all lost in the vortex of passion and of party, nor indeed we may say any for who does not appreciate even the feeblest efforts to mitigate the calamities that now wait upon the threshold of the family circle admitting the unwelcome guest of widowhood and orphanage and the deepest sorrows of penury and want.

With such thoughts we learn of the noble efforts about to be made by the benevolent ladies of this city to establish upon a permanent footing an institution the sole object of which will be to provide for the homeless a home and for the friendless the gentle and holy influences and attributes of friendship. What need be said in commendation of such an undertaking? Or what is necessary to be written in order to

secure for it the active sympathies and cooperation of those in our midst whose hearths have never yet been darkened by the shadow of want but whose hearts are daily gladdened by prosperity, plenty, family and friends? Is it necessary for us to appeal to the affluent to nourish and sustain this so noble an institution as an offering to humanity and Christian benevolence?

No attempt will be made to argue any into the conviction that it is not only a duty but that it will open for him a fountain of unalloyed and lasting enjoyment to assist by generous gifts in stamping upon such an enterprise the seal of perpetuity. Have you ever visited the misnamed home the inebriate and beheld all around the evidences of neglect and cruelty, the premature decay of all forms of loveliness, the disgusting exhibition of filth and rags, disease and sorrow? If you have then you will come forward and help those who would disenfranchise the offspring of these wretched victims of a depraved and unholy appetite and assist to place them beyond the deadly influence of examples which it nurtures.

Do you know anything, except from mere hearsay of the saddening and corrupting influence upon the childhood of the profligate and impure, of the quick contagion and speedy ruin of innocence or have you ever observed the loss of character, the overthrow of moral restraint and the untold and overwhelming anguish resulting from the arts of the devotees of debauchery, the ministers of shame, disease and infamy? Then you can no more quickly remove this blot from society than by contributing your means to build a barrier against such poisoned artifices.

Has the grim visage of war broken your peace and cast a cloud upon your hopes? Has your domestic circle been robbed of a loved and honored father, brother, son? Then remember how many hearts are at this moment torn with anguish no less than yours, how many eyes stream with no less burning tears, how much of grief and despair without the sympathy which you now experience are now settling down upon thousands of hearts whose only dependence for bread was upon the brave and patriotic arm of the kinsman that is now paralyzed by death. Think of the hapless cabin where cower and nestle around a scanty fire shoeless and shivering forms as dear to the widowed mother as any of your precious offspring can be to you.

But why multiply words? We have in our city a population of active, busy enterprising thrifty people who will come forward we doubt not to place upon a firm and enduring foundation an undertaking that all know must result in great good to the innocent, the child of wretchedness, want and crime and give honor and a holy memory to those who lend to it their aid and support. Let the bitterness of party strife be forgotten for a while and let an object such as this, calculated to bring us together as citizens, as patriots and as Christians be taken up. We can by this means do much to diminish crime and to furnish instead of vagrants to the state a healthy material for its support. At the same time we shall not be unmindful of the sorrow stricken widow and orphan whose hearts will be cheered and made happy by its success.

We publish elsewhere in today's paper an act of incorporation of the institution. We invite all to read it and let all go to work in good earnest and harmoniously to erect an institution here worthy of the object of the wealth, liberality and benevolence of our people. The enterprise is in good and worthy hands. Let the efforts of its incorporators and their associates but be properly seconded by our citizens and we shall see such an institution here as strengthened by time shall stand, enduring and permanent still shedding around its holy influence when the present generation shall have passed away but whose memory shall be deathless in view of its benefaction to a cause just and precious to every well wisher of humanity, the state and his country."

The Journal on March 14, 1863 prints the proceedings of the first board of managers. "In accord with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the Springfield Home for the Friendless passed by the legislature of the state of Illinois and approved Feb. 12th a meeting of officers and board of managers named in said act was held at the residence of J. C. Conkling esq. on Monday evening March 9th, 1863. Present—Mesdames Pope, Conkling, Dresser, Bunn, Campbell, Lathrop, Dennis, Cook and Miss Eastman, Mr. Bunn and Mr. Bowen. The president and vice president both being absent Mrs. Conkling was elected president pro tem. Mrs. Hickox having tendered her resignation as member of the board of managers Mrs. Fonday was elected to fill the vacancy. On motion, the president, Mrs. Pope, Campbell and Conkling were appointed a

committee to visit Chicago and report to the board on the system and general management of that institution and also to report on the rules of admission etc." At this meeting Mr. S. H. Melvin and James Campbell were elected president and vice president in place of Judge Treat and Mr. Pasfield who had declined to serve.

March 23rd we read "A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Springfield Home for the Friendless will be held at the residence of Jacob Bunn, Esq. this (Monday) evening at half past seven o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Board and a full attendance is desired".

Not until the issue of the Journal for May 13th, '63, do we get the minutes of intervening meetings. "Proceedings of Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless—A meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the residence of Jacob Bunn, Esq., on Monday evening, March 30th. The Board were all present except Mrs. Hay, Cock and Williams. The meeting was called to order by the president. The committee appointed to visit the Chicago Home for the Friendless presented the following report: Springfield, March 23, 1863. Your committee appointed to visit the Chicago Home for the Friendless respectfully report that on the 12th inst. we visited the Chicago Home and made a careful and thorough examination of that institution. We obtained the following facts in reference to the origin and progress of the association which may be of interest to the Board. About 4 years ago a benevolent gentleman of Chicago proposed to donate a lot valued at \$10,000 "provided the citizens of the city would subscribe a like amount for the purpose of building a suitable home for friendless women and children." More follows about Chicago until we come to the final paragraph, "In view of the urgent necessity that exists for the relief of the friendless in this city the committee recommends that the Board of Managers appoint a committee to rent a suitable place if such can be found within the city limits to establish a "Home" until sufficient means can be procured to purchase or erect one. Respectfully submitted, S. H. Melvin, Eliza Pope, Mary Fondoy, Mercie Conkling, comm." On motion the report of the committee was accepted and the committee was discharged. The by-laws and general rules were considered article by article and unanimously adopted.

A committee of three members for each ward was on motion appointed by the president to visit the poor of the city and gather information in regard to the necessity for the establishment of a Home and the probable number of friendless women and children who deserve and would receive its benefits. The president announced the following as the members composing such committee, viz.—First Ward—Mesdames Williams, Bunn and Miss Eastman; Second Ward—Conkling, Hay and Fondey; Third Ward—Dresser, Pope and Dennis; Fourth Ward—Campbell, Lathrop and Matheny.

There followed the reading of a communication to the treasurer: "I was called upon by one of your citizens a few days ago to grant him a pass on account of the Society for the Home for the Friendless which I declined but promised a donation. Please find enclosed my check for \$50. James Robb. Chicago, March 14, '63." For this a certificate of life membership and a copy of the resolution transmitting the thanks of the Board was forwarded to Mr. Robb.

It was resolved that an appeal be made to the citizens of Springfield for assistance in procuring suitable grounds and building for the establishment of the Home.

The next meeting seems to have been at the home of J. C. Conkling Monday afternoon, April 13th, at which "the committee appointed to canvass the city and gather information in regard to the necessity of establishing a Home for friendless women and children reported the results of their labors. Many interesting facts were reported in regard to destitution and suffering among the poor, and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, as the result of their inquiries and observation, that the institution was much needed and that as soon as ready for the reception of inmates it would be immediately filled. The president stated that P. C. Canedy, Esq., had offered to sell the "Franklin House" property to the Home for \$6000, and in case it should be purchased by the Board would subscribe \$1000 to the fund of the society. On motion, Antrim Campbell, Esq., Col. John Williams and Jacob Bunn, Esq., were appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of making the proposed purchase. On motion, the committee appointed at the last meeting to visit the poor

were appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in founding the Home for the Friendless”.

May 4th—At the regular monthly meeting held at the residence of Jacob Bunn, Esq., the committee reported on Canedy’s offer “that they had examined the premises, and owing to insufficiency of grounds connected therewith deem it inexpedient to purchase the same”.

And now comes a very interesting bit of evidence. I quote from the *Journal and Register*, both papers having the same exact account, which leads me to think that Mr. Bowen, the secretary, kept minutes of a public meeting of May 21st and turned them in to the papers. “A meeting of citizens of Springfield was held at the Court House on Thursday evening to consider various propositions which have been submitted for procuring grounds and erecting a building for the Home for the Friendless, and to adopt measures to secure the establishment of that institution upon a substantial and permanent basis. The meeting was called to order by Col. John Williams and organized by W. W. Watson, chairman, and George P. Bowen, secretary. Col. Williams stated briefly the object of the meeting and said several propositions had been made to sell or donate grounds and buildings to the association.”

Among five such offers was one of Major Iles to give the block called Iles pasture (where the present Home now stands), valued at that time at \$8000, provided the public raised the money for suitable buildings. To return to the newspaper account: “Mr. Hay moved the finance committee and the Board of Managers be recommended to accept the offer of Major Iles. After full discussion the measure was adopted and then considerable discussion arose as to the amount of funds needed, and there was a request for definite plans and estimates for buildings to be submitted before funds were raised. Mr. Melvin, the president, in opening the meeting said that following the first meeting a committee had been appointed who had visited the Chicago Home for the Friendless and had obtained much valuable information for the Board. Mr. Edwards said the citizens were not sufficiently informed of the practical results of such an institution and were not prepared to act until they knew more about it. He

recommended the calling of a meeting of citizens, at which some person conversant with such matters should explain more fully what could be accomplished. He said our citizens must not only establish but sustain the institution.

Mr. Chase gave some interesting facts in relation to similar institutions in eastern cities with which he had been familiar. He said the principal difficulty they had to encounter was financial embarrassment, which might be avoided by establishing the home at the outset on a sure and permanent foundation. He thought \$10,000 could be judiciously used.

Rev. Albert Hale, pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, said he thought the necessity of the institution would not be questioned and the liberality of the citizens of Springfield had often been proved, but that they ought to understand more of the object. He thought a sum should be raised large enough to erect a new building and leave a liberal margin to avoid embarrassment to the institution. Rev. J. L. Crane, the Methodist minister, said the claims of the Home should be brought more prominently before the public and recommended that a meeting should be held at one of the churches, and that some suitable person familiar with the working of similar institutions should be invited to address the citizens. Mr. Dennis moved the Board of Managers be requested to call a public meeting at an early date and that the Rev. E. F. Dickinson, secy. of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, be invited to be present and address the meeting. Does not this sound like an account of the way Springfield citizens attack the question of a lake, or a sewer or even an University in the year of our Lord 1924?

On the 3rd of June, 1863, the Journal announces: "By invitation the Rev. Dickinson, for many years secretary of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, will address the citizens of Springfield at the Methodist Church". And the following day it says: "He delivered an able and intelligent address at the Methodist Church, setting forth the necessity for and benefits arising from the operation of such an institution; also giving interesting and valuable statistics connected with the institution in Chicago. At the close of the lecture a call was made for donations and over \$1500 was subscribed. Several gentlemen placed their names on the list, leaving same

blank, to be filled at a future time. The sum already pledged amounts to about \$3000''.

Everyone must have thrown himself into the campaign for funds for soon they had \$5620 which the City swelled by adding \$2000 and the County \$5000. In the spring of 1864 a building committee composed of Antrim Campbell, John Williams, John S. Bradford, J. S. Vredenburg, John Armstrong and John A. Chestnut approved the drawings of the architect E. E. Myers.

And here in an old report I find a word that discounts my folktale of war refugee children being here as early as 1862-3. "The Managers in May 1864 opened in a rented house with Mrs. Nancy Britton as first matron''. This house I am told stood where Mr. Harry Ide's office is today, on north Fifth street.

Sutton & Runyon were the superintendents of the building and water was furnished by the City Water Works. Early in 1865 the building was finished and with the grounds valued at \$8000 the entire cost was \$20,000.

"There were 60 children and most of them were placed the first year. The building was a stately three storied Mansard roofed brick structure of tasty proportions and well built and affords accommodations for 200 children''. I am quoting but I interrupt to remind you of how our ideas of what is "accommodation'' for a child have changed since that day.

In 1868, Mrs. R. E. Goodell the beautiful daughter of Gov. Matteson asked and obtained permission to lay out the grounds in walks ornamented with shrubbery and I quote "all of which was handsomely done and she was assisted in the good work by other citizens''. Another account says the "streets on all sides were set out with stately elm shade trees''.

During the seventies came the memorable year when Thomas Strawbridge gave \$24,000 to an endowment fund. Mrs. Mary Lyons his sister and Mr. George Judd were also very liberal contributors.

I found a report of the Home when it was nine years old. Mr. Melvin is still president, J. A. Chestnut is vice president, Mr. Bradford is treasurer and J. W. Lane, teller in Bunn's bank, as the directory gives it, is secretary. New names have been added to the Board. Mesdames Chestnut, R. B. Zim-

merman, J. Stonebarger, N. V. Hunt, William Jayne, Isaac Keys, Jacob Foster, J. D. Wickersham, Joseph Wallace, John Prather, Harvey Edwards, Mary Lyons, J. D. Roper, B. H. Ferguson, Dr. Townsend, C. W. Matheny, R. P. Abell, R. D. Lawrence, L. H. Coleman and Miss A. Clinton and Sue Bradford. It is very interesting to me looking up these names in J. C. Power's "Early Settlers of Sangamon County" to see how many of them came from Virginia forbears and from Kentucky.

Though at this date there were but thirty one inmates of the Home between 900 and 1000 had already passed through its doors.

"The greater number were placed in homes of comfort and in positions of thrift and usefulness. Some had died, some been taken away by families and a few have preferred freedom of outdoor life and have departed without leave".

From the beginning indigent women had been cared for and at this time there were eight aged ones in the Home. It cost \$4000 a year to pay expenses and the Board of Supervisors gave a considerable sum towards this each year. It is doubtful if the Home could have been maintained without their generosity. Says the report "The public have acted as if the little ones were its respective wards. Mechanics have made liberal donations in the work done. Dr. Townsend, Dr. Barrel and Dr. Roman have faithfully given professional services without compensation. A benevolent lady is putting up window blinds, several hundred". In this report the ladies are given great credit for the fairs, the musical concerts and lectures and the private subscriptions they brought in to swell the exchequer.

Oh those fairs. There are many people in our midst who recall their glory although they have long forgotten their purpose. They were held in the rotunda of the State House (the present Court House) and lasted three days. For months before the women were busy making fancy work articles. Mrs. Bowen tells me her mother put all her children to work and that she herself made doll furniture. They were very fashionable affairs, everyone went and bought generously and the raffles that were held were very popular. The winter before the new building was completed there was much interest in the tiny model of it which was on exhibition at the annual

Fair. I have an old letter in which my father encloses clippings to the lady he later married telling of the successful performance of the famous trial of Dicken's *Bardell vs. Pickwick* in which he played a part and which netted a round sum for the Home to say nothing of the fun it made for actors and audience. H. S. Green as foreman had for the jury S. M. Cullom, John M. Palmer, Milton Hay, J. C. Robinson, O. B. Ficklin, T. B. Needles, James Shaw, C. C. Brown, W. R. Archer, A. C. Matthews, A. Shuman, Tom Merritt, George H. Harlow, John T. Stuart, Charles S. Zane, J. K. Edsall and W. E. Shutt.

In 1882 there were 20 children and women in the Home, and Mrs. Harper was matron. She was followed by Miss Snyder whom many of us knew as she served at two different times. The institution was forty years old in 1902 and had 168 children and 16 women during that year. About this time Mrs. Matheny, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Pasfield and Mrs. Peters had interested Col. Henry Davis to go on the Board and become the president. The building was in dreadful condition after its forty years of housing active boys and girls. Everything needed repair and the overcrowding was seriously interfering with the care of infants and the sick.

Col. Davis, in memory of his father, Henry Davis, and his mother, Caroline Davis, promised \$15,000 for a nursery and hospital provided money to repair the old building and build a laundry be subscribed by others. It must have been a tense moment for the earnest women who sat in Board meeting that morning. Mrs. Shutt rose and paced the floor back and forth in her anxiety. "Oh, we cannot say no," she burst out. "I will go out and beg the money. I will raise \$2000 myself". Col. Davis had estimated, through contractor's figures, that \$7000 would have to be raised by the women. Needless to say the spirit that had conceived the home prevailed, and by the end of two years all the money needed had been subscribed, while the endowment reached \$43,000 that year.

In the year 1902 the practice of publishing an annual report was resumed, but how long it had been discontinued I have been unable to learn, as the oldest records were destroyed in a fire. It is impossible to estimate what Col. Davis

has done for the Home. In keeping its needs before the public he has largely been responsible for the steady growth of the endowment fund down to the present day. At his suggestion the membership dues were raised from \$1.00 to \$5.00 annually.

After long and heated discussions all fairs and public entertainments to raise funds were discontinued, the last being the "Mikado" by the Springfield Opera Company, which netted \$176.79. In 1903 investigations of homes applying for children began, with Mrs. Stuart Brown and Miss Bunn as out of town and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Salzenstein and Miss Mary Coleman as in town visitors. Mrs. F. P. Ide was made secretary and minutes of every meeting were kept. Prior to this time the Home was largely custodial, the placements being made by the matron, and anyone who asked for a child got his "pick".

All this time infants had been admitted and there were at least two who were left on the doorstep. One was named Johnnie Knight, as he arrived after dark, and the other was Mary Stone, as she was found on the stone step.

By 1910, 6500 women and children had been in the Home. The endowment is \$43,671.67, loaned on real estate. There is a president, four vice presidents, treasurer, secretary and assistant, superintendent and eight lady managers.

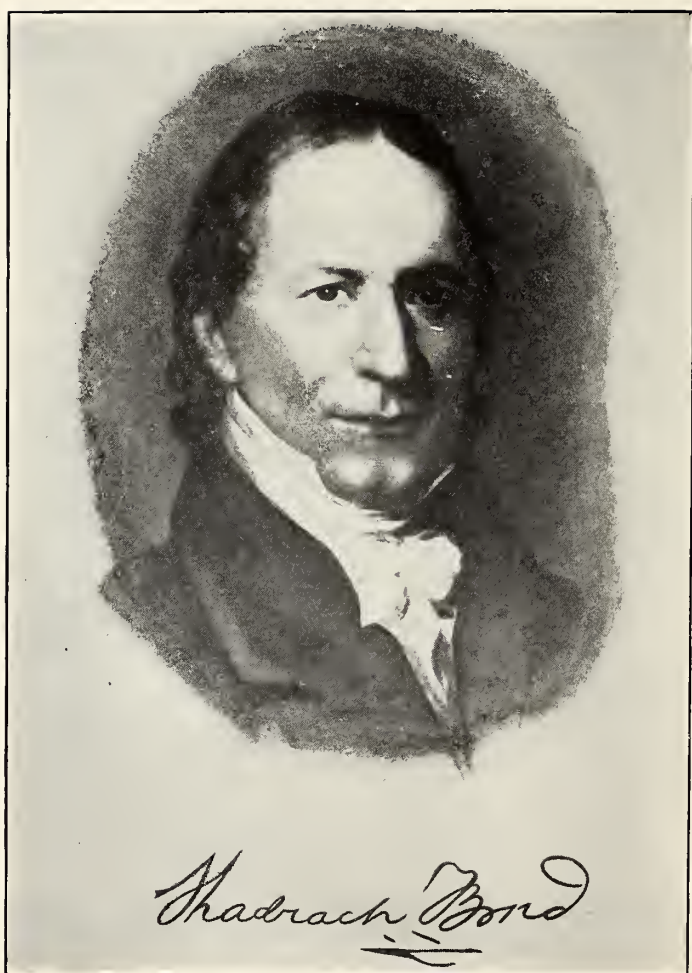
The children so far outnumbered the old women that peace and quiet was impossible, so that when the Old Ladies' Home was opened, of the original nine women, two of them were from the Home for the Friendless. Blind Susan, however, lived here until she died in 1907. The report of that year says: "Susan Moore made sunshine in the Home for 43 years, though she has always walked in darkness herself. Always blind, no home could be found for her, but she made a home for herself in the hearts of the children, many of whom, now scattered, have been influenced by the gentle, loving character of Aunt Susan. She has lived in the Home since 1865, when she was brought here a refugee from Arkansas during the war".

I think it must have been early in Col. Davis's presidency that the printed report included the donor of every gift to the Home. It is difficult to keep the tears back as you read,

for some of these gifts mean real sacrifice on the part of the giver and some of them are so funny. From one report I jot down: 1 bolt of silicia, defective; a sleigh ride, 40 candy canes, China asters, Zu Zu ginger snaps, 3 large watermelons raised at the Poor Farm; loan of a cow for the summer; bread from the Democratic convention."

In 1914, very largely through the efforts of Mrs. Stuart Brown, Springfield undertook the Russell Sage Foundation Survey, and Miss Mary Lattimore made the study of the Home for the Friendless. I quote from that report: "Back of the first dependent child for whom Springfield made organized provision was the Civil War. They came straggling over from Arkansas, in '63, hungry, ragged and tired, led by a few women refugees. To meet the needs the Home for the Friendless sprang into being and has continued ever since".

Changes in policy followed the expert advice given in the Survey. Later Mr. Wilfred Reynolds of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid came, not once, but many times to elaborate a plan for care of the dependent child. The Home is no longer purely custodial, but is a place for child study, a sort of laboratory. The Board requires that superintendent and social worker be trained and every effort is made to learn all that may be known about a child, that he may best be fitted to take his place in the world. As from the beginning there is scarcely a day that passes but some "Christian citizen" proves by gift or service that the public still "regards the little ones as its special wards".



Shadrach Bond

**WILL OF SHADRACH BOND, FIRST GOVERNOR
OF ILLINOIS, UNDER STATEHOOD, FOUND
IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE OF
RANDOLPH COUNTY**

A document which will be of interest to everyone in the state of Illinois reposes in a box at County Clerk W. L. Hylton's office, Randolph County. Looking through some papers there recently the inquiring reporter discovered that the old document was clearly legible and very interesting.

The will was made in April, 1832, and the first governor of this state died shortly after. The inventory of the personal estate amounted to \$2,248.56. In those days everything was sold by the bit or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The inventory was made by two neighbors of Mr. Bond at Kaskaskia and included 74 head of livestock valued at \$927. There was also 74 head of sheep in the invoice.

The household goods, not including the library, amounted to \$654.81 $\frac{1}{2}$. The library, which contained about forty books, was valued at \$50.

Timber for building a barn was worth \$120 and a full barrel of whiskey (very old) was appraised as worth \$14. A half barrel of apple brandy was put down at \$5. Five hundred corks at various sizes were listed at \$1.25.

HAD NINE SLAVES.

Bond had nine slaves, which he had bought, promising them he would give them their freedom after they had served a certain length of time. Here is the exact copy of the slave invoice:

One black man named Harry, having ten years to serve, \$250.00.

One black man named William, having eight years to serve, \$250.00.

One black man named Moses, having eight years to serve, \$250.00.

One Mulatto boy, having eight years to serve, \$135.00.

One black woman, having 1 year and 5 months to serve, \$50.00.

One Mulatto woman having 14 years to serve, \$200.00.

Three other girls, one black and two mulattoes, each \$25.00.

The house that was owned by Governor Bond at the time of his death stood at the north end of what is now the island. When the river cut through the house was moved back several times, and was finally torn down and moved to Dozaville, where a man named Doza used the lumber for constructing a home. It now belongs to H. F. Heinbokel, and is said to be still in good shape.

Here is the will of the first governor of our great state, Illinois:

LAST WILL OF SHADRACH BOND.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Shadrach Bond, of Randolph county and State of Illinois, being of sound mind and memory, do declare and ordain this to be my last will and testament touching my worldly possessions and hereby revoking all others, viz.

First, I require all my just debts to be paid.

Second, I give to my loving wife, Achsah Bond, all my personal property upon condition that she support and educate my children, giving them a good English education, and raise my two sons, Thomas Shadrach and Benjamin Nichodemus, to some professional business if they shall desire it when they shall respectively arrive at the age of seventeen years—upon the like conditions I give her all the rents and fees from my several farms and the use and profits of the mill situated on the farm on which I now live during her widowhood or until the children respectively to whom they are hereinafter devised shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years or be married. I also bequeath to my said wife my house and lot in Kaskaskia where I formerly resided in trust to be sold to raise a fund to pay the legacies hereinafter mentioned.

I also bequeath to my wife my negro Frank Thomas and Providence and the residue except those hereinafter specially devised.

Third—I give to my daughter, Isabelle Fell, and her heirs all that tract of land lying in Monroe county known by the name of Pacon Grove, formerly owned by John Sullivan, containing four hundred acres and the fractions on the east of it, on the west and north of it.

Fourth—I give to my daughter, Julia Rachel, and her heirs all that tract of land lying south of the above containing four hundred acres originally claimed by Peter Zipp and also the fractions lying east of it.

Fifth—I give unto my daughter, Achsah Mary, and her heirs all that tract of land lying in Monroe county originally claimed by James Curry, containing four hundred acres, and also the southwest quarter of section No. 16 in Township No. 2 South of Range No. 11 West, devised to me by Abraham Amos.

Sixth—I give to my son, Thomas Shadrach, and his heirs that tract of land upon which I now live, being the same conveyed to me in separate parcels by Pierre Menard (one part) and George Fisher (the other), containing altogether about three hundred and thirty-seven acres, and the northeast fractional half of section 25 (in two separate detached fractions) in township six, south of range 8 west. But this bequest to my son Thomas Shadrach is on this condition, that he pay to his brother, my son Benjamin Nichodemus, when he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, one thousand dollars, and to secure the payment thereof to my son Benjamin when he attains the age of twenty-one, I do hereby charge the several tracts of land hereby devised to my son Thomas with the payment thereof.

But if my son Benjamin should die before he arrives at the age of twenty-one years and without heirs of his body then my son Thomas shall be holden acquitted and discharged from the payment of the said sum of one thousand dollars.

Seventh—I give to my son Benjamin Nichodemus one thousand dollars to be paid his as above by his brother Thomas and I also give him that part of section 30 in township 3 north of range 9 west, lying in Madison county which belongs to me. If any of the real estate hereby bequeathed to my children be taken from them or either of them the res-

idue of the children shall make them or either of them due compensation for the loss.

Eighth—I give to my daughter Julia Rachel five hundred dollars and my negro girl Eliza. And to my daughter Achsah Mary five hundred dollars and my negro girl Mary and to my daughter Isabell Fell I give five hundred dollars and my negro girl Harriet and to my wife Achsah I give all the rest of my negroes to be disposed of as she thinks best having entire confidence that she will make proper use of it.

Ninth—It is my intention that my wife Achsah shall be charged with the payment of the legacies to my daughters as they shall respectively come of age or be married and to enable her to do this and raise and educate my children as aforesaid all my personal estate and the rents and profits of my farm and mill together with my house and lot in town have been bequeathed to her.

Tenth—It is also my intention that she shall have the use of the farm on which I live together with the mill thereon until my son Thomas shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

Eleventh—If any estate shall hereafter descend to me or be bequeathed to me it is my desire it be equally divided among my children.

Twelfth—All the residue of my real estate I give and bequeath to my daughters Julia Rachel, Achsah Mary and Isabelle Fell and their heirs to be equally divided among them.

Thirteenth—I make and constitute my wife Achsah Bond sole executor of my last will and testament.

Fourteenth—It is my intention that my debts be paid out of the personal estate hereby devised to my wife and that the pecuniary legacies to my daughters shall only be demandable of my wife when they marry or attain the age of twenty-one years without interest.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Shadrach Bond.

Witnesses who saw him sign and subscribe the names in his presence. Nath Pope, Nancy Guriethe, Susan Roberts.

Necrology

DR. HENRY MILTON WHELPLEY

1861—1926

By J. H. Beal.

Henry Milton Whelpley was born at Harmonia, Michigan, May 24, 1861. He died after a brief illness while visiting with friends at Argentine, Kansas, June 26, 1926, a little more than a month following the 65th anniversary of his birth.

His parents, Dr. Jerome Twining Whelpley and Charlotte (Chase) Whelpley were of New England stock, and both from literary and professional families. His mother was a relative of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln and afterwards Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. His father, paternal grandfather, two uncles and one brother were practicing physicians.

His grammar school education was obtained at Cobden, Ill., and his later training at Otsego, Michigan, where he graduated from High School in 1880, with special honors in mathematical subjects. His proficiency as a student and his extraordinary capacity for work were evidenced even at this early period. During his senior year he was special instructor in algebra to the sophomore class, President of the High School Lyceum, Editor of the High School News, school reporter to the local newspapers, and also took an active part in amateur theatricals. During school vacations and following graduation from high school he studied pharmacy in drug stores at Otsego, Michigan, and at Cobden, Illinois.

He entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in the fall of 1881, where he continued his record as an exceptional student by taking all of the optional studies and completing the junior year with the highest general average in all subjects. He graduated in pharmacy in 1883, again with the highest average in all subjects, and was awarded the gold medal for general excellence in scholarship. In both junior and senior years he served as student assistant in chemistry to Prof. Charles O. Curtman.

Following his graduation in pharmacy, he was for a brief period manager of a drug store at Mine La Motte, Mo., but

returned to St. Louis in 1884 to assume an editorial position with the *St. Louis Druggist*, afterwards *The National Druggist* and at the same time became officially associated with the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. In his 42 years of continuous connection with the College he successively filled various teaching positions connected with the subjects of microscopy, materia medica and pharmacognosy, the last being that of Professor of Pharmacognosy, Materia Medica and Physiology. He served as Dean of the College Faculty from 1904 until his death.

In addition to his numerous professorial and editorial functions in pharmacy, Prof. Whelpley found time to pursue a medical course, graduating from the Missouri Medical College in 1890 and taking first honors in a class of 115 members. For many years he was a member of the Medical Faculty of the Missouri Medical College, and was later Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the medical department of the Washington University. He also served as Professor of Physiology and Secretary of the Faculty of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

He married Laura Eugenie Spannagel, of St. Louis, June 29, 1892, in whom he gained a companion and helpmeet of rare sympathy and helpfulness; a woman who took an active and intelligent interest in his various scientific and professional pursuits and to whose faithful and efficient help he was greatly indebted.

He found his chief diversion in the pursuit of American Archaeology, in which science he was an original investigator and an acknowledged expert, and accumulated one of the largest and most valuable private collections ever made of flint and hematite implements and other artifacts representing the culture of the American Indian prior to the advent of the white race.

He early became an enthusiast in microscopy, for many years took an active part in the proceedings of various microscopical societies and accumulated an extensive library upon that subject and an equally valuable collection of prepared specimens.

It was as an ASSOCIATION worker, for which his qualities of mind and character especially fitted him, that Dr. Whelpley had his widest contact with pharmacy and medi-

cine, and in which he rendered services of the greatest value and of lasting benefit.

For the full period of twenty-five years he was Secretary of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, rendering services which the members of that organization will always hold him in grateful remembrance. One of his constant achievements was to have the PROCEEDINGS of the annual meetings printed and distributed to the members before the proceedings of most other State associations were even ready for the press.

As reporter for the *St. Louis Druggist* he began attending the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1884 and became a member in 1887, attending a total of 42 consecutive annual meetings, a record unequaled by any other member of that organization. Officially he served the ASSOCIATION as secretary or chairman of its various sections, as chairman or member of numerous committees, as member and *Secretary* of the Council, as *President* of the ASSOCIATION and as *Treasurer*, and in each capacity filled the office with distinction.

In the spring of 1903 Dr. Whelpley was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention to fill the unexpired term of George W. Sloan, of Indianapolis, then lately deceased. At the 1910 Convention he was reelected to the Board for the full term of ten years, and again for the full term at the Convention of 1920, making a period of over 23 years of continuous service on the Board at the time of his death. In 1910 he was made Secretary of the Board of Trustees, which exacting position he continued to fill to the utmost satisfaction of the Board during the remaining years of his life.

In addition to his regular membership in State and National pharmaceutical and medical organizations, he was a member of the Naturalists' Club of St. Louis, the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, the Illinois State Historical Society, and of various other scientific, professional or educational associations, to many of which he contributed valuable papers.

Notwithstanding the multifarious activities to which reference has been made, Dr. Whelpley still found time to deliver numerous lectures and addresses before colleges of pharmacy, professional organizations, educational and historical societies

and Masonic bodies. He had a pleasing manner of delivery, knew his subjects thoroughly, and never failed to hold the close attention of his hearers.

He was elected to honorary membership in numerous State pharmaceutical associations, and received the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He was awarded two medals and two diplomas of honor for meritorious services rendered in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, and in 1924 received the Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal for distinguished and outstanding services to Pharmacy. He was a member of the City, University, Contemporary and Authors' Clubs of St. Louis, was a Mason of long standing and a Unitarian in religion.

The outstanding feature of Dr. Whelpley's career was his amazing industry and the vast amount of work he was able to accomplish. He was not merely a member of many societies and institutions, but an active member, contributing papers, serving on important committees, and in other official capacities.

Dr. Whelpley's character was marked by certain primary qualities of which the various features which made him the efficient teacher, educator and successful association worker, and so endeared him to his friends were but different natural manifestations.

In his outlook upon life and human institutions he was what might be termed a rational conservative; he believed in progress through evolution rather than by revolution, and that true advancement is made through gradual growth rather than by sudden jumps. He did not permit himself to be blown about by every new gust of political or economic doctrine, believing that institutions proved by experience to be reasonably efficient should not be suddenly discarded in favor of new and unproved expedients.

One of the primary qualities of character which all who knew him will recall was his strong sense of duty or loyalty to any cause to which he attached himself, or the quality we have in mind when we use the term integrity—the most fundamental ingredient in the character of the man of honor. With him moral obligations were equally as binding as legal ones.

Another quality which his associates will recall was the spirit of kindly tolerance which reached through and tinted his entire character. It was one of the chief charms which one found in his companionship. He was one of the comparatively small percentage of present-day Americans who comprehend the original spirit of American institutions, that we have no better right to impose restraint upon the thoughts or actions of our neighbor than he has to impose restraint upon us.

What was frequently referred to as Dr. Whelpley's diplomatic ability was really his broad spirit of tolerance, or his kindly regard for the opinions and peculiarities, and even the foibles of others, coupled with a keen and accurate knowledge of human nature acquired through contact with all sorts of men during his many years of association work. He did not expect perfection in any one; he knew that human nature could not be made over and that it was necessary to accommodate himself to the peculiarities of men as he found them in order to develop their best and most useful qualities. He knew how to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials, and was always ready for reasonable compromise—an adjustability which enabled him to work successfully with men of temperamental disposition. When circumstances made opposition unavoidable his own views were presented with such temperate fairness and with such consideration for opposing opinions that he frequently gained cooperation where some less kindly method of procedure would have provoked only obstinate resistance.

In short, Dr. Whelpley's so-called diplomatic ability was merely the manifestation of his spirit of fairness, good-will and good sense, and the uniform courtesy which governed his daily contact with his fellow men.

Another pleasing feature of Dr. Whelpley's character was his generosity with regard to his fellow-workers in pharmacy. A defect not infrequently found in men in all other respects truly admirable is their apparent jealousy of praise bestowed upon others. From this petty defect Dr. Whelpley was entirely free, and when some colleague or fellow-worker was favorably mentioned in his presence, he was more likely than not to add additional complimentary words of his own.

He was not greedy of praise for himself, and was not disturbed when credit for something he had mainly accomplished was given to another who had contributed little or nothing to the result. It was the result that was of consequence, not the credit for the performance.

This, in brief outline, was the character of the man Whelpley as the writer learned to know him through more than 30 years of close association, frequently under circumstances calculated to discover and exhibit the innermost qualities of men.

His was a useful, fruitful, busy life. He was a rare and fine character whose passing leaves in the lives of his old associates a blank that never will be filled, but with whom the memory of his personality will always remain an inspiration and a benediction.

JOHN L. BARBER

1840-1926.

By Terry Simmons.

John L. Barber, treasurer of the LaSalle County Historical Society, was born at Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, December 30, 1840, and died at his home on Pearl street, Marseilles, Illinois, August 7, 1926, from a brief attack of influenza followed by paralysis. He retained his mental faculties to the last. When John was fifteen years of age his father died, preventing the continuance of the son's school life, but not stopping his acquiring the superior education he gained through extensive reading and natural ability to make it of avail.

January 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 53d Illinois Cavalry, which later changed to Company L, 15th Illinois Cavalry. His duties kept him largely in the saddle, where, until mustered out of the service January 17, 1865, his excellent judgment and marked courage found usefulness in missions of great danger and of vital import. These qualities for a time caused him to become one of Gen. U. S. Grant's body-guards. Of superior command of language and unfailing memory, he ever found fascinated listeners to his tales of most exciting army life.

After returning home he was married on December 25, 1871, to Miss Amanda Brodbeck. To this union there were born eight children, all a distinct credit to their parents.

His natural leadership found ample opportunity for expression in farm organizations of various natures and in the years to follow confidence in his executive ability and integrity resulted in his being elected and long retained treasurer of both the Riverview Cemetery Association and LaSalle County Historical Society, he being a charter member of the latter. He belonged also to the Methodist church, G. A. R. and Masonic order, and the Illinois State Historical Society.

In "An Appreciation," Terry Simmons, president of the LaSalle County Historical Society, said:

"In the death of John L. Barber the society has lost its treasurer from the organization, one of the most capable, trustworthy, active officials possible to have. From his earliest time in this locality down to the present his life and career have been an open book to the community, fairly a great volume whose pages have recorded in a large, most worthy way, the deeds of his performing that had given him a standing to be distinctly proud of. Whether in his home life, the social world in which he was ever a graceful figure, or the organization of which he was a member, all were the better because of such connection. In a business way he also was tactful and successful, ranking high in public esteem.

"John and I had been friends for almost half a century and never at any moment in that long period had there been a time when any public action of his was other than one of which no uncreditable remarks could have been truthfully made. Knowing him intimately for so long, as the publisher of the local paper for over forty years of that time, when opportunity offered I regarded it a special pleasure to aid by mention in my paper measures in which he had a part with the confidence that the stand he took was one based on fairness and good judgment and meant for the best interests of those with which he had to do."

FATHER ZURBONSEN

1860—1927

By M. J. Foley, Editor The Western Catholic, Quincy, Ill.

Anthony Zurbonsen was born in Warendorf, near Muenster, Germany, August 15, 1860.

As a boy at school he was exceptionally bright with a burning desire for the better, higher and holier things of life.

As a youth of fifteen summers his ardent young soul burned with a holy indignation as he saw thousands of his countrymen and women, sad-faced and heart-broken, assembled around the Franciscan Monastery at Warendorf, bidding a sad farewell to the Franciscan Fathers about to leave for America, expelled and exiled by the Prussian Government, in the same way in which the brutal "government" of Mexico today is expelling not only Franciscan Fathers, but Bishops, priests, Sisters, and even the laity who are loyal enough to God to sing: "Long Live Christ Our King."

Young Zurbonsen's soul burned, his heart rebelled, his feelings outraged he shook the dust of Germany from off his shoes and to the surprise of all he accompanied the exiled Franciscan Fathers to God's own country—America and freedom, the fair daughter of God's own heart.

Young Zurbonsen's eyes blazed with a holy joy as they first beheld the Starry Flag of Freedom in 1875.

He immediately entered Saint Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Illinois, under the direction of those same Franciscan Fathers.

Having graduated with high honors from Saint Joseph's College, he continued his course in the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada, and finally completed his Theological studies in St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

He was ordained priest June 29, 1885, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by Most Reverend Sebastian Messmer, D. D., Archbishop of Milwaukee.

Right Reverend Peter J. Baltes, D. D., then Bishop of the Alton Diocese, now the Diocese of Springfield in Illinois, ap-

pointed the youthful Father Zurbonsen pastor at Grant Fork where he did splendid work from 1885 to 1888.

He served as pastor at Staunton from 1888 to 1898; at Ashland from 1898 to 1899; at Raymond from 1899 to 1906; St. Mary's parish, Quincy, 1906 to 1920, when on account of failing health he resigned the pastorate of St. Mary's to the keen regret of not only the people of St. Mary's parish proper, but of Quincy's citizens irrespective of Church affiliations, because all admired, loved and revered the democratic and genial priest whom all affectionately called—"Father Tony Zurbonsen."

When he left Quincy he carried in his bosom a full heart for he loved our Gem City and its people. From the time he left Quincy till his happy, peaceful death on January 21, 1927, he had filled the important position of Chaplain at Saint John's Sanitarium, outside of Springfield, near Riverton, Illinois.

His death at Saint John's Sanitarium was a fit crown for his holy, kindly, beautiful priestly life.

His funeral services were held in the Sanitarium's beautiful Chapel and was largely attended by the clergy, Sisters and members of the laity.

His Bishop, Right Reverend James A. Griffin, D. D., preached his panegyric and it was indeed a fitting tribute to the noble dead—a beautiful mosaic in whose charming colors were reflected the hues of heaven's own delights. Well and beautifully did Bishop Griffin draw a word picture of Father Zurbonsen when he declared:

"Wherever Father Zurbonsen lived and labored he was loved by all—by young and old—by rich and poor—by non-Catholic as well as Catholic."

"His priestly life was a poem—rather a psalm—an inspiration to all to do and dare for higher, holier, heavenly ideals."

Father Zurbonsen was a student, a writer and a lover of art. In 1894 he issued an illustrated pamphlet "From Illinois to Rome;" in 1903 he published "Rambles Through Europe, The Holy Land and Egypt;" in 1904 he published a prayer book called "Ave Maria;" in 1915 "Diary Pages" and in 1918 "In Memoriam" or Clerical Bead Roll of the Alton Diocese.

He also wrote occasional articles for the Illinois State Historical Society of which he was a member; for the Catholic Historical Review and for the Western Catholic.

He is survived by three brothers: Bernard, an ex-Captain of the North German Loyd Steamship Company, recently retired and living at Goettingen, Germany; Frederick, formerly Professor in the University of Muenster, recently retired and residing in Muenster, Germany; Joseph, living at home in Warendorf, Germany.

He is survived by a sister, at present the Mother Superior of a large Hospital in Muenster, and also a niece, Sister Paula Zurbonsen, a member of the Franciscan Sisterhood at Saint John's Sanitarium where he closed his eyes on earth and opened them to behold the beauties, the glories and the grandeurs of Our Father's Home up yonder.

NATHAN ALBERT PETRIE

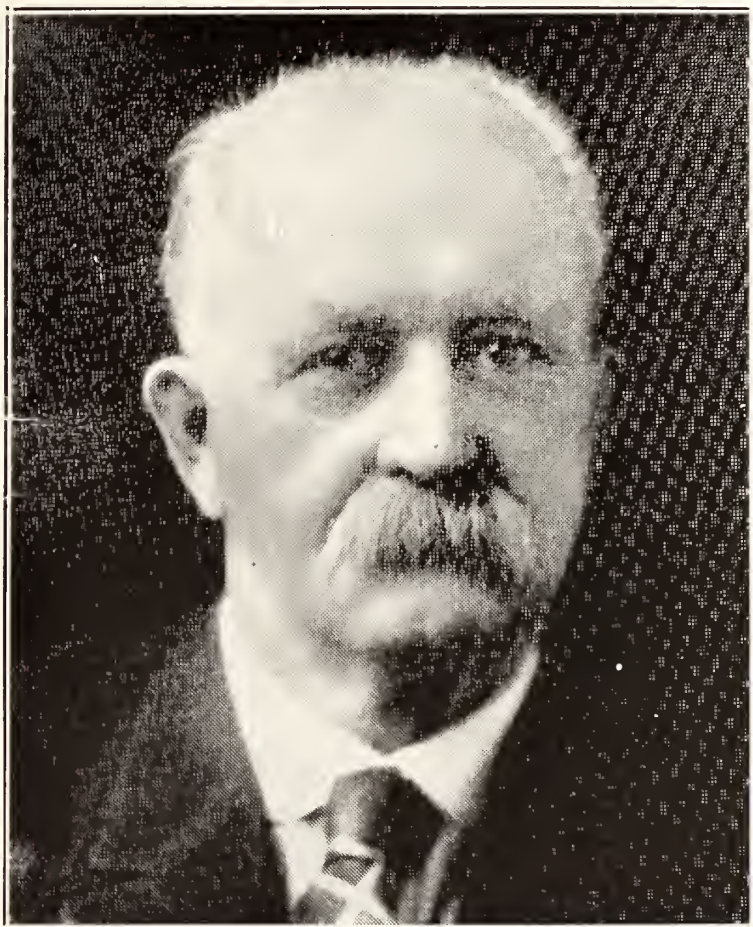
1842—1927

Nathan A. Petrie, Ashton's most prominent citizen, and benefactor, passed away at his home in that city Wednesday afternoon March 17, 1927, shortly after one o'clock in his 85th year. His death was due primarily to the infirmities of old age. Until the last few weeks he was at his post in The Ashton Bank daily, and when first taken ill his condition was not considered at all serious. Everything in medical science was used to counteract the disease, but owing to his advanced age, their best efforts were without success.

Mr. Petrie was born on the homestead farm, four miles southeast of Parish, New York on November 11, 1842, and at the time of his death was aged 84 years, four months and five days. Mr. Petrie's parents were Rudolph and Betsy Petrie. Mr. Petrie's parents settled on the homestead farm near Parish, over one hundred years ago, and the farm has since that time been in the family.

When Mr. Petrie arrived at the age of eighteen, he was prevailed upon by his cousin, S. F. Mills, to come to Ashton, Illinois, and he would give him employment. Upon the promise to Mr. Petrie's parents by Mr. Mills that he would care for him, he came to Ashton in 1860. At the end of his year he returned to his old home in Parish, never expecting to return to Ashton. While Mr. Mills was on a visit to Parish, he prevailed upon his cousin to return to Ashton again, and just before Mr. Mills started back, Mr. Petrie decided to accompany him back to Ashton. Mr. Petrie worked for Mr. Mills at what would seem today a very low wage. Mr. Mills who came to Ashton in 1857 at first engaged in the grain business, but later added a lumber yard to his business, the location of the business being where the Wales Produce Co. plant now stands. As this community was very new they drew business from a considerable distance, as the North-Western had been only built to Ashton in 1855.

Both men being young, they put every bit of energy possible into the business. Their elevator was naturally a small



NATHAN A. PETRIE

building in a new country, and it was necessary for them to work long hours to take care of the business and prepare for the next day. In those days every bit of grain was handled in sacks, and had to be carried or wheeled aboard the cars.

In 1863 Messrs. Mills & Petrie formed a business partnership which continued for a half century, broken only by the death of the senior partner, Mr. Mills, in 1916. In 1865 they decided to sell their grain and lumber business, and entered into the general merchandise trade. This business was housed in a two story frame structure, which they erected especially for their use. They carried a very large and varied line of merchandise, as the country was new, and the method of transportation was very slow. They did a very successful business, and during the busy season of the year employed as many as seven clerks.

In 1869 they laid the foundation of their banking business which developed into one of the strongest institutions for a town of this size in the state. They sold their stock of merchandise, feeling they could serve their patrons and friends in a much larger sphere. Their business was destined to grow as these two men were endowed with the right business principles. Their business had a most modest beginning, the first equipment consisting of a chunk stove and a wooden counter. The bank was chartered as a state bank in 1903 when Mr. Mills became President, and Mr. Petrie, cashier. Later when Mr. Petrie took the presidency, Mr. Mills became vice-president, occupying that position when his death occurred July 11, 1916. From such a small beginning, the resources of the bank have increased to the million dollar mark.

When Ashton lay in ruins on the 28th day of March 1889, when a disastrous fire had destroyed nearly the entire business section it was Mr. Petrie and his senior partner, Mr. Mills who stepped forward and rebuilt the business section, and in this manner contributed in no small measure to the future of Ashton. Both men worked heart and soul for the advancement of the village, and they were held in the highest esteem by the community.

Mr. Petrie was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Howard, December 22nd, 1879. At the same time and ceremony, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Louise

Getman, the double wedding taking place at the Early Dawn farm. For a long time the two couples resided upon the farm and the men carried on their banking business in Ashton. In the latter part of the 80's Mr. and Mrs. Mills moved to Parish, New York, where Mr. Mills built a beautiful home, and they resided until the death of Mrs. Mills in 1912.

After twenty years of wedded happiness, Mr. Petrie was called upon to mourn the death of his life companion, February 11, 1899, at the age of 41 years.

Both Mr. Petrie and Mr. Mills united with the Methodist Episcopal church during the ministry of Rev. Ernest Wraye Oneal. Mr. Petrie was a great reader of the bible, and had read it through many times. It was his and Mr. Mills' custom to read the same chapter at the same hour each morning, no difference how widely they were separated. In this way they were strongly fortified to meet the temptations of the day. Mr. Petrie was always a generous contributor to the local church, as well as to the missionary and other benevolent enterprises. For a quarter century he had been an honored member of the board of trustees of the church. He was a member of the building committee of the present church edifice.

As a citizen, Mr. Petrie was intensely interested in everything which tended to the betterment of the community. Mr. Petrie took a keen interest in politics, but was never active on his own behalf. The only elective office he held was many years ago, when he served the township a single term as a member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Petrie served for over fifty years as treasurer of the Ashton Fire Company, and he has served long periods of time as Village Treasurer and also School Treasurer. Mr. Petrie was known everywhere for his spotless integrity, and his desire for fair dealing. Principle was everything to him, for he placed honesty far above gain. He was the happy possessor of the confidence of all who had business dealings with him, for he was extremely generous, and incapable of taking advantage of anyone in any situation. It may be said to his great credit, of the large number of store buildings he owned in Ashton, never was one rented for the operation of a saloon, and the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Mr. Petrie took an active interest in the Cemetery Association and for the beautification of the City of the Dead. He was one of the organizers, and at the time of his death was president of the association. Through his wise management and financing, the cemetery streets were paved, and a large endowment fund has been created for the perpetual care of the cemetery. Messrs. Mills and Petrie have placed two fine memorials in the cemetery. A large brick receiving vault was erected in 1909, and a monument to the sailors and soldiers of the nation was unveiled in 1916. Mr. Petrie took a great interest in Memorial day in commemorating the brave deeds of the war veterans, and for many years headed the organization and sponsored its activities. The old soldier never had a truer or more appreciative friend than N. A. Petrie.

Another instance of the interest in Ashton of Messrs. Mills and Petrie was the gift of the beautiful memorial town clock in front of The Ashton Bank three years ago. About a year ago Mr. Petrie purchased the George Griffith residence property and it was known at that time, the property was purchased for the purpose of leaving a suitable memorial to Ashton in memory of Mills & Petrie. Mr. Petrie's wishes in connection with the property will no doubt in time be accomplished.

Mills & Petrie not only remembered Ashton in their gifts, but presented many memorials to the town of their birth, Parish, New York. They were always generous to every worthy cause in addition to the gifts made to the public.

The firm of Mills & Petrie is now a matter of memory, and the two men who were devoted to each other in life are now joined by death. Seldom can the lives of two men be found to be more interwoven than the lives of Mr. Mills and Mr. Petrie. Their love for each other is exemplified in the Bible characters, David and Jonathan.

Mr. Petrie's last words were expressive of his peace in God, and a willingness to depart and be at rest with Him. His cheerful, helpful life will always linger in the minds of those who knew him, and remains a lasting treasure to the people of the community where he lived so many years.

Mr. Petrie left no family. He is survived by a nephew, Albert E. Petrie of Parish, New York, with whom he spent

about one-half of each year. During his illness Mr. and Mrs. Petrie were here from Parish to assist Miss Emma Schade, his housekeeper, in caring for him, and to make his last days as comfortable as possible. Mr. Petrie also leaves a niece, Mrs. Cora Bush of Oswego, New York, and another niece, Mrs. Dora Brockway of Parish, New York.

At eleven o'clock Friday morning, March 19th, the funeral services were conducted from the home. Rev. A. E. Thomas, pastor of the Presbyterian church, read a selection of scriptures from the New Testament, and offered prayer. Rev. Loyal V. Sitler, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, read the ninety-second Psalm, and prefaced his prayer by quoting the ninetieth Psalm. Two favorite songs, "No Night There" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," were sung by a quartet composed of Miss Lena Bode, Mrs. Harold Stevens, Harry G. Wisman and Ralph J. Dean, with Miss Nellie Zeller accompanist.

The pall bearers were Mayor J. C. Griffith, William B. McCrea, Robert Knapp, William Heibenthal, Charles L. Hunter, and John Ventler. As the casket was placed in the funeral car for the short trip to the depot, the business men marched ahead in solemn procession. Many long time friends of the deceased joined their ranks, the number of men who preceded the funeral car being over two hundred.

Several hundred Ashton folk gathered again at the depot at the time for the departure of the train for the east. Business was suspended in the city from 10:30 a. m. until 2:00 p. m. out of respect for the deceased.

Upon arrival in Chicago the funeral party was transferred to the Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central for the trip east. Judge James W. Watts of Dixon, a lifelong friend of Mr. Petrie, met the party at the Northwestern depot in Chicago and remained with them until the departure for the east.

At Syracuse, New York, the funeral party was met by a number of business men from Parish, about thirty miles away, and the journey to the homestead was made via automobile. As the party arrived at the farm home, they were met by Charles Sperling, an employee at the Petrie homestead for sixty years.

Funeral services were held at the homestead, Parish, New York, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, the service being conducted by Rev. William Thomas, a close personal friend of Mr. Petrie. Interment was made in the family mausoleum in the Parish cemetery.

ANDREW LOGAN ANDERSON 1864—1927

By Lawrence B. Stringer.

Andrew Logan Anderson was born July 12, 1864, near New Berlin, Sangamon County, Illinois, and was the son of William Anderson and Caroline M. Anderson, who moved from Sangamon County to Logan County when the subject of this sketch was about six months of age. Residing on a farm in Logan County until 1876, the family moved to Lincoln, the county seat of Logan County, where Andrew L. Anderson attended the public schools.

Graduating from the High School of Lincoln, he entered Lincoln College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, following which he took a special course at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., returning to Lincoln and engaging in the profession of school teaching for many years. While teaching school, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1892, but before entering into the practice of the law, served as Superintendent of the City Schools of Lincoln for the years 1893 and 1894.

He began the active practice of law in Lincoln in 1895, associating himself in a law partnership with the late Judge Emil C. Moos. In 1896, he was elected States Attorney of Logan County, serving in that capacity for one term, was later associated with Judge Robert Humphrey in the practice of law and, later still, with Lyman S. Mangas, with whom he was associated until the time of his death, under the firm name of Anderson & Mangas.

He was married Dec. 23, 1897 to Edna K. Scroggin, of Mt. Pulaski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Scroggin, well known Logan County pioneers.

He was the first president of the States Attorney's Association of Illinois, organized in 1900, and was prominent in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-third degree Mason and Past Commander of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights Templar,

and an interested member of the work of the Illinois State Historical Society.

At the time of his death, he was visiting at Asheville, North Carolina, his wife accompanying him on the trip. Submitting to an operation, which was not deemed serious, he failed to rally therefrom, and to the great sorrow of his friends and his family, passed away from this life, April 8th, 1927, at the age of 62 years.

He left surviving, his widow, Edna K. Anderson, one son, A. L. Anderson, Jr., of Evansville, Ind., and one daughter, Mrs. Alice H. McNeeley, of Philadelphia. Three sisters also survive him, Mrs. D. M. Burner, of Decatur, Ill., Mrs. Hettie Hilscher, of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Mattie Bunn, of Bloomington, Ill.

Funeral services were conducted from Trinity Episcopal Church, Lincoln, Ill., April 14, 1927, Bishop White, of Springfield, officiating, and interment took place in Union Cemetery, Lincoln, Ill.

Touching his services and character, the Bar Association of Logan County, of which he was a member, in a series of resolutions adopted in his memory, in part said:

"During his more than thirty years of activity at the Logan County Bar, Mr. Anderson conducted himself at all times with strict adherence to the highest ideals and ethics of the profession. By nature a student and a scholar, he brought the habits of the scholar to his chosen calling. He possessed a logical and legal mind, a tenacious memory, a quick perception and the faculty of ready application. He studied his cases with conscientious thoroughness and supported his conclusions with an earnestness born of sincerity.

"As a citizen, he was a man of exemplary habits and was the soul of integrity and honor. No blot stained his escutcheon, loyalty to friends was his creed and he would have felt the slightest reflection upon his personal or professional honor as if it were a grievous wound."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY

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No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D. 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. XXXII and 317 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. V. Virginia Series, Vol. II. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. L and 621 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. CLXVII and 715 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(MEMBERS PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR LETTER.)

Books and pamphlets on American History, Biography, and Genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian Tribes, and American Archæology and Ethnology; Reports of Societies and Institutions of every kind, Educational, Economic, Social, Political, Co-operative, Fraternal, Statistical, Industrial, Charitable; Scientific Publications of States or Societies; Books or Pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed Works; Newspapers; Maps and Charts; Engravings; Photographs; Autographs; Coins; Antiquities; Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Bibliographical Works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; Materials for Illinois History; Old Letters, Journals.

2. Manuscripts; Narratives of the Pioneers of Illinois; Original Papers on the Early History and Settlement of the Territory; Adventures and Conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great Rebellion, or other wars; Biographies of the Pioneers, prominent citizens and public men of every County either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every Township, Village, and the neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois History.

3. City Ordinances, proceedings of Mayor and Council; Reports of Committees of Council; Pamphlets or Papers of any kind printed by authority of the City; Reports of Boards of Trade; Maps of cities and Plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; Annual Reports of Societies; Sermons and Addresses delivered in the State; Minutes of Church Conventions, Synods, or other Ecclesiastical Bodies of Illinois; Political Addresses; Railroad Reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and Reports of Colleges and other Institutions of Learning; Annual or other Reports of School Boards, School Super-

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intendents, and School Committees; Educational Pamphlets, Programs and Papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier Laws, Journals and Reports of our Territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' Messages and Reports of State Officers; Reports of State Charitable and other State Institutions.

7. Files of Illinois Newspapers and Magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of Counties or Townships, of any date; Views and Engravings of buildings or historic places; Drawings or Photographs of scenery; Paintings; Portraits, etc., connected with Illinois History.

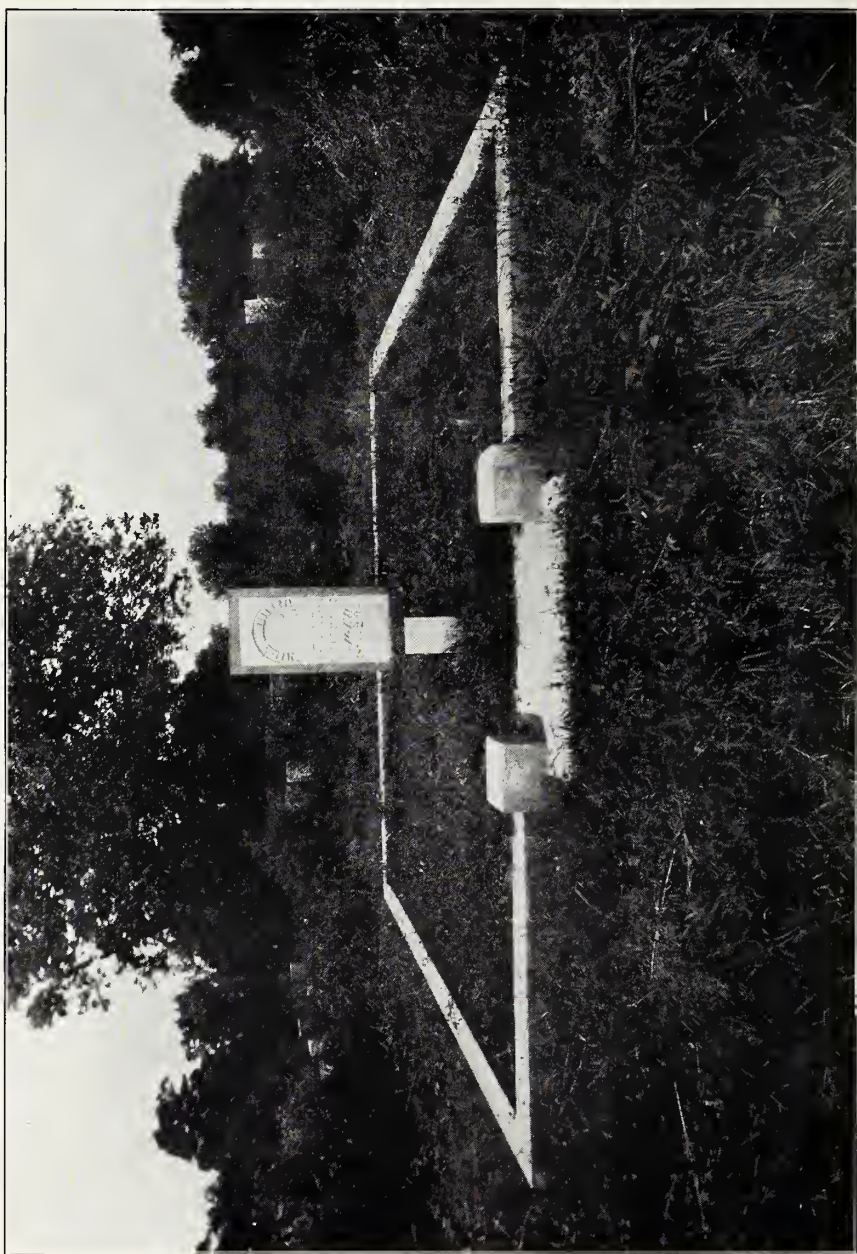
9. Curiosities of all kinds; Coins; Medals; Paintings; Portraits; Engravings; Statuary; War Relics; Autograph Letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian Tribes—their History, Characteristics, Religion, etc.; Sketches of prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Weapons, Costumes, Ornaments, Curiosities, and Implements; also Stone Axes, Spears, Arrow Heads, Pottery, or other relics. It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Historical Library as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE.



JOSIAH LAMBORN'S GRAVE IN THE OLD CEMETERY. SOUTHWEST PART OF WHITE HALL, ILLINOIS

**JOSIAH LAMBORN, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
ILLINOIS, 1840-43.**

ADDRESS AT THE GRAVE OF JOSIAH LAMBORN IN WHITE HALL,
ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1927.

BY CORNELIUS J. DOYLE, FORMER SECRETARY OF
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Lincoln had his Douglas, Douglas had his Lamborn. We are assembled here today to recall the brief, the picturesque, the tragic career of Josiah Lamborn, a brilliant youth—not a native of this country but the actor of a principal role in one of the world's most absorbing and important dramas. Josiah Lamborn was only thirty-eight when he died, alone and pitiable in the old Amos home, a landmark in the early days of this city. There are bright pages in his biography, but most of them are tinged with the pathos of human brilliance, growing shadowy and fast failing.

Here at White Hall, he started upon his career. Whatever of fame he acquired, however, he wrenched from a reluctant fate in Jacksonville and Springfield. Broken and discouraged, the man who had unwittingly furnished young Douglas with his first great opportunity and setting, and associated on terms of professional and social intercourse with Lincoln, Browning, Logan, Baker, Shields, and Yates, came back to this community in penury and want to die. His body lies buried in the old cemetery, which in the sixties was deserted even by its dead. But Lamborn continued to rest amidst its weeds and brambles. The simple stone that marked his grave wearied of its task, and fell into a crumbling heap. After the lapse of years through painstaking research and the brilliant writings of Henry Polk Lowenstein, attorney, and the

White Hall Historical Association, this community awoke to the precious heritage of its historic possession of this memory, this life, this grave.

Josiah Lamborn was of Pennsylvania birth. He preceded Abraham Lincoln into this world by twelve days, January 31, 1809, being the date of his birth. His parents moved to Cincinnati, thence to Washington county, Kentucky, where he grew to adolescence. The date of his coming into Illinois is not found, but he prepared by legal education to practice law. Where he received his legal education has not been established.

Five elements in his life attract our attention as we search through the histories for light upon him. He was a picturesque and dramatic figure in whatever he did. He was a lawyer of natural ability and attainments. He possessed personality along with remarkable felicity in debate and in conversation, swaying crowds and public opinion. He associated with and was recognized for his exceptional talents by that most distinguished coterie of all Illinois history, of whom Douglas and Lincoln were the centers. He rose to high position in public places.

He became the foil for Douglas. He gave Douglas his greatest opportunity—an opportunity the stripling, then less than twenty-one, a resident of Morgan County only a few weeks, accepted and made it profound with results that later was to affect his own career and the course of the American people.

Let us consider briefly each of these elements. Lamborn was picturesque, dramatic, appealing. Like Lincoln he was over six feet tall. A defective foot from birth made him a cripple. He carried a huge cane and often leaned upon the arm or shoulder of a friend for support. His face was as impassive as a stone when he wished it to be, or could be enlivened with all the stirring emotions and passions that can surge through men's souls. With marvelous tongue and easy flow of graphic English, he became at will vivid with fire, pathos, or the wit to transform his mobile countenance. His

voice control could range from the extremity of harshness to softest melody. He was resourceful in effects, and played upon the minds and hearts of men with the skill of the Greek orators of old. In lawsuit and political meeting, he brought into effective play the entire range of the wiles of the psychologist. In his day, conviviality was a common habit. Lamborn at times permitted excesses to control.

The trial of the celebrated murder case, near Springfield, gives illustration of his resources. Lamborn as attorney general appeared to assist the local prosecution. He was fearless and unrelenting in his prosecution of crime. Believing the defendant guilty, Lamborn was intent upon the extreme penalty. Edward D. Baker was attorney for the defense and made one of his great efforts to the jury for mercy. Lamborn yet was to speak.

Pleading indisposition, Lamborn asked that court adjourn until after supper. With arm about a friend's shoulder to steady him, Lamborn limped to the sheriff's home and requested the official for just one candle in the court room for the night session, at a point where its rays would strike full in the face of the jury. The officer feared the displeasure of the judge, but Lamborn prevailed upon him and offered to take any evil consequences for the stage setting.

When the crowds assembled for the evening session, they found the court room full of dancing, grotesque shadows, cast by the lone flickering candle. The court offered no objections and Lamborn began by standing stooped and impressively silent before the jury for several minutes. The candle light fell upon his leathery and pulseless face. He stood half bent, leaning upon a chair in front of him. The audience sat fixed and shivering in the cold gloom. The lighting effect had effaced the recollection of the eloquent appeal of Baker.

Lamborn, when he finally spoke, hurled the Biblical command at the jury: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." He paused, straightened, and then slowly repeated the terrifying admonition. Again a pause, and a third time came the warning of Holy writ. Pointing his

finger at the jury, the shadow of his figure magnified into immense proportions, like an all pervading, all engulfing black spirit, he solemnly exclaimed: "Such is the decree of the Almighty. Dare you disobey it?" That was all; he had accomplished his purpose; the verdict of the jury was death.

James H. Matheny, who was witness and chronicler of this scene, has written: "I have seen in my lifetime some wonderful actors, have witnessed some extraordinary scenes on the stage, but never have I seen anything to equal that night's work in that humble court room."

It was events like this that relieved the monotony of life on these prairies almost a century ago. The court house was theatre, picture play house, forum, wherein the actors were friends, acquaintances and enemies. The common denominator of life was the man who could speak, arouse passion, stay fright, create interest, thrill, excite, release the wells of emotion, and stage a spectacle of this character.

Lawyer he was, of natural ability and attainments. Though we may not know the source of his legal education, we have ample proof that he was well trained. His career in law was varied and, like the man himself, it was most picturesque. Every mention of him found in the histories and reports places the adjective "great" before his profession—he was a "great lawyer"—John M. Palmer, Linder, Moses, Johnson, all agree; "he was most industrious" said Richard Yates. He was well started on his way when Lincoln appeared on the scene as a lawyer.

To understand the life of those days, we must get it through a picture of the lawyers. Men engaged in the profession today scarcely can realize how meagre the pioneer lawyer's education might be, and yet how profound his success. The state was only a few years old. Statutory law had just begun to accumulate, and federal statutes were few. The supreme court of this state was publishing its first volume of decisions. Law schools were not necessary institutions. One could not know much law, for there was little law for one to know. Adjudication of difficulties among men took place in

public. Office practice such as we have today was then unknown.

Then, one had to be an orator to be a lawyer. Since success in practice depended so heavily upon individual forensic power, few had the temerity to qualify who could not orate whenever and wherever opportunity offered. Lawyers by reason of this training and natural ability became leaders, and each seemed to draw about him a group of admirers who adhered to his views. Thus we are reminded of the times of the Greek philosophers, when Socrates and Plato and Aristotle each fabricated his own system of philosophy, and gathered about him those influenced by his personality and his teachings. These old sages centered upon the philosophy of government. Plato's principles and precepts for the guidance of the state are vital to this day, having lived through all the ages.

We can see a striking contrast in setting magnificent Athens of the philosopher's age against the crude Illinois pioneer towns of the thirties, but I can not refrain from attempting to draw this picture. Jacksonville has been called the Athens of the West. How true and fitting that appellation! Let us return to that community of sturdy builders of state and nation, when Lincoln, Douglas, Lamborn, Yates, Hardin, Thomas, McConnel, Shields, Duncan, Browning, Baker, Arnold, Butterworth, Logan, Trumbull, journeying like the ancient Greek philosophers, by primitive, simple means, converged upon this little prairie settlement for sessions of court. It was tedious, tiresome, lonely, hard travel that coveted ease and rest at its end. Court business was not pressing, and these men were leisurely about it. Out in the streets on pleasant days, in the stores on wintry evenings, these philosophers of the new Athens drew about them their followers, and preached their theory of government.

Jacksonville was an intellectual and philosophical center. Springfield, the meeting place of the same men, added the social and the convivial. Social life in the capital was gay, and courts and political conferences attracted the state's most

brilliant men from every direction. Browning gives us in his recently published diary, many illuminating lights upon the social structure of that period. It is evident from his remarks and from the stories left to us by others, that court and confabs in Springfield were looked forward to with keen anticipation by public men.

An aerial view of Central Illinois on one of these occasions would show the lonely trails dotted here and there by solitary, slow moving figures, often in high hats and frock coats, astride laboring horses, or in stage coaches lumbering over the rough highways. We see the wooded country. Settlements are seen in the clearings, as a solitary farmer is carving out his land from the primitive forest. Travelers, whether by horse or coach, ford the streams, and at nightfall, they put up at tavern, or with a friendly acquaintance, to rest for the renewal of this experience the next morning. These moving objects are converging upon Springfield, capital of the State, center of politics and society—Springfield, not the proud city of today, whose stately capitol and majestic skyline tower above the prairies and are viewed for miles—not such a city, but a town of rough buildings and log huts, vacant spaces, mud streets, unlighted and almost untenanted by night except as these philosophers, like Lincoln and Douglas, sought out each other, and conversed by oil lamps in the rear of the village stores.

When the Springfield political and social leader wished to grace his home, he invited Lincoln and Douglas and all their compatriots, to join in the festivities. We are told that social influences in that city gave Douglas his polish of manner and transformed him from a careless, negligent fellow, into a glass of fashion. At the Ninian W. Edwards home, Lincoln and Douglas met Mary Todd, Mrs. Edwards' sprightly and beautiful sister from the blue grass state, and became her admirers. Mary was dazzled by the intellectual brilliance of Douglas, but in the ungainly, lanky Lincoln, it is told she saw destiny enthroned.

These were two decades of intense activity for these men,

and with their legal, social, and political contention, time never languished. We see Douglas trying to concentrate himself to law, but a Whig rally on November 19, 1839, in Springfield, demands his attention. He speaks in reply to Cyrus Walker, candidate for elector. Lincoln jumps in to answer Douglas. The next day, Douglas addresses a mass meeting of Democrats. December 9, 1839, his party convention met in Springfield with Breese, McClernard, Adam W. Snyder, W. A. Richardson, long his closest friend, Trumbull, Shields, John Dean Caton, Reynolds, McConnel, Dement all present. The campaign of 1840 was hectic, and we find Douglas and Lamborn in the midst of it, debating the issues with Baker and Hardin. Thus it was, day after day, year by year.

Theirs was the theatre, the arena where the crowds assembled, and it is not surprising that court rooms were jammed when trials were set, or that the countryside for miles, congregated at political meetings. They and their issues were the diversions that broke the dull tedium of daily existence. Though it was a period sparse of railroads, highways, telegraph or newspapers, news spread with remarkable swiftness. It was uncanny in its rapid travel from farm to farm, from settlement to settlement. And how miraculous the response! It was not uncommon to find a political meeting, or a court case in a town of a few hundred, drawing spectators for hundreds of miles, and amassing an audience of thousands.

But the play always was good, and these men never disappointed. There were no failures among the characters of their dramas. The picturesque, the handsome, the noble face, the solemn countenance that could blaze into feeling, or by a flash of wit, discomfit an opponent—these were the accessories, the masques that the successful lawyer, philosopher, leader, teacher, of the thirties and forties, carried with him to attract and to hold popular affection. Lamborn was one of the great lawyers, actors and philosophers of that day and time. The human race has always loved mimicry. It has worshiped its actors, and our lawyers of that period were

ever mindful of the potency of the dramatic power. Without schools of expression, they learned to paint scenery, set their stages, write their dramas and direct their production. The murder case I have just described, was an example of the lawyer's effective settings.

The Traylor case was another, and this trial gives us a view of the intense partisanship to which the public could be fired in legal cases. Lamborn was prosecuting two brothers named Traylor, charged with the murder of one Fisher, and was very vindictive in his denunciations. The circumstantial evidence appeared complete, and the two men surely would be hung. The body of the dead man had not been found, but that omission seems to have been less important than it would be today. However, after Lamborn had closed the prosecution, the defense, represented by Stephen T. Logan calmly walked into the court room with Fisher by his side. The crowd was aroused to such frenzy that Logan was compelled to appease its passion against Lamborn, who otherwise would have suffered bodily injury.

Another of the celebrated cases in which Lamborn was associated was in the defense of Peter Cartwright and his camp meeting near Winchester in 1841. Lawless elements in large numbers assembled near the Methodist camp, determined to break it up. They were prosecuted successfully by John J. Hardin, a Presbyterian, later celebrated by his gallant death as a general at the battle of Buena Vista, in the war with Mexico, and by Josiah Lamborn of whom Cartwright has written, "Though somewhat dissipated at times, he was a talented gentleman of the bar, and a friend of religious order." Both Hardin and Lamborn gave their services in this case free of charge.

It is said that back in those early days, the profession seemed to have lacked considerable of what we today regard as fundamental ethics. Lamborn's first case before the supreme court is an illustration. It was in 1834. Lamborn was attorney for James McKinney against whom Isaac Finch had brought suit in the justice of a peace court on a note. The

amount involved was thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents. Finch won in the justice court, and McKinney appealed to the circuit court where he again lost; thence he went to the highest court, and again lost. Samuel D. Lockwood was a member of the supreme court, and as such, under the law at that period, he also sat upon the circuit bench. Justice Lockwood heard the Finch-McKinney case in the circuit court at Jacksonville, and affirmed the decision of the justice of the peace, when later, adjusting his robes on the supreme bench, he reviewed this case on appeal from his own decision, and the records show that he, in his opinion, was twice right, because he delivered the opinion of the supreme court, upholding his own decision in the lower court.

Such a thing was not uncommon in those days, and Douglas did the same thing in another case, in which Lamborn likewise was of counsel. There appeared to be no impropriety in it, and neither public nor bar nor bench saw fit to question it. Legal ethics and public opinion would today be shocked at the suggestion of a circuit judge sitting in review as a supreme justice in any cause that might have originated in his circuit court before his election to the high court.

This case also serves to confirm the attitude of the people toward litigation. Only thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents were involved in this suit, yet litigants and public followed it eagerly to the court of last resort. Lawyers' fees could not have been large nor court costs heavy, and the questions of law involved were trivial by our measurements, but must have been intensely important to the community of that time.

At the same term of the supreme court, when Lamborn made his first appearance before it as an attorney, he was absolved of the charge of unethical conduct in the practice of law, preferred against him by the attorney general of the state, Julius C. Wright, in a petition for his disbarment. Little has been found on this particular case, but reports of the court for that term contain its opinion that Lamborn was not guilty. The court, however, "deems it proper and neces-

sary to say that while the proof does not authorize the findings of the specifications and charges proved, still the defendant's conduct is not free from censure." The court admonishes him that "he guard his reputation with jealous watchfulness, that the indiscretions which have been committed may not be repeated." Disbarment could scarcely have been more severe than these words of rebuke and admonition. In this celebrated matter, Ninian W. Edwards prosecuted as attorney general, while Sidney Breese defended Lamborn.

How harmless the court's opinion had been upon Lamborn's fortunes, for we find the general assembly of the state, on December 23, 1840, elected him attorney general to succeed Wickliffe Kitchell. In his first case before the supreme court as attorney general, he came off victor. He represented the state auditor in defense against a petition from mandamus to compel him to perform a ministerial service with reference to the transfer of certain school lots in Chicago. J. Young Scammon, reporter of the court, was attorney for the relator. The supreme court today would scarcely regard it as ethical for its reporter to appear before it as a practicing attorney.

During Lamborn's service, both Douglas and Breese were members of the supreme court. Lamborn faced Douglas as judge more than once, but there is no sign in the records that the memory of their first heated encounter in politics in Jacksonville only a few weeks after the arrival of Douglas in that city, influenced or tinged the judicial processes of Douglas. Early in this rather embarrassing relation, Murray McConnel, always a staunch Douglas partisan and one of the Jacksonian Democrats of that stirring time, appeared on one side, and Lamborn on the other, but Douglas disregarded friendship and enmities, and decided the case on what he regarded as its merits, against McConnel and in favor of the state, represented by Lamborn. In at least two cases, Lamborn faced Lincoln at the trial table as opposing counsel.

Lamborn's term expired on January 12, 1843, and he was succeeded by James A. McDougall by the election of the legis-

LAW NOTICE.

J. Lamborn & R. Yates, have entered into partnership in the practice of the law. Their office is on Main street, north of the public square, where one or both of them may always be found ready to transact any business that may be entrusted to them, with promptness and fidelity.

Jacksonville, May 24, 1837.

Those indebted to J. Lamborn, for business heretofore transacted, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

Ed

From
The Illinois State Gazette
and
Jacksonville News."

December 28, 1837.

lature. Altogether in his brief legal career, Lamborn appeared as counsel in forty-six cases before the supreme court, twenty-six of them as a private lawyer, and in twenty of them as attorney general, a record that outdoes that of the average lawyer of today for a similar period.

So far as the research develops we find Lamborn, while called in as associate on one side or the other in most of the important litigation in Morgan, Sangamon and surrounding counties, he had but one law partnership. In 1835 a young, attractive and brilliant member of the Morgan County Bar arrested his attention. A Junior partnership was proffered and accepted. The judgment of Lamborn that this young man would go far was confirmed. The name of the firm was Lamborn and Yates. The name of Yates is embedded in the historic achievements of our State and nation. Devoted friend and counsellor of Lincoln, he became Congressman, War Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator. If Lamborn could have lived, he would have been comforted in the fulfillment of his judgment of Richard Yates.

The supreme historical event in the life of the interesting man, Lamborn, was the occasion which was destined to shape the future of Douglas and give to Douglas the leadership, powerful mastery over a great national party, and opportunity later to write large upon the pages of history by practical advocacy, supported by matchless oratory, the expansion, development and internal improvement policies of our national union. We go back to the source where the clash occurred between Lamborn and Douglas. We find environed in this scene circumstances that give to us a graphic insight into these times.

The stage is set in Jacksonville; the day is Saturday, and the month of March, 1834. We vision the pioneer settlement on the prairies of Illinois—Morgan County. Roads were trails across the rolling uplands, leading to Jacksonville, a town of shacks and cabins. The period was almost without newspapers; homes were not connected by telephone; radio

had not even been dreamed of; and telegraph and the railroad were things rumored. Information passed from person to person. A few Eastern newspapers permeated the countryside with their belated news, containing only politics, which were the absorption of the day. Our forefathers lived thus detached from the world, an isolated existence with all the repressions of soul and spirit that unbroken silence, vast solitudes and illimitable prairie can impose. The glebe was stubborn, markets distant, prices low and money was uncertain, but in the stout heart of the pioneer, hope and ambition abided, and his goal a state.

Andrew Jackson was president. He had carried Morgan and the surrounding country. Enthusiasm for him had been intense, but almost over night this country had turned against him. There was none of standing and respectability to defend him in what had been the house of his friends. Illinois had been aflame with its magnificent projects to make a state, projects for internal improvements that intrigued the vision of the lonely people who saw release from a pioneer's imprisonment. Their dreams were coming true when Jackson, to whom they had pinned their hopes, blasted them. His hostility to the United States bank ruined the source from which they expected to finance their gigantic program. Popular approval of Jackson turned to popular revulsion. He had taken away what had come to be the people's fondest ideal.

Saturday was the day when country folks assembled in the village to exchange ideas and news. The women shopped and traded their products for household necessities they could not make. The men gathered in the public places; drinking was common and politics were everywhere. It was a day of noise and turmoil in the little town, with partisanship the sole vent for the relief of pent up spirits, the safety valve that prevented an explosion. This Saturday's crowd was unusually large and interested, and there appeared a new figure in its midst. Two weeks before, he had not been there. He was a young man, small of stature, chalky complexioned, slender, frail, rather pompous in bearing, almost beetle

browed, brilliant in conversation, convincing in argument. His name was Stephen A. Douglas.

Coming into St. Louis by boat over the Ohio, this lad had worked himself by stage from that city and Alton to Jacksonville, seeking employment. He had one dollar and twenty-five cents when he reached Jacksonville. He possessed one letter of introduction but it did not provide work. This was in the middle of November, 1833. On advice of his lone friend, he started for Pekin but at Meredosia learned that the boat had blown up, down the river, and there would be no other up the river until spring. Tramping across country, hungry and cold, Douglas finally reached Winchester, where he organized a three months' school. When it closed, he hastened back to Jacksonville in March, 1834. The little town was a live frontier community, ambitiously progressive for the time, and quite in contrast with the more sedate cities Douglas had known in the East. The town's hopefulness and energy inspired the boy, and he opened an office to practice law.

His first act was to rally the Jacksonians, a few of whom remained under the cover of popular disfavor. Douglas sought them out, stalwart McConnel and Brooks, the editor among them, but they were reluctant. He proposed means to turn the tide back toward Jackson, but while they despaired, Douglas persevered. He planned to call the Democrats into town on this Saturday, and a hand bill had gone through the country for this purpose. Its political appeal, the name of the new leader in Jacksonville, an audacious newcomer, drew the curious, the loyal, the hostile, the indifferent, the cowardly, into an irritated, agitated multitude that filled the village and turned quiet into a rabble. His weak kneed fellow Democrats still were fearful. The crowd seemed ominous.

A tall, commanding, sinister, limping figure, huge cane in hand, moved among them, dramatic, tragic, masterful, a leader. He was Josiah Lamborn, Democrat and vituperative anti-Jackson. None there was to sponsor Douglas' resolution of confidence in Jackson. "You should present it," they tell him. "I am too young," he replied, "and an inter-

loper." "It is opportunity for you," they came back with the implication, "if you succeed."

Douglas accepted the gauge, and rose in the meeting to read his resolution, only to have it received in silence. At the conclusion there flashed across the scene the fiery Lamborn. First to oppose the resolution, he revealed himself the cause and the original of anti-Jackson feeling. Douglas had unmasked the opposition leader. Lamborn was intense. He had reason to be; he had sensed a weakening of his position since the coming of Douglas, which threatened his supremacy. It was his crucial hour before his own people, among whom he had lived. It was a dramatic hour.

Lamborn even questioned the truthfulness of some of the Douglas statements, and braved the consequence of such temerity. The crowds gasped in the tension and awaited the challenge but Douglas ignored the insult. Young Douglas rose in reply and at once his magnetic personality engulfed the hall to inspire his followers. He swept everything before him. He was typical orator of the day, noisy, raging, emphatic, shaking his shaggy head, and at times fairly growling. It was the oratory of the day and time, that the people enjoyed and understood. It generated conviction and aroused enthusiasm to a pitch of wild excitement.

It is reported that Lamborn fled the hall in precipitate haste, while the exultant multitude carried young Douglas upon their shoulders through the streets of Jacksonville, shouting, "High Combed Cock," the "Little Giant," and many other appellations of which "Little Giant" clung to him the rest of his days. Morgan County had been reunited about Jackson, and the fame of Douglas spread throughout the land. The turning of the political tide in one small community was important enough; the vanquishing of Lamborn was vital; the star of Douglas rested over Central Illinois and the eyes of the nation began to turn to him.

1839, and a new political campaign was near, and the rumblings of the approaching slavery issue were clear and distinct. Lincoln had come to Springfield and renewed his acquaint-

anceship with Speed. He formed a partnership with Stuart. Douglas found in the capital a larger field than that at Jacksonville, and frequently was to be seen on its streets, and it was rumored he would open office to practice in the capital of Illinois. At night the men about town, interested in public affairs, were wont to congregate at the store of Speed, on the west side of the square, or at Diller's on the east side. Douglas, Lincoln, Lamborn, Shields, Baker, O. H. Browning, Stephen T. Logan were among them. The evening started in peaceful gossip, confined to the more ordinary things of the day, but it was not long until someone touched the match to politics and the acrimony of partisanship was unloosed.

One night in December, as the crowd argued in Speed's store, Douglas, impatient and irritated by its limitations, exclaimed, "This is no place to talk politics," and hurled a challenge to the Whigs to a public discussion. A few days later, Lincoln proposed to his Whig friends that the Douglas challenge be accepted. Four men to represent them were chosen—Stephen T. Logan, Edward D. Baker, O. H. Browning, and A. Lincoln. The Democrats selected Douglas, Lamborn, John Calhoun and Jesse B. Thomas. The meetings were held in the audience room of the Presbyterian church, which served the legislature as hall of representatives, and each speaker was given an evening.

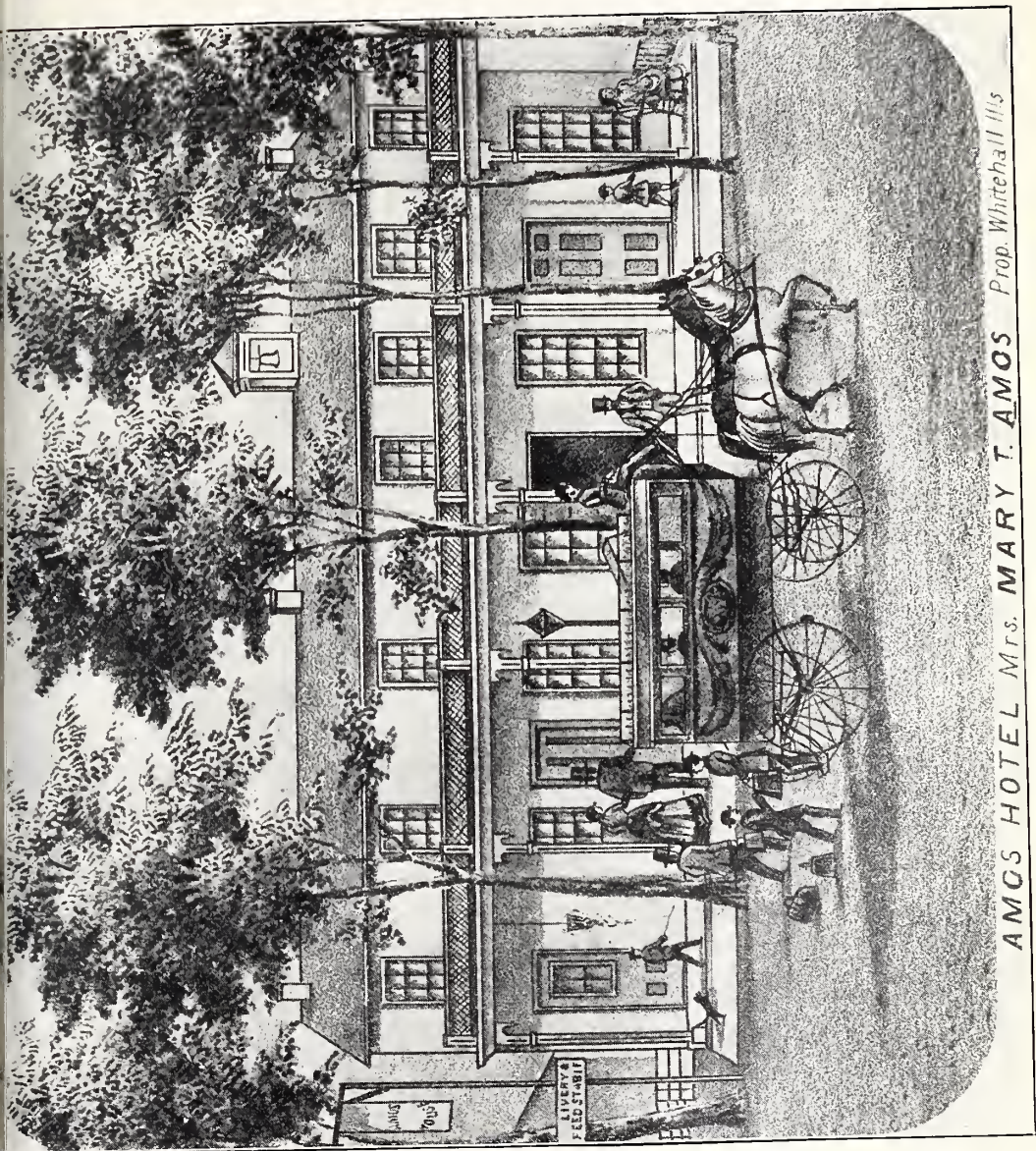
As might be imagined, the debate won favor in the city, and through the excitement attending it, the hall usually was packed. The people referred to it as the "great debate." Lincoln was the last speaker. In the meantime, the community wearied of it. Lincoln was not well known for his forensic ability. His audience was small and he was discouraged, but the address he made, ignored at the time, soon was found to contain superior merit and was printed in the *Sangamo Journal* of March 6, 1840. Lincoln devoted most of his time to Douglas and Lamborn, so we have this positive evidence from Lincoln himself of the ability and capacity of the man Lamborn as a public speaker.

It was clear that in Springfield among those giants, Lam-

born was able to hold his own, and that he belonged to the most distinguished small group of men this or any other state in the union has known. From its number, one man was elevated to the presidency and to a place in world esteem and affection surpassed only by the Man of Galilee. Douglas became a United States senator, and for years was one of the most influential men of the nation, and today his biographers rightfully place him among the world's greatest men. Brown went to the United States senate, was Lincoln's confident during the presidency, and served in Johnson's cabinet during the reconstruction days. Baker, eloquent orator, man of magnetism and glorious achievements, died a hero, leading Union troops at Ball's Bluff. Shields, he who would fight a duel with Lincoln, became major general in the Mexican war and brigadier general in the Civil war, the only United States senator from three different states, and justice of the Illinois supreme court. Lamborn became an attorney general of Illinois. We might continue the enumeration almost without end.

What a group of men! What nation or what time has assembled its like? From the Periclean days of glorious Greece to the present, we have no record in our histories of such a coterie as this one. It was greatness itself to be one among them. Yet they were the men who came up from the rough pioneer country of Illinois, long before it had enjoyed sufficient of progress to afford even a glimpse of its present grandeur. They walked the streets of Springfield, rode the mud circuits of Central Illinois, practiced law in many county seats, formed the nucleus of the social and political life of the day, and shaped opinion out of which was born an era of world-wide accomplishments.

Lamborn was one of them. Today a new generation assembles where his wearied body, from which a restless soul has taken flight, to pause in memory, and mark the spot where immutable chemistry is mingling the inevitable change back into the soil of the state of his adoption. Peace to his ashes!



AMOS HOTEL Mrs. MARY T. AMOS Prop. Whitehall Ills

JOSIAH LAMBORN DIED IN THIS HOTEL MARCH 31ST, 1847



ULYSSES S. GRANT

THE UNVEILING OF TABLET ON GRANT MEMORIAL TREE AT RIDDLE HILL, JULY 1, 1927.

BY MISS ALTA MAE SPEULDA,

*Chairman Preservation of Historic Spots, Springfield Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

The habit of the human mind to associate important events with the places of their occurrence, is a deeply rooted and established custom even older than recorded history itself. A great deed marks a memorable spot but the space of one life is so limited and brimming full to overflowing that we have brief opportunity to make permanent record and it passes into oblivion unless some one who has the sentiment which attaches sanctity to places memorable in tradition pause long enough in the great procession of time to mark that spot to preserve it for the generations to come.

Through the efforts of the regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Rothenburger, on January 20, 1927, a resolution was adopted by the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, authorizing the committee on "Preservation of Historic Spots" to place a tablet on the large walnut tree at Riddle Hill, to perpetuate the historic event of the camping of the 21st Illinois Infantry with its Commander, Col. Ulysses S. Grant.

The committee was also authorized to consult with a forester and tree surgeon and a survey made that the tree may be preserved for posterity.

The committee waited upon the owner of the land upon which stands the tree for permission to mark the tree.

COMMITTEES

“Preservation of Historic Spots”

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Mrs. E. H. Grunendike

Mrs. Edward Knox

Mrs. John Summers

Mrs. Otto Reynolds

Mrs. C. D. Wright

Miss Sarah Jane Carpenter

Mrs. George A. Dunlap

Miss Cordelia Stanton

Mrs. James T. King

PROGRAM

Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Chairman

Mrs. L. E. Stone

Miss Alta Mae Speulda

HISTORY OF THE ULYSSES S. GRANT MEMORIAL TREE.

Along the old highway leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, about seven miles to the west, crowning the brow of the hill is the little town of Riddle Hill and the New Salem M. E. Church. The location is most picturesque in the fine old woods of native walnut, hickory and oak trees, with a small stream of running water a few hundred yards away. This was an ideal spot for the first camping grounds of the 21st Illinois Infantry, July 3, 1861, at the close of its first day's march. Previous to the starting of this first day's march the regiment had been quartered in Camp Yates, the old State Fair grounds, Springfield, situated at Washington Street and Douglas Avenue and extended west to Lincoln Avenue. Late in June Ulysses S. Grant had been given the commission of Colonel by Gov. Richard Yates and assumed command of the regiment June 16, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States the latter part of the month. Being ordered to rendezvous at Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it was thought best by Colonel Grant to march his men across the country instead of transporting them by rail. Accordingly, on the 3rd day of July, 1861, the march was commenced at Camp Yates about eleven o'clock in the morning and reached the first camp at Riddle Hill about 5 in the after-



GRANT TREE NEAR RIDDLE HILL, SHOWING PECULIAR FORMATION OF LIMB ON WHICH
ULYSSES S. GRANT WROTE HIS FIRST MILITARY ORDERS, JULY 4, 1861. TABLET
UNVEILED JULY 1, 1927, BY SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, D. A. R.

noon. The regiment was halted in column of companies in the woods, arms were stacked and when the wagon train came into camp, each company unloaded its wagon, arranged its tents by opening and spreading upon the ground and at one tap of the drum, the tents were raised, at 2 taps, ropes were stretched and tent-pins adjusted, and 3 taps, the stakes were driven and the regiment had its first experience of army life in a tented field.

Colonel Grant pitched his tent at the top of the sloping ground that rises gently to the east and north of the little stream and about two hundred feet from the home of Charles G. Hinton and Caleb Short. In those days there was no church building there but Colonel Grant's tent stood less than a hundred feet to the right of the church door. Very near his tent stood a most unusual tree, black walnut by species, the unique feature of which was a great horizontal limb more than a foot in diameter. It extended from the main trunk about two feet from the ground and about eight feet away it rose perpendicularly and parallel with the main trunk. Colonel Grant used this peculiarly grown limb for his writing desk and sitting astride it, he wrote his orders for the day in the adjutant's order book which were communicated verbally to the line-officers after the regiment had been assembled for the second day's march, July 4, 1861. The tree is now living in rather a healthy condition but the unique limb is dead. Mr. Israel F. Pearce, an eye witness to these stirring events, resided near this hallowed spot for many years, where he kept the flag of our country flying each day from sunrise to sunset. Last fall the old patriarch answered his last "taps" and the land is now owned by his niece, Mrs. Carrie Belle Bowen who resides with her son, Mr. Charles W. Durham, 846 North 7th Street. She graciously permits the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution to place a tablet on the historic tree.

It is the object and purpose of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to perpetuate such spots and objects of historic value and make them sacred

shrines for posterity. This wonderful tree has been recorded by a valuable contribution to the Illinois State Historical Library by Judge Noah C. Bainum in an article entitled "Grant's First Day's March" to be found in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XV., Nos. 3-4, Oct., 1922-January, 1923. The Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, deem it a privilege to have the honor of marking this tree made illustrious by Ulysses S. Grant.

CEREMONIAL OF UNVEILING THE TABLET ON
GRANT MEMORIAL TREE

RIDDLE HILL, JULY 1, 1927

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Chairman
Mrs. L. E. Stone
Miss Alta Mae Speulda

COMMITTEE, PRESERVATION HISTORIC SPOTS, SPRINGFIELD
CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Miss Alta Mae Speulda, Chairman

Mrs. E. H. Grunendike	Mrs. Edward Knox
Mrs. John W. Summers	Mrs. Otto Reynolds
Mrs. C. D. Wright	Miss Sarah Jane Carpenter
Mrs. George A. Dunlap	Miss Cordelia Stanton
Mrs. James S. King	

OWNER OF THE TREE.

Mrs. Carrie Belle Bowen

PROGRAM.

Assembly	Bugle
To the Colors								
Salute to the Flag								
Introduction of Miss Alta Mae Speulda, Chairman,								
	By Regent—Mrs. Isaac D. Rawlings							
Invocation	Rev. C. M. Schaffner,			
					New Salem M. E. Church			
Music—"Illinois"	.	.	Mrs. Gary Westenberger, Jr.					

Reading of the Names of Veterans of 21st Ill. Vol. Inf.,
 Mrs. L. E. Stone
 Letters from Judge L. Y. Sherman and Judge Noah C.
 Bainum, Miss Georgia L. Osborne
 Address Congressman Richard Yates
 Music—"Trees" Mrs. Gary Westenberg, Jr.
 Unveiling of Marker . Children of the American Revolution
 Remarks Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck,
 National Chairman, "Historic Spots," N. S. D. A. R.
 Benediction Washington Irwin,
 Chaplain, Stephenson Post, G. A. R.
 Taps

PROGRAM.

At 2:30 on the afternoon of July first, the marker was unveiled with a ceremonial program before a large and distinguished audience at the New Salem M. E. Church, which is only accessible by motor. Weather and road conditions were perfect and a large number took advantage of the opportunity to do belated homage to Ulysses S. Grant. The ceremonial was called to order by Mrs. Isaac D. Rawlings, regent of the Springfield Chapter, D. A. R., and opened with the singing of The Star Spangled Banner, led by Mrs. Gary Westenberg, Jr., accompanied by Miss Marilla McCoy at the piano. The audience still standing gave the "salute to the flag", led by Mrs. R. D. Dugan, Chairman of the "Correct Use of the Flag" Committee. The Rev. C. M. Schaffner, pastor of the New Salem M. E. Church, gave the invocation, which was a beautiful prayer, sounding the key note of the day.

Mrs. Rawlings gave a brief history of the camp and dwelled particularly on the significance of marking this historic tree. She spoke of the regret of the Chapter that the past regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Rothenburger, could not be with them at the unveiling ceremony for this event was made possible largely through her interest and untiring energy, and introduced Miss Alta Mae Speulda, Chairman of "Preserva-

tion of Historic Spots" Committee, as her substitute to take charge of the program.

Mrs. Gary Westenberger, Jr., who has charmed so many audiences gathered together on other historic occasions sang our own "Illinois" beautifully. One of the guests, a great lover of history, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, was introduced. The Chapter appreciated his coming to the ceremonial as they realize what a busy man he is and the time sacrificed away from his business in Chicago.

On July 3rd, 1861, the 21st Illinois Infantry marched from Camp Yates in Springfield, West on the old Jacksonville road, under the leadership of their new commander, Colonel Ulysses S. Grant. Stalwart youths then with hearts fired with patriotism, with ranks complete, but today we have but 59 of those brave souls with us. Mrs. L. E. Stone, a former regent of Springfield Chapter and a member of the program committee read the names of these veterans, two of whom were in the audience, Mr. Alvin Calmes, with his wife, of West Plains, Mo., and Christian Romang of Waverly with his son. These men were well passed eighty years of age, a bit infirm, but enjoyed every moment of their visit in Springfield. Eleven veterans of Stephenson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, were present with their commander, H. B. Davidson, and were introduced to the assemblage as honored guests of Springfield Chapter.

No one knows better than the Springfield Chapter what a great asset the State Historical Library is to Springfield and to the State and also its most efficient Librarian, Miss Georgia L. Osborne. To her the Chapter is indebted for a great deal that has been accomplished and also for the prestige her office has afforded the Society of Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Osborne read the following letter from Judge Noah C. Bainum and Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman of Daytona Beach, Florida, also the telegram from Gen. Joseph W. Vance, former Adjutant General of Illinois, of Los Angeles, California.

SHERMAN & BAINUM
Lawyers
Seabreeze Station
DAYTONA BEACH,
FLORIDA

June 18, 1927.

Miss Georgia L. Osborne,
Librarian, Illinois State Historical Library,
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Miss Osborne:

Your letter of May 31, 1927, advising me that the Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution will on July 1, place a bronze tablet marking the walnut tree at Riddle Hill where Ulysses S. Grant wrote his first military orders July 3, 1861, is acknowledged.

I appreciate very keenly and with pleasure, your kind remarks about my article concerning this walnut tree and camp ground. It was written solely for the purpose of perpetuating this historic spot and I feel amply repaid for my efforts if the article has, in any way, brought to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the necessity of placing a bronze tablet there.

I enjoy very much, the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, since Mrs. Bainum is a member of the Springfield Chapter through the services of her great-grandfather Edward Williams, who fought in the war of the Revolution from the State of Maryland. And the fact that I am a member of the Springfield Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, causes me to have a further interest in this matter.

My great-grandfather, Joseph Montgomery, left to me a wonderful heritage and something that I appreciate and revere on account of his services in the war of the American Revolution from the State of Virginia. This heritage perhaps instills in me a desire to see this spot perpetuated in history. It is a hallowed and sacred place and deserves to be

classed along with the famous Apple Tree at Appomattox and the historic Charter Oak.

I regret that neither Senator Sherman or I will be able to be present on July 1, unless something unexpected should arise. While we are apparently in Florida to enjoy the climate and sunshine, yet it has been so arranged that both of us are rather busy with numerous things that have been presented to us.

Mrs. Banium recently returned to Springfield for the summer and no doubt, she will be present on July 1, with other Daughters to enjoy the occasion.

I wish to congratulate you upon having the second Governor Yates to deliver the address upon this occasion. His illustrious father gave the commission to Ulysses S. Grant which permitted him to march his regiment and brought to the attention of the world an unknown Colonel, who afterward became the most illustrious military man of his time.

The second Governor Yates is a warm personal friend of mine. We had the pleasure of serving with each other in the Attorney General's office in Illinois, and he is well equipped to deliver the address upon this occasion. The setting is fine and the opportunity rich, and I am sure that the second Governor Yates will meet these requirements.

I have no suggestions or requests to make, but if your program is not too full, it might be well to have my article read, in as much as a large number present will get a good deal of historical interest from this article which might not otherwise be presented.

Thanking you for your kind invitation and with best wishes for a splendid occasion, I am,

Yours respectfully,

NOAH C. BAINUM.

NCB:HGR

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM.

1927, June 28, P.M. 10:16

Received at 215 So. Sixth St., Springfield, Ill.

CA789'151 NL'1/125

Los Angeles, Calif., 28.

Miss Georgia L. Osborne,

Librarian Ill. State Hist. Soc., State House, Springfield,
Ill.:

Thank you sincerely for cordial invitation to attend the ceremony of placing tablet on Grant Memorial Tree at Riddle Hill, time and distance forbid personal but not spiritual presence. The precious memories of the event seem as fresh and green to me as if but yesterday, not sixty years ago, recalling historic spots to which I delighted to escort friends during thirty years residential in Springfield. The beautiful grove of great walnut, oak and hickory trees was the mecca of frequent pilgrimages there. I would repeat the story of the then old walnut tree made historic by Colonel Grant writing thereon his orders for the march of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry on the morning of July 4, 1861. D. A. R. and Illinois Historical Society are congratulated upon their great achievements in marking and preserving memories for future generations of great events and a patriotic ancestry.

JOSEPH W. VANCE.

It was a beautiful tribute to the old 21st Infantry and it gladdened our hearts that this event was made possible.

Mr. Thomas Rees, of the Illinois State Register, another protector of things historical, was introduced and made a few remarks. Mr. Rees has the distinction of discovering the historic data and the significance of this famous tree's value.

Mr. Benj. W. Brown, of New Berlin, was an eyewitness to these stirring events. When a boy, his father James N. Brown sent him and his brother, William, to invite Colonel Grant to his home to spend the 4th of July, as the army was to pass that way. He vividly described the events as he remembered them and suggested that the old Jacksonville road

be named the "Ulysses S. Grant Highway," as it is the only military road in Central Illinois. This met with great approval of all present.

Another eyewitness of the event of this camping at Riddle Hill was Mrs. George (Emma Davis) Babcock, who was introduced.

Mrs. Carrie Belle Bowen who is the owner of the land upon which the tree stands was presented to the audience, also Mrs. George Minor Spangler of Peoria, State Registrar of the State Society, D. A. R.

On June 16, 1861, Governor Richard Yates gave the commission of Colonel to Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois, a graduate of West Point. Congressman-at-large Richard Yates, the illustrious son of the illustrious War Governor Richard Yates, gave the address of the day. It was most fitting that he should be the one selected to do honor to Ulysses S. Grant, the preserver of the Union. It was a most stirring speech and he held his audience in breathless attention.

"Music hath charms" and Mrs. Westenberger sang "Trees" by Rasback, which was a beautiful introduction to the unveiling.

The Springfield Chapter was indeed fortunate in having Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, National Chairman of "Preservation of Historic Spots" Committee, N. S. D. A. R. to live in Illinois. She is called the "Fairy Godmother" of the Peoria Chapter, a sort of patron saint. Mrs. Chubbuck made the following speech as two small children, members of the Children of the American Revolution, Elizabeth Orr, daughter of Mrs. James Riggs Orr of Springfield and Woods Crum, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ruel Crum of Virginia, Illinois, drew the ribbons to unveil the tablet:

MRS. CHUBBUCK'S TRIBUTE.

A tribute such as this of today—to the life of an honored American soldier and president—always touches in the hearts of his countrymen a chord that responds to that which is fine and great. We love to recognize and honor merit in every-

one, but most of all in our American heroes. Ulysses S. Grant—soldier, patriot, and president—has played an important part in the history of our country, and the least that we of today can do is to express in some concrete way our gratitude and pride.

A tree is the most beautiful and enduring of Nature's living creations. It expresses strength, protection, resistance, firmness, and ever reaches upward. No more fitting monument could be chosen for this great man than a tree.

It is with commingled feelings of gratitude and pleasure that I unveil the marker on this tree.

Chaplain Washington Irwin, of Stephenson Post No. 30, G. A. R., a cousin of Mrs. Carrie Belle Bowen, owner of the tree, pronounced the benediction.

After the ceremony the Ladies Aid Society of the New Salem M. E. Church served a delightful chicken dinner for which they are famous the country wide.

Thus ended a perfect day, all returning home, happy, felt well repaid for the effort and energy expended in this splendid piece of work, a duty of love, and a tribute of loyalty to the ideals of our Society.



GRANT TREE SHOWING TABLET UNVEILED BY SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, JULY 1, 1927.

**LIST OF THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE 21ST
ILLINOIS INFANTRY**

BUREAU OF PENSIONS, FINANCE DIVISION,

June 14, 1927.

- David E. Bruffett, Co. C, 303 S. Race St., Urbana, Ill.
Henry J. Baker, Co. C, Wilmington, Ill.
Israel Baker, Co. F, Astoria, Illinois.
John C. Bridges, Co. K, Harrisonville, Missouri.
Jonas V. Brighton, Co. H, 115, Tr. to Co. K, 21st, 2611
103rd Ave., Sawtelle, Calif.
Jonathan Bell, Co. A, Pierson, Iowa.
Marada Brewer, Co. C, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Samuel Broughton, Co. I, Orting, Washington.
Alvin Calmes, Co. A, Westplains, Mo.
Thomas H. Curtis, Co. B, 726 S. 17th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
William H. Collins, Co. B, 817 E. Wilson Ave., Glendale,
Calif.
William W. Culp, Co. F, 728 W. Calhoun St., Macomb, Ill.
John H. Dorman, Co. G, 348 Ruckel Road, Akron, Ohio.
Perry H. Davis, Co. F, Lynn Haven, Florida.
Robert J. Douglas, Co. D, 96, Tr. to Co. G, 21st, 604 Sheri-
dan Road, Waukegan, Ill.
Thomas Diller, Co. D, 1220 Wyoming St., San Antonio,
Texas.
John F. Easley, Co. G, Canyonville, Oregon.
John E. Foreum, Co. B, Neoga, Ill.
Lewis Fablinger, Co. H, Elizabeth, Ill.
Charles M. Grady, Co. F, R. R. No. 2, Chapin, Ill.
Dillon B. Green, Winfield, Iowa.
James W. Grow, Co. I, 301 S. Cross St., Robinson, Ill.
Joel Gove, Co. G, 423 E. Elm St., Hartford City, Ind.
William H. Gilhousen, Co. A, 1015 W. 21st St., Los
Angeles, Calif.
James H. Hunter, Co. F, 208 S. Royal St., Jackson, Tenn.

Thomas Hare, Co. A, R. R. No. 2, Mount Carmel, Ill.

Thomas W. Hanes, Co. D, Mounds, Ill.

William J. Irwin, Co. H, Genoa, Nebr.

George K. Jenkins, Co. E, 2213 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

John A. Jones, Co. C, Milford, Ohio.

William L. Judson, Co. G, 216 Thorne St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Edgar C. Langdon, Co. I, Orting, Washington.

Jacob Livingston, Co. I, 1116 E. Mulberry St., Kokomo, Indiana.

Joseph M. Lansden, Co. E, Bethany, Ill.

Benjamin A. Murphy, Co. F, Moline, Kans.

George T. Myers, Co. F, Sumner, Wash.

Henry C. Montgomery, Co. H, Casey, Ill.

James Metcalf, Co. B, Cuba, Wis.

Jacob Nichols, Co. C, Wakarusa, Kans.

Robert Newman, Co. F, Dayton, Ind.

William Newton, Co. H, 63rd, 1642 E. Wood St., Decatur, Ill.

Hiram M. Pense, Co. F, 1941a D St., Granite City, Ill.

Christian Romang (Alias Christopher Romang) Co. G, Waverly, Ill.

George W. Robinson, Co. F, Colchester, Ill.

Moses Rees, Co. I, Warren, Ill.

William H. Rhineberger, Co. D, 101 E. 8th St., Beardstown, Ill.

Charles E. Stanard, Co. F, Amboy, Ill.

Chauncey F. Shottenkirk, Co. J, Veterans Home, Calif.

James Skinner, Co. D, Arcola, Ill.

John Spoor, Co. H, Gen. Del., Galena, Ill.

Lucian B. Sanford, Co. H, 96, Tr. to Co. E, 21, 4417 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.

William H. Scott, Co. H, Soldiers Home, Calif.

Nicholas Thain, Co. E, R. F. D. No. 2, Elizabeth, Ill.

William H. Tippet, Co. B, 337 N. Sheridan St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Joseph W. Vance, Co. F, 21, 1487 W. 45th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Enoch Walker, Co. E, Box 486, West Frankfort, Ill.

Isaac Willis, Co. F, National Soldiers Home, Danville, Ill.

Jacob Weaver, Co. K, 230 Monroe St., Olney, Ill.

John W. Ward, Co. I, R. R. No. 2, Rose Hill, Ill.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

BY RICHARD YATES, CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.
ADDRESS AT THE UNVEILING OF TABLET TO ULYSSES S. GRANT ON
WALNUT TREE, RIDDLE HILL, JULY 1, 1927.

In 1899 one of the largest and handsomest steamships owned by the Government of the United States steamed up the Hudson River from a pier or dock of the City of New York. It had on board over two thousand American officers and soldiers. It had also several great guns.

Opposite a certain spot on the East shore of the Hudson, it stopped. Then its splendid bands began to play. And all its flags began to salute. And all the officers and soldiers, in full dress uniform, presented arms.

And, with peal after peal of mighty thunder, the great cannon fired twenty-one times, giving the salute always given to a Commander in Chief.

The name of this great vessel was "Grant."

The spot before which it stood saluting, was the largest and handsomest tomb in America—the last resting place of General and President Ulysses S. Grant.

The two thousand American officers and soldiers aboard that vessel were just starting for the Philippine Islands, it being the duty of the "Grant" to take them from New York across the Atlantic to Gibraltar, across the Mediterranean to Suez, and across the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, into the Pacific, and to far off Manila.

It was the first time such an American force had ever started on such a trip.

The eye of the world observed it, as it sailed almost around the world, to its destination, followed by similar armaments in the Ship "Sherman" and the Ship "Sheridan."

It was significant and appropriate that this ship, the



Richard Yates

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, 1901-1905.
CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, 1918——

"Grant," with its noble American soldiery, should, before starting on its tremendous trip, stop to salute the great General, as he lay, in his last repose, in his mighty tomb.

I think it was a grand thing to do—a fitting and a touching thing.

There was American valor of the present day, (which was about to manifest its visible presence to Europe and Asia and the Isles of the Sea), sitting at the feet of the Valor of other days.

There was American vim, (which was about to impress itself again upon the world), doing homage to the determined Energy of a generation past.

There was the high hope and the boundless aspiration of the young manhood of America, taking inspiration by letting its last sight of America rest upon that majestic memorial—Grant's Tomb—which America has erected to show its appreciation of great generalship and great citizenship.

So, today, we, who are witnessing this tribute to Grant in "Illinois," so near the Birthday of the Republic of America, will gain renewed inspiration by saluting the name "Grant."

The great writer, Rudyard Kipling, upon one occasion said:

"It can do the world no harm to learn that brave men and sweet women, have gone this way before."

By the same token it could have done no one any harm, if the only motive drawing scores and hundreds of American citizens to this spot, here today, had been a desire, nothing else, to be present at any function sponsored by so noble a company of American women, as those who act in the name and by the authority of the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

When we add to the fact that forceful women have invited us here, the additional fact, that we assemble to increase, in our humble way, the name and fame of one of the greatest captains, who ever led to victory great hosts of free-

men, against a valiant though unfortunate foe, we realize that the occasion is transcended in importance by no other.

We salute you, women of Illinois. It was James A. Garfield, who once said in the convention of a great political party, "It is not here, oh, no, it is not here in the midst of the excitement of this convention, that will be settled the issues of this campaign, oh, no, it is not here; but it will be in the quiet October evenings, at the peaceful fireside of the American voter"; and Garfield was right, for, at the fireside, on one side sits the wisdom and strength of the American man while at the other side sits the goodness and the sweetness of the American woman, and together they constitute an alliance, offensive and defensive, that the gates of Death and Hell cannot prevail against.

THE CIVIL WAR.

You know the story, fellow citizens, and you know it all. But it is well to recall the stormy days of 1861 which did, indeed, try the very souls of men and women. A story that is history.

It is well to live for this short hour in the tumultuous days of 1861; you who are older remember it all—remember the preliminary excitement, the country convulsed from day to day by ominous occurrences, this state shaken under the mighty blows struck by those renowned champions of public opinion, Lincoln and Douglas, every community shaken to its foundations in the mighty awful crisis,—government of the people, by the people shall not perish; John Brown partaking of the excited spirit of the times, the unfortunate old man is speedily and easily overcome and hung, but the spirit that poured its life into his, is now alert, never more to be deterred or diverted by gibbet or scaffold; and at last in fear of that feeling of liberty now aroused and ruling in twenty million hearts, the great slave conspiracy resolves to resort to desperate measures and the rebellion starts with the firing on Fort Sumter. The patience of the people will stand no more, and the President wearily turns from the despairing pres-

ence of the angel of peace and reluctantly beckons to the majestic spirit of war. The peaceful people respond, as though called to participate in a summer spectacle. Every county furnishes its companies, every district its regiment, every state its batteries and gunboats. Within a fortnight, a hundred thousand freemen stand in serried rank, armed and ready to attack all foes of liberty and union. The President relieved, telegraphs the Governor of Illinois, "Hold still Dick, and see the salvation of the Lord."

Oh, what a host that was; Grierson, Ingersoll, Prentice and Rawlins: Morrison, McClelland, Palmer and Black: Oglesby goes, Logan goes, Grant goes.

But where are leaders to be found into whose keeping to commit this new and mighty army?

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just,"—but efficiency and ability must accompany readiness and equipment.

"For the loss of a nail the shoe was lost,
For the loss of the shoe the horse was lost,
For the loss of the horse the rider was lost,
For the loss of the rider the battle was lost,
For the loss of the battle the kingdom was lost."

This was an appalling emergency. Why was it that Abraham Lincoln had to appoint four different generals (McDowell, McClelland, Burnside and Joe Hooker) to command the army of the Potomac, before he found a Grant? No one has dared to even guess why Providence permitted this; and we finite men and women may never know.

One thing is certain; a man was being prepared, a leader was being made, just as men have been made by adversity and God, from the creation of mankind. Adversity and God can make a man, and thank God, they are, I believe, doing so, today.

You know the story. Into the camp of the Army of the Potomac, an army commanded by gloved hands and paralyzed generals, there walked one quiet night, a man as quiet as the

quiet stars above, the real and genuine spirit of real and absolute WAR, in the person of Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

You all remember what happens after Grant takes command. Thirty days of direct attack upon the enemy's front in Virginia, thirty nights of attack by the left flank march, and Richmond is ours and the rebel prisons are thrown open, and the Great Review is on at Washington, and two hundred thousand veterans (the finest in the world and in all history, equal to the Macedonian Phalanx and the Roman Legion and the Revolutionary hosts of Napoleon) march up Pennsylvania Avenue, before a million wondering lookers on.

And peace reigns again. But four hundred thousand gallant souls shall see their homes no more.

On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And GLORY guards with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the Dead.

It is estimated that the four years of war made about four hundred thousand confederate graves also.

There was at least one man, besides Lincoln, whom, I believe, every well informed Southern soldier admires and venerates, and that man is Ulysses S. Grant. After the peace or armistice at Appomattox, some of the highest and mightiest men in the land, and women too, believed that Lee, and other leading Confederate generals, ought to be punished with the penalty of death,—in other words, ought to be hung; but General Grant went direct to the President, and said, "No, these men are prisoners of war, taken prisoner by the armies and the navy of America, and the United States Army will protect and defend these prisoners of war, and stand between them and the scaffold." The American soldier and sailor (and Woman) approved these words of the Silent Commander. This was but one of many incidents showing that this man was a real man, product of the highest and best American training—and Christian training.

This man, whom we honor today, in whose footsteps we are treading today, what else was there about him, besides wisdom and justice that causes us to praise him today? I would add one other thing; his supreme faith and confidence. He was no pessimist. He trusted men.

There was a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, by the name of Wilkin; once upon a time I heard Justice Wilkin at a soldiers' reunion say this:

"During the siege of Vicksburg, I was, at the age of 20, Captain of my company, and my company was the headquarters guard of General Grant, then Major General commanding the Union Army besieging Vicksburg. One day a bombardment began, more furious than any yet brought forth. The Union line, fifteen miles long, was firing every cannon and gun; and the rebel fire was intense. General Grant was sitting in front of his tent, whittling a stick. In about 30 minutes, that firing ceased. Then General Grant arose, threw down the stick, folded up his pocket knife, and said:

" 'Captain Wilkin, you may order my horse. I want to look over the ground. The enemy has tried to cut his way out in front of General Sherman, as I expected he would, and Sherman has beaten him back, as I expected he would.' "

Oh, my fellow citizens, what sublime confidence was that—that sublime confidence that Sherman, his subordinate, would do the right thing. Is it any wonder that every man under him felt that he possessed the confidence of his commander?

THE DISCOVERY OF GRANT.

The discovery of Grant was a romance, a melodrama, almost as breathless as any of Dumas' novels portraying or depicting the arrival of one of his dashing and invincible heroes.

In the book entitled "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" written in 1885, General Grant says: Vol. 1, Page 232.

"In time the Galena Company was mustered into the United States service, forming a part of the 11th Illinois

Volunteer Infantry. My duties, I thought, had ended at Springfield, and I was prepared to start home by the evening train, leaving at nine o'clock. Up to that time I do not think I had been introduced to Governor Yates, or had ever spoken to him. I knew him by sight, however, because he was living at the same hotel, and I often saw him at the table. The evening I was to quit the Capital I left the supper room before the Governor, and was standing at the front door when he came out. He spoke to me, calling me by my old army title "Captain," and said that he understood that I was about leaving the city. I answered that I was. He said he would be glad if I would remain over night and call at the executive office the next morning. I complied with his request, and was asked to go into the Adjutant General's office and render such assistance as I could, the Governor saying that my army experience would be of great service there. I accepted the proposition."

I have some ideas about the above which I want to communicate. This great book by General Grant was written by him in 1885 in his very last days. He had put off writing it until he had to write it himself, a cancer of the tongue having come upon him (resulting in operations that removed part of the tongue and paralyzed the rest so that he could not dictate to any secretary). Month after month, he sat on the veranda of a cottage, on the seashore, and, laboriously, used a pencil. I am absolutely satisfied that every word he wrote is the exact truth as he understood it.

Let us read this again.

"The evening I was to quit the Capital I left the supper room before the Governor and was standing at the front door when he came out. He spoke to me, calling me by my old army title, "Captain" and said he understood that I was about leaving the city. I answered that I was. He said he would be glad if I would remain over night and call at the Executive office the next morning. I complied with his request, and was asked to go in to the Adjutant General's office, and render such assistance as I could, the Governor saying

that my army experience would be of great service there. I accepted the proposition."

On page 234: "I had the charge of mustering these regiments into State service." Page 241: "I asked and obtained of the Governor leave of absence for a week to visit my parents in Covington, Kentucky." Page 242: "The 21st Illinois, mustered in by me at Mattoon, refused to go into the service with the Colonel of their selection, in any position. While I was still absent, Governor Yates appointed me Colonel of this latter regiment."

I think I know why he put this all down, there in those painful hours at Mount MacGregor, waiting for death, when he wrote his memoirs. That little hour at Springfield was a critical hour—a crisis in his life.

Is it any wonder that then, there at Mount MacGregor, in late May, 1885, he recalled that quiet night in early May, 1861—that night at Springfield when the night train left without him—that happy and memorable night?

Is it any wonder that all intervening events became forgotten, and he seemed to see his Governor and to hear him calling him again "Captain"—his Governor tendering help and at the same time seeking help—and asking that the two might work and build and strain and strive together for the Nation's salvation?

In reference to the matter of how General Grant got his start, I insert here a quotation from the Chicago Sunday Tribune, of December 15, 1918, and from installment Number 5 of the article, entitled "Centennial History of Illinois" by Rollin Lynde Hartt, as follows:

"Illinois contributed superbly to the romantic thrills of war, and the supremely romantic event of the entire war occurred in Illinois. That was the find of Grant. Permitted to drop out of the army, unsuccessful in business, Grant was already a middle-aged man when he offered his services 'in any position where he could be useful.'

"In Governor Yates he discovered his discoverer, and here you have the story as told by Yates himself in his last

message.” The plain straightforward demeanor of the man and the modestness (and the earnestness) which characterized his offer of assistance, at once awakened a lively interest in him, and impressed me with a desire to secure his counsel, for the benefit of the volunteer organization then forming for government service.

“At first I assigned him to a desk in the executive office, and his familiarity with military organization and regulations made him an invaluable assistant in my own office and in the office of the Adjutant General. Soon his admirable qualities as a military commander became apparent and I assigned him to the command of the camps of organization.

“The Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers had become much demoralized under the thirty days experiment, and doubts arose in relation to their acceptance for a longer period. I was much perplexed to find an experienced and efficient officer to take charge of the regiment and take it into three years’ service. I decided to offer the command to Captain Grant, temporarily at Covington, Kentucky, tendering him the Colonelcy. He immediately reported, accepting the commission, taking rank as Colonel of that regiment from June 15, 1861.”

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANT.

We have seen what a course, what a career, what a majestic triumph, yes, continuous triumph was the life and activity of this the American, Grant. It is not wrong to indulge in some observations or reflections, arising out of study and contemplation of his life and works.

My first reflection of importance is, that, for some inscrutable reason, like Lincoln and Washington, Grant had to have a period of agonizing, of disappointment, of discouragement. Think how Lincoln had disappointments in law, in love and in politics; sustaining defeat when a candidate for office, repeatedly; being compelled to “undergo the indescribable humiliation of being misunderstood”; sustaining defeat when offering his hand, to certain Illinois girls, who could not com-

prehend him; smarting under accusations that he was the candidate and idol of wealth and aristocracy. Think of Washington, waiting, waiting, waiting, for his fellow Americans to form a real union under a real constitution, and before that, sustaining defeat at Long Island, Brandywine, and elsewhere, starving and aching with sympathy at Valley Forge, making vain appeals to a helpless Continental Congress, encountering the treachery of trusted men such as Benedict Arnold; and before that, seeing his farm boy soldiers desert by thousands, and all his hope of help from France again and again foiled.

I have said before, and I now say it again, that some men are made by adversity and God. Adversity and God can make a man, and they are doing it today. In the case of Grant adversity keen and sharp and crushing, came upon him. Through the rascality of a partner, he got in debt for a hundred thousand dollars, and had, in 1885, to write a book when desperately ill and slowly dying, to realize enough revenue to keep his family from destitution and the poor house. Through a tremendous conspiracy against him, not by the common people, but by men many of whom had accepted honors from him, aided by a section of the press which was mean, cruel and contemptible, he was (by the narrow margin of one vote, one delegate) deprived of his nomination for the Presidency in 1880. But long before that, there was the period of discouragement which was at its worst from his resignation from the army in 1854 to 1861,—ah those years, 1854-55-56-57-58-59 and 1860! The years 1850-51-52-53 were bad enough; but 1854 to 1860 were terrible. He graduated in 1843, and was a lieutenant until 1846, and a captain in 1853. This was not bad, but when 1849-1850 and the four other years which elapsed before he resigned, brought apparently, no progress (except his captaincy), 1854 seemed something he could not face, without blank, stark, terror and the resignation was inevitable. His discouragement may be said to have begun in 1848 and lasted until 1860—12 years of slow retrogression—as compared with his early desire to be useful as a teacher, a professor, an educator.

My friends, awhile ago, I said, "This man, whom we honor today, in whose footsteps we are treading, here, what else was there about him, besides wisdom and justice, that causes us to consider him worthy of our praise?"

I have answered, he had optimism.

But he had more than that. He had certain rules of conduct; he wanted to be useful; many men wish to be useful; most men would prefer being busy, at least rather than idle, although of course some do not want to work under any circumstances; but he never at any time, had any thought, in the world, of forging ahead except by hard work, by adequate preparation, by devotion and consecration to duty and opportunity, regardless of hindrances. This consecration being so great and intense and conscientious, that he remained content, with modest and inferior rank and surroundings, and pay and location and conditions, without complaint. When he was graduated at West Point as number 21 in a class of 41, just half way to the conspicuous honor, just as far below number one as he was above 41, he never complained.

In connection with his devotion to duty, there comes the refreshing thought, that it was out of this devotion to the work of the time, the day and the hour,—it was out of this that came the most memorable results, and the winning of the greatest of wars up to his time, and the making of the greatest military reputation since Napoleon, Caesar and Alexander, a reputation world wide.

What I am trying to say is, that while Grant had a proper egotism, he did not slouch or sleep while others worked. He went right ahead with the tools at his command, with the instrumentalities which he could invoke. He did not grieve when other men were commissioned as generals and major generals. He was not blind to the fact that governors and higher authorities were bestowing commissions as colonels; he admits he was concerned about it for he says in his memoirs.

Volume 1, page 240, edition 1885.

"I felt some hesitation in suggesting rank as high as the colonelcy of a regiment, feeling somewhat doubtful whether I

would be equal to the position. But I had seen nearly every colonel who had been mustered in from the State of Illinois, and some from Indiana, and felt that if they could command a regiment properly, and with credit, I could also." The "suggesting" he refers to, is of course, his letter of May 24, 1861, to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, Col. L. Thomas in which he said: "I would say, in view of my present age and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a regiment, if the President, in his judgment, should see fit to intrust one to me. Since the first call of the President, I have been *serving on the staff of the governor of this state*, and am still engaged in that capacity."

That is what I conceive to be proper and commendable egotism, if there is such a thing. He knew he would not make a good private, and would make a good colonel; why not say so? To help his case he says he has been "*serving on the staff of the governor.*" It is well, in passing, to note this, for some men said he was only a clerk in the Adjutant General's office. As a matter of fact the Adjutant General, on May 22, 1861, certifies that there is a certain sum due U. S. Grant, "as aide to the governor, and mustering officer." Grant never failed to mention the Governor. Others claimed to have made Grant but he always recalled that the governor was his chief. "I concluded to go home," he wrote to his father, May 6th, "The Governor heard it, and requested me to remain. Since that I have been acting in that capacity and for the last few days have been in command of this camp." (Camp Yates, at Springfield.)

PERSISTENCE UNTO THE LAST.

The inherited, innate, intense persistence and perseverance, well known to the world by this time, is not shown in his "unconditional surrender" message to General Buckner or in any other case, more than it is by the sentences reading as follows, to be found in his Memoirs, at page 49 of Volume 1:

"I immediately, after getting orders in 1845, (to join his regiment, the 4th infantry, in Louisiana,) procured a horse

and started for the country (to see his future wife) taking no baggage with me, of course. There is an insignificant creek—the Gravois—between Jefferson Barracks and the place to which I was going, and at that day there was not a bridge over it, from its source to its mouth. There is not water enough in the creek at ordinary stages, to run a coffee mill, and at low water there is none running whatever. On this occasion it had been raining heavily, and, when the creek was reached, I found the banks full to overflowing, and the current rapid. I looked at it a moment to consider what to do.

“ONE OF MY SUPERSTITIONS HAD ALWAYS BEEN WHEN I STARTED TO GO ANYWHERE OR DO ANYTHING, NOT TO TURN BACK, OR STOP UNTIL THE THING INTENDED WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

“I have frequently started to go to places where I had never been, and to which I did not know the way, depending upon making inquiries on the road, and if I got past the place without knowing it, instead of turning back, I would go on until a road was found turning in the right direction, take that and come in by the other side. So I struck into the stream, and in an instant the horse was swimming, and being carried down by the current. I headed the horse for the other bank and soon reached it.”

PROVIDENCE.

One further and final reflection. What exact part did Providence (keeping watch o’er all His own) play in all this? Let Providence answer; I cannot. But I believe Providence was on duty (as we say) on the JOB. But Providence gave me my brain, my ability to think and my reason to draw conclusions. So I have a right to infer, to draw inferences. So I infer, I conclude. My reason, my mind, my conscientiousness, all tell me, that it is incredible that all things simply happen.

There are some things that do not simply just happen. George Washington crossed the Delaware just in time. Lafayette reached America just in time. The Monitor reached the Merrimac just in time. The Oregon came from around

the other side of the Globe, around and into the harbor of Santiago just in time. And our boys arrived in France just in time. I don't think that this was just happening. It was God.

CONSECRATION TO THE PRESENT HOUR.

Another reason why we honor Grant today, another characteristic of his, was and is, his straight, square conformity to duty, obedience to orders, and dogged compliance with the situation and surroundings, regardless of the future. Perceiving, both in the Civil War and the Mexican struggle, what armed bodies of men could do on the march, and what an advantage it would be (for a new and aggressive, fault-finding regiment, which had just worked its will on another colonel) to have a few days regular army discipline and experience, and to do some marching in friendly country, it was no problem at all to him as to what to do in the matter of transportation,—he just proceeded to inaugurate a march on foot from Springfield to Quincy. He just conformed himself to the situation.

“There was direct railroad communication between Springfield and Quincy, BUT I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE GOOD PREPARATION FOR THE TROOPS TO MARCH THERE. We had no transportation for our camp and garrison equipage, so wagons were hired for the occasion, and on the 3rd of July we started. There was no hurry, but fair marches were made, every day until the Illinois River was crossed.”

CONCLUSION.

I have the feeling, that I have not referred sufficiently to the Riddle Hill event; the march from Camp Yates, the arrival at Riddle Hill, the camp there, the events of the night, the going on in the morning,—the possible feelings of Grant, once more in command of a military column. How he must have rejoiced to have a command once again!

The dreary stretch of the years—1854, '55, '56, '57, '58,

'59 and '60,—at least seven years. What was it all for? To make a man who could not be appalled.

Well, what was Lincoln doing those same years? Lincoln was not running for office in 1854; he was helping Yates, and "Archy Williams" and others; and attending the Bloomington meeting, where he delivered the so-called "Lost Speech—not lost at all. In 1856, the Buchanan year—he was for Fremont for President and for Bissell for Governor. In 1857 the PANIC year he was not campaigning, he was attorney, in active practice. In 1858, of course, came the GREAT DEBATE. In 1860, came the Cooper Union speech, and LINCOLN'S ELECTION. (Grant voted for Douglas.) *All* great men were working—at work like slaves.

The history concerning the Riddle Hill part of that first day's march is very scant. Hon. Ensley Moore has written a charming article in Publication No. 15, Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society in which he presents condensed statements from Mr. Ben W. Brown, General Joseph W. Vance, Mr. William M. Corrington, Mr. J. V. Stout, Mr. William H. Broadwell, Mr. E. S. Greenleaf and others. Mr. Moore simply saw the Regiment at Jacksonville. But none of these were at Riddle Hill.

The newspaper mention of Grant's Regiment's first march, is very scant. Miss Osborne, the able State Historical Librarian, and her assistants have found only the following from the Illinois State Register and the Illinois State Journal:

From Illinois State Register, dated June 19, 1861.

Camp Yates. We paid a hurried visit to Camp Yates yesterday, and found the troops there encamped, under the command of Col. Grant, in buoyant spirits. Already have some six hundred of them been sworn into the United States service for three years. (The complement necessary to make up a full regiment will have to be made up by fresh recruits, as many of those who accompanied the regiment as far as this point, have declined to engage themselves for three years.) A regular dress parade was held last evening on the camp ground, which exhibited the military proficiency of the com-

mand to great advantage, (and afforded much satisfaction to the officers, as well as the few spectators that happened to be present.

From Illinois State Register dated June 22, 1861.

Camp Yates. A visit to this camp, now occupied by the regiment under Col. Grant, is exceedingly gratifying. The amount of solid muscle, coupled with intelligence and moral standing, to be noticed among the men, is calculated to make them a first class soldiery. (Some of the troops are leaving for home, not having made arrangements for a longer stay than thirty days.) The ranks of the companies are rapidly filling up, and there is but little doubt that in a short time they will be fully manned, armed and equipped. (Note: This was June 22. The Regiment marched July 3, 11 days later.) That they will not be laggards among their brethren in the field is evident, from the fact that they are good soldiers in the camp, and present the strongest evidence of a willingness to do their duty well at all times.

Illinois State Journal, July 2, 1861.

Departure of Col. Grant's Regiment. This regiment, now stationed at Camp Yates, have received their marching orders, and will leave for Quincy tomorrow. Instead of going by railroad, as other regiments have done, they will march across the country, taking wagons and camp equipages with them.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE DAY IN GRANT'S FIRST MARCH.*

One of the incidents of the war period, was the passage through the city of an Illinois regiment with that brave and loyal, but stern, little man at its head, who had just received his colonel's commission from Governor Yates, but who afterwards received at Appomattox the swords, whose surrender indicated the collapse of the great rebellion.

July 3d, 1861, the 21st Illinois Infantry, with Colonel Ulysses S. Grant in command, broke camp at Springfield, Illinois, and took up the line of march for Quincy, Illinois. Trans-

* Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville, C. M. Eames, pp. 163-164.

portation by rail had been offered, but Colonel Grant said his men would soon have to learn to march, and the arts and sciences of camp life, etc., had also to be learned, and the sooner they were properly initiated the better, for the boys will all remember the new accoutrements and knapsacks had been issued the day before, and notwithstanding the knapsacks were large, still not one of them would contain half the accumulations of the forty-five days previous, and right well Colonel Grant knew this; hence the easiest, and in fact the only way to teach the boy the first principles and proper condition of a soldier in perfect marching order was to put him on the road, when a very little experience would soon induce him to dispense with all extras, confining himself to the smallest amount of wants as a soldier and they are few, especially on the march. How light and comfortable apparently were these knapsacks at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and how heavy at 5 o'clock that evening, after a march of only eight miles from Camp Yates, at Springfield.

Transportation wagons gathered up all over the country and driven by their owners were in abundance, and it was well, for when the regiment halted but few soldiers had their knapsacks on, but the wagons as they came in looked more like the luggage wagons of a first-class circus or menagerie than anything else. The lesson was taught. All extra clothing, etc.,—and almost every soldier had a spare suit, with several changes of shirts—was bundled, labeled and sent to friends at home.

The next day was the glorious old Fourth. The boys were feeling good and marched along lively. The people along the road and far in advance, had heard of their coming. A great dinner was spread with all the delicacies of the season, fit only for the lords of creation and not for soldiers; so thought Colonel Grant. A committee appointed for the purpose met the advance column and informed the colonel what had been done for the "soldier boys" but Grant thanked them kindly, and said his men might be permitted to march on either side of the long lines of tables and see what good things

the kind ladies of the country had brought them, but not one mouthful should they eat. Imagine, if you please, the feelings of a thousand half-fed soldiers, who had not seen or tasted a good square meal for nearly two months. Deep and bitter curses were uttered by those new made soldiers, and at one time it was thought they would rebel and disobey their commander; but a sober second thought convinced them that their colonel was right, for as he told the committee, "If I permit these men to go to those tables they will not exercise proper discretion, but will fill themselves with the good things, and the result will be that I shall be unable to move the regiment at all tomorrow, as they will all be sick."

The regiment went into camp on our fair grounds on the evening of the Fourth. Colonel Grant took a position at the entrance gate to watch the soldiers as they passed through and to see that none of them carried whisky with them. The first to be halted was old Johnny Hanks, or more familiarly known as "Uncle Johnny" who was a boon companion of ex-President Lincoln in his rail splitting days. "Uncle Johnny" was seated high on one of the wagons and feeling unusually good, when Colonel Grant said, "Uncle Johnny, you have a bottle of whisky up there, I want it." Uncle Johnny looked at the colonel but a moment, when he discovered that famous determination visible upon his countenance, and at once brought forth the treasured prize and handed it reluctantly to him, when he immediately dashed it against the post on the opposite side breaking it to pieces. The next to run the gauntlet was an old Mexican soldier who went by the name of "Mexico" and who had gone through the Mexican war with Grant, and was well known by him. When he arrived at the gate he brought his gun from a "right shoulder shift arms" to a "shoulder" and saluted the colonel in the usual manner as he attempted to pass, but the colonel halted him and said: "Mexico, you have whisky; hand it over." Mexico denied the charge, but Colonel Grant insisted that he had, and told him to give his gun, which he did. The colonel pulled the tampion out, turned the gun up, and sure enough it was full of Jack-

sonville's best. The gun was passed back by the colonel, with the remark, quietly, that the trick was an old one, and would do to play on new soldiers but not an old one. Mexico proved a source of annoyance, and Grant summarily and without warning discharged him, at Quincy, Ill., and told him if he was ever found within the lines of the Twenty-first again he would have him arrested and confined to the end of hostilities. This was the last of Old Mexico.

On the 5th, being Saturday, they reached Naples, remaining in camp over Sunday, and on Monday crossed the river and went beyond some five miles, when orders were received to return and take the cars for Quincy, Ill., landing there on the 9th, crossing the Mississippi that evening. On the 22nd, the regiment went by rail to Mexico, Mo., and remained until the 6th of August, when Colonel Grant was commissioned Brigadier General."

EXCERPT FROM SPEECH OF RICHARD YATES, DELIVERED IN THE
U. S. SENATE, JULY 18, 1866.

In April, 1861, I first saw General Grant. I knew nothing of him. I did not then know that he had seen service in Mexico; that he had fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and at Monterey under General Taylor; or that he had served under General Scott in his memorable campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; or that he had been made first lieutenant on the field for gallantry at Molino Del Rey, and brevetted a captain for the gallant and skillful manner in which he had served a mountain howitzer upon the heights of Chapultepec, under the observation of his regimental, brigade, and division commanders, as appears from the official reports of the battle by General Worth and other officers.

In presenting himself to me he made no reference to any merits, but simply said he had been the recipient of a military education at West Point, and now that the country was assailed he thought it his duty to offer his services, and that he would esteem it a privilege to be assigned to any position where he could be useful. I cannot now claim to myself the

credit of having discerned in him the promise of great achievements or the qualities "which minister to the making of great names" more than in many others who proposed to enter the military service. His appearance at first sight is not striking. He had no grand airs, no imposing appearance, and I confess it could not be said he was a form

"Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."

He was plain, very plain; but still, sir, something, perhaps his plain, straightforward modesty and earnestness, induced me to assign him a desk in the executive office. In a short time I found him to be an invaluable assistant in my office, and in that of the adjutant general. He was soon after assigned to the command of the six camps of organization and instruction which I had established in the State.

Early in June, 1861, I telegraphed him at Covington, Kentucky, (where he had gone on a brief visit to his father,) tendering him the colonelcy of the Twenty-first regiment of Illinois infantry, which he promptly accepted, and on the 15th of June he assumed the command. The regiment had become much demoralized from lack of discipline, and contention in regard to promotions. On this account, Colonel Grant, being under marching orders, declined railroad transportation, and, for the sake of discipline, marched them on foot toward the scene of operations in Missouri, and in a short time he had his regiment under perfect control.

He was assigned to the protection of the Quincy and Palmyra and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads, and his success in organizing the troops under his command, and his vigorous and successful prosecution of the campaign in north Missouri soon procured for him the rank of brigadier general. He was transferred to Cairo, the most important strategic point in the Mississippi valley, and, after organizing his army with marvelous celerity, and infusing soon after into these suddenly raised troops the *proper esprit de corps*, he marched upon Paducah and fought the desperate battle of Belmont.

And here commenced that series of splendid victories, from Belmont to Lookout Mountain, which turned the tide of our national fortunes, dispelled the gloom and despondency which defeat, poor strategy, irresolution, inaction, and blunders had brought upon the country, lifted the veil and revealed to the Republic at last the man so much needed to lead her armies to complete and final victory.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT'S VISIT TO THE HOME OF CAPT.
JAMES N. BROWN, ISLAND GROVE, ILLINOIS,
JULY 4, 1861.***

BY BENJAMIN WARFIELD BROWN.

On July 3rd, 1861, Colonel U. S. Grant with his regiment, the 21st Illinois Volunteers, brought his boys in Blue to this point to rest, Riddle Hill on the old State road, eight miles west of Springfield, until the morning of July 4th. Governor Richard Yates, War Governor of Illinois, asked the Colonel if he would prefer to be taken by the Wabash Railroad. He said "No, I prefer to march, the soldiers and myself need the exercise and the march will do us all good"; and this is an historic road over which the hero of the war of the Rebellion and his regiment passed. This road was opened up years before there was a railroad in our state. It was a stage route in our part of the State, connecting the east with the west. My grandfather, Col. William Brown, who had served in the war of 1812, my uncle, Jas. D. Smith and my father, Capt.

JAMES NICHOLAS BROWN

*James Nicholas Brown, son of Colonel William Brown and Harriet Burgess Warfield, was born at the Warfield Homestead near Bryan Station, Fayette County, Kentucky, October 1, 1806. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, finishing at Transylvania University at Lexington.

On February 6, 1828, James Nicholas Brown and Polly Ann Smith were united in marriage. To this union were born six children; three children born in Kentucky, died in infancy, and the other sons, William, Charles and Benjamin Warfield Brown were associated with their father in business in Illinois.

Like his father, James N. Brown loved an agricultural life and became a farmer and raiser of fine shorthorn cattle. In 1834 he came to Illinois, following his father, Colonel William Brown, who in 1833 had made extensive purchases of land in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois.

James Nicholas Brown was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois, serving in the House of Representatives in 1840-1842, 1846-1848 and 1852-1854. The bill creating the Illinois State Board of Agriculture was introduced by Mr. Brown, February 8, 1853. He was made the first president of the board and continued to be identified with it in one position or another until his death, November 16, 1868. He was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the United States Agricultural Society. The portrait of James Nicholas Brown was the second one (Cyrus Hall McCormick being the first) to be placed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame at the University of Illinois. The placing of this portrait took place on January 25, 1911. In the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1912, is a series of articles on James Nicholas Brown and an account of the placing of his portrait in the Hall of Fame.

Benjamin Warfield Brown, writer of the above article, son of James Nicholas Brown, resides on the old homestead at Island Grove.

G. L. O.

James N. Brown and other members of our family came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1834. I speak of this because when they came, the stage line was running and they felt that this would be a good place to locate. In front of the home place of my father a flour mill was running and I speak of this because this mill was here before there was a mill in Springfield, Jacksonville or any other point nearer than St. Louis, to which place the people went for their flour and it was said that the Rev. Peter Cartwright, the noted and beloved Methodist minister said that when he could come to Island Grove for his supplies, for bread, he felt at home for he only had to go a few miles instead of a hundred. This mill was on this historic road and the millstones are in my front yard. In my few remarks in the New Salem Church the first day of July, 1927, I suggested that this historic road should be paved by the Government, for among other things the Ulysses S. Grant regiment had been the only regiment ever passed over it. Ex-Governor Richard Yates, who made the address at the unveiling of the Grant tablet, referred to my suggestion and he said he would do everything in his power to help the Government take hold of the making of this highway. Capt. James N. Brown at his home, eight miles west of where Colonel Grant camped the night of July 3rd was with the friends of Island Grove celebrating the Fourth of July. My father, Captain Brown, sent his son, William Brown, out to meet Colonel Grant and tell him the people wished him to stop and the troops could rest and enjoy the day with them. By ten o'clock martial music was heard and soon the boys with their gallant Colonel (by the way, Colonel Grant had along with him his fifteen year old son, Fred,) were at the home of Captain Brown. He told the soldiers they could have the freedom of the place. They ate the cherries that were ripe and filled the cattle barns looking at the short horns. The exercises soon began and Colonel Grant and a great many of the soldiers listened very intently to the exercises. Hon. David A. Brown read the Declaration of Independence and the Rev. Peter Cartwright

delivered the main address. After the exercises Captain Brown went to Colonel Grant and invited him to assemble his regiment and bring them up to the tables for dinner. But he said that his boys would clean up all the food and that would not do, but he would form them in line and march on to Jacksonville. One incident which I must tell in regard to General Grant's visit to Captain Brown on the Fourth of July, 1861. He was the guest of honor at one of the great St. Louis Fairs. My brother, William, was an assistant inside the arena. He was introduced to the General, who asked him what State he was from. My brother told him "Illinois, Island Grove." General Grant said "I spent part of the Fourth of July, 1861, at Island Grove and heard a wonderful address by Rev. Peter Cartwright and I would not have missed it for anything."

LORADO TAFT'S STATUE OF LINCOLN UNVEILED AT URBANA, ILLINOIS, JULY 3, 1927.

In the presence of several thousand people the exercises dedicatory to Lorado Taft's bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, the legacy of Judge and Mrs. J. O. Cunningham, to the Park District of Urbana, took place Sunday afternoon, July 3, 1927.

The exercises were held in front of the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, where the statue stands on the site of the old Kerr tavern, a favorite stopping place of Lincoln's while riding the circuit as a country lawyer, and within a stone's throw of the Court House in which he practiced while in Urbana.

The principal address was given by Dr. William E. Barton of Foxboro, Massachusetts, an authority and writer on Lincoln. His address appears in this issue of this "Journal."

The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Annetta Ayers Saunders, a niece of the donors, after Judge Franklin H. Boggs as trustee, had presented it to the park board, and Prof. J. C. Blair had delivered the address of acceptance. Both spoke of Lincoln's intimate association with Urbana and her people in the days before he became a national figure and both linked his name in common interest with that of his friend, Judge Cunningham.

Prof. Blair said:

"It is a great honor to accept this Lincoln statue and I gladly do so on behalf of the board of Park Commissioners of the Urbana park district, which includes the city of Urbana. This organization will take great pride in guarding for all time, this splendid statue of Abraham Lincoln, which has been so admirably modeled by the hand of our former townsman and personal friend, Lorado Taft. Judge and Mrs. Cunningham long ago set us a worthy example, for besides this monu-



STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY LORADO TAFT ON SITE OF
OLD KERR TAVERN, URBANA, ILLINOIS

ment, they gave to this community fifteen acres of land which formed the original nucleus of our park district. It is a great thing for any community to have public spirited citizens, who are willing to give not only of their money and time, but also of their talents for the making of a city more worth while, more livable and more beautiful.

"We are glad too, that it was the State University, located here, which gave to a local boy the early training for and the incentive to pursue this art which has resulted, among other things, in the production of this wonderful statue of our Lincoln; the Lincoln as he was known to our people when he made many visits to Urbana.

"Art is an essential part of the community life, and the work of the sculptor is an important contribution to the development and beautification of any city.

"For these and other reasons our citizens will cherish, for all time, this generous gift to our city and park district by Judge and Mrs. Cunningham."

Following the unveiling, Lorado Taft, noted sculptor and lecturer, told with charming simplicity of his conception of a model for the statue. Because of Mr. Taft's close feeling for Urbana by reason of early associations here as a University of Illinois student, and Judge Cunningham's friendship for his father and for himself as a youth, he sought a model of Lincoln that would harmonize with this sentiment, and finally decided upon the idea of Lincoln as he was when Urbana knew him—not Lincoln president and man of sorrow, but Lincoln the young lawyer. And thus was erected a new statue of Lincoln from an entirely new conception. Although Mr. Taft did not say so in so many words, his enthusiasm showed plainly that he had thrown his entire heart into the work through this inspiration—if it was inspiration, as he put it, in describing how the idea was born.

The musical part of the program consisted of selections by the band and a vocal solo, "Illinois," by Mrs. Gary Westerberger, Jr., of Springfield, who was not on the official program, but appeared voluntarily, and congregational singing of

“America” led by George M. Bennett. Rev. George L. Losh, pastor of the First M. E. Church, led the devotionals.

Toward the conclusion of the exercises, Mrs. J. S. McCullough and Mrs. B. L. Holforthy placed a wreath at the foot of the statue in the name of the Woman’s Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R.

THE ENDURING LINCOLN

BY WILLIAM E. BARTON, D. D. LITT. D.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT URBANA, ILLINOIS, JULY 3, 1927, AT THE
UNVEILING OF THE BRONZE STATUE OF ABRAHAM
LINCOLN, BY LORADO TAFT.

Mr. Chairman and Friends:

Let my first sincere word be one of hearty felicitation to you who are here, and to this community, in having had a citizen who bore the relationship which Judge Cunningham sustained toward Abraham Lincoln, and the ability and disposition and the vision thus to express his admiration for Lincoln and his obligation to his home town; in your having a committee that has so faithfully carried out the provisions of his desire and the express behest of his widow's will; and in the character of the sculptor, concerning whom and whose work I shall presently take the liberty of saying a special word.

For this is a day of great and glad felicitation, in a worthy undertaking admirably carried out, and one in which all who have participated have proved themselves faithful to their ideals, loyal to their trust, and large in their vision of that which belongs to the welfare of this town.

Considering that in the last six or eight thousand years, something like thirty billions of people are estimated to have inhabited this globe, and that out of that number it is not easy to find more than about five thousand whose names can go into an index associated with any memorable undertaking; considering how small is the habitable area of the earth—this narrow green stage on which so many actors have walked and played a part—it is rather surprising that there are so few memorable places, and that we have such poverty of illus-

trious names. But when a really great name is associated with any one place, all of the people who dwell there may feel ennobled by the deed that has been wrought, and call it holy ground where the feet of such a man have trod. So honored is Urbana, as one of the county seats in the eighth judicial district, regularly, habitually, frequently visited by Abraham Lincoln, who, as I am informed, was accustomed to sojourn in a tavern situated where this hotel now is located, with his monument, this statue, directly in front of it, and within sight of the court house where he practiced his profession. It is a glad occasion that brings us together, to commemorate the accomplishment of a worthy achievement.

Primitive man was an artist. He made pictures before he wrote any verbal record of his deeds. He indulged in portraiture before he imagined an alphabet. Upon the walls of prehistoric caves, upon the teeth and large bones of animals, he scratched with flint and later with metals, the outlines of the animals which he knew in the chase, the enemies whom he conquered, now and then of the kings whom he obeyed, and later of the gods he worshipped. As soon as he had learned to chip arrowheads and fashion stone implements, he began to work in stone and later in bronze, which I judge to have been the first metal used in the arts, in forming images of the things he cared to remember—and that was long before he imagined that there ever could be an alphabet. Prehistoric man was an artist and a sculptor, and while his achievements were rude, that which surprises us is not their crudeness, but, all things considered, their degree of efficiency.

I suppose there may have been two partial explanations of his habit in this regard: first, the inherent love of art which is in children, in savage people, and which only by our profound stupidity in civilization we manage more or less to conquer; and secondly because life was so short that some attempt to perpetuate the semblance of things and persons known or objects held sacred seemed the best possible provision against inevitable mortality. Thus it is that out of the earliest caves and the sand and gravel drifts, and later, out

of the tombs of Egypt and Babylonia, there come to us records of primitive man's attempts at sculpture, which grew in their approach to verisimilitude, in their presentative and representative achievement, until we had the glory that was Greece, preserved to us in the battered fragments of the Periclean age.

America, concerned with conquering the wilderness and building up as she had to build up the necessities of a material civilization, did not begin early in the field of art. George Washington was about the first object we thought of as presenting sufficient dignity for sculpture. While he was living, a famous French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, made in 1785 a perfect life mask of him, and before Washington died, a bust. Antonio Canova, the most celebrated Italian artist of his time, fashioned also a bust and a statue of Washington. After his death, Washington became the ambition of practically everybody in America who attempted to do anything with the hammer and chisel, and bronze statues of George Washington standing in imperial dignity or mounted on prancing chargers, began to be erected in our cities.

Abraham Lincoln almost immediately suggested himself as an object for the sculptor's art. He was the most photographed man of his time. He came into prominence when the Daguerreotype was the last word in art. At least a hundred fairly good photographs of Lincoln are still to be found in the original, and we possess also a good many paintings made of him, sitting personally to the painter. After his death, three years almost to a day, Lott Flannery erected in Washington what I suppose was the first portrait statue of Abraham Lincoln in the world. It stands, re-erected on a pedestal in front of the court house in the capital city. It was removed for some years, and when re-erected a year or two ago, no one, I think, pretended that it was a great piece of art; all the arguments in favor of restoring it were based upon the fact that it was the first attempt to portray Lincoln in the sculptor's art.

Only eighteen months after the unveiling of the Lott Flannery statue in Washington, Randolph Rogers completed his Lincoln, a seated figure, placed on a pyramidal pedestal in

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The first standing and the first seated statues of Lincoln were thus wrought within four and one-half years after his death.

Visitors to the Capitol in Washington are familiar with the academic Lincoln, if so it may be described in the rotunda of the Capitol. It is by Vinnie Ream, and Lincoln is posed in academic gown, delivering an address from manuscript.

Thomas Ball, who had cast the equestrian Washington that has the place of honor in Boston's Public Garden, proceeded to do an Emancipation Group in marble for a park in Washington that takes its name from his work. It represents Lincoln standing above a crouching slave and breaking the bonds of slavery. The same sculptor did a similar group in bronze for Boston, and it is the central feature of Park Square. The act of freeing the slaves became a favorite theme for sculptors. In Edinburgh, Scotland, a monument was erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Scottish birth who fought for the Union in the Civil War. It stands on Calton Hill in that city. The sculptor was George E. Bissell. The figure of Lincoln is elevated, and beside the base a slave crouches with uplifted and appealing hand. It is sometimes stated in books that the slave is offering Lincoln a wreath. This is a mistake. The wreath is placed there by the last group of visiting Americans; the slave has no wreath to offer, his gesture is one of supplication.

These represented Lincoln, the emancipator, or Lincoln, the martyr, and they were done, all of them, I suppose from photographs. So far as I know, none of them used anything that had been in any sort a model. But, earlier than that, the material which since has been available and used by practically all sculptors had been made by Leonard W. Volk of Chicago, who in March, 1860, made a life mask of Abraham Lincoln, and on the second day after his nomination for the presidency, cast his hands also. And his hands, often described as large and bony, are not inordinately large. His feet were very large, as George Washington's were. His legs were very long; his body, as he sat, was not inordinately tall;

and his hands were hardly larger than Mr. Taft's or mine. Lincoln was four inches taller than Mr. Taft or I, and had large feet, very much larger than ours. But Lincoln could have worn Mr. Taft's gloves or mine, stretching them a little if they were new. His fingers were as well shaped as ours are. The hands shown in this statue now before you, the indubitable hands of Lincoln, are not gaunt, clumsy or awkward, but are hands of good, fair size, strong, gentle, flexible, well proportioned and sensitive. Another life mask of Lincoln was made just before he died by Clark Mills—who also made a life mask of Robert E. Lee—but the Mills mask of Lincoln was so gaunt, so haggard, it is often called a death mask. I do not know of any sculptor who has used it.

A new era in Lincoln sculpture began in 1889 with the majestic Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens, which commands the reverent admiration of all artists and of the common people. It is erected as every one knows, in Lincoln Park, Chicago. That city is enriched by another statue of Lincoln by the same noted artist, the recently erected one being the seated St. Gaudens, placed in Grant Park. I mention the work of St. Gaudens, not less than to pay it the passing tribute of honor which it must have, but to say that so far as I know this eminent sculptor was the first, after Volk himself, to use the life mask of that faithful if not brilliant sculptor. And that mask has been used, as I suppose, by practically all sculptors since. Leonard W. Volk was a cousin, by marriage, of Stephen A. Douglas, and belonged to the political party of Douglas. But not content with making a life mask and bust, and even a standing figure of Douglas, he did one of Douglas's opponent. Mr. Volk did not know how great a service he was rendering to posterity. He was planning a small bust of Lincoln for campaign purposes, and he made such a bust, as he had previously done for Douglas. But his life-mask and his casts of Lincoln's hands are his invaluable contribution to our knowledge of Lincoln. He did this work when Lincoln was at the zenith of his power and before the cares of the presidency took such toll of him. It was done before Lincoln wore a

beard; before his features were gaunt; before the war had plowed those deep marks on his face; while his mature strength was there—the bony formation of his countenance, the undeniable lineaments of his muscular face and jaw and neck, were forever made available for sculptors by this Illinois artist, whom Mr. Taft knew and from whom he received some of the traditions that have been of use to him.

Beginning with St. Gaudens, the features recorded in the Volk mask, with variations such as each artist has chosen with respect to Lincoln's age at the time represented, and the mood sought to be portrayed, have been used by other sculptors, and with varying degrees of success. Adolph A. Weinmann, a pupil of St. Gaudens, has done a notable seated statue which is placed in the court house square in the little hamlet of Hodgenville, Kentucky, and a replica is at Madison, Wisconsin. Gutzon Borglum has given us his democratic Lincoln seated on one end of a bench, where children may play over his knees or workman may sit beside him and eat their lunches out of their dinner pails. George Barnard has wrought his gaunt and ungainly Lincoln, and placed it in Cincinnati, and O'Connor has gone not quite so far in his figure of Lincoln placed before the Capitol building in Springfield. Charles Mulligan has placed in Garfield Park his muscular young giant of the forest with axe in hand. And Daniel Chester French has given us two imperial Lincolns, one, standing, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and the other, seated, in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

These are perhaps the most notable among a much larger number. These present to us Lincoln as different sculptors have portrayed him in what we may think of as among the more successful attempts to preserve his likeness in bronze or other durable material. From among these I have named, and one other, we are to select the statues that we shall care to remember longest—the portrayals of the Lincoln we shall always honor and love.

None of these statues are unworthy. All of them are sincere. Not all of them are great, but these are those that

most truly exalt Lincoln in our imagination. These are of those that are emerging, have always merged, as the most notable of the Lincolns of the sculptors.

We come today to celebrate the completion of another statue of Lincoln to place in the forefront of this group. It has for its documentary material the authentic record of his face and hands, the actual measurements of his figure, and all are informed with the spirit of the artist. He has extended Lincoln's statue of six feet and four inches to a total height of ten feet, and made it perfect in its proportions. He has done more than to copy measurements; he has given us the artist's conception of the inner life, the strong personality of Lincoln.

This shows Abraham Lincoln as Urbana saw him, in the days when he stood at the bar of justice in the court house yonder, or spoke at political meetings in the court house square. Lincoln stands with his hands upon the railing at his back, in the calm opening moments of his argument. He leans but lightly. He is well poised. His pose is suggestive of great reserve power, and quiet confidence in the justice of his cause. Thus might Lincoln have stood here either before a jury or in the act of addressing a political meeting. The date, if you care for a date, might have been October 4th, 1854, when Lincoln in this town gave his third reply to Stephen A. Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska bill—calm, confident of the moral position which he had defined as to the ultimate future of slavery in America or of America if she clung to slavery. He had re-entered politics after six years in which he thought he had given up political life—he had come back into politics in 1854, under the moral compulsion of the conviction that slavery was economically a mistake and morally a crime, and he never got over that. The third of his great speeches made on that text was here in this town. He had deliberately chosen a position from which he never receded. This pose of Lincoln might have been his pose on that day, or it might have been on any day when he stood here, facing a popular audience or a jury of twelve men—sure of his case, believing in the justice of that of which he was to speak, well prepared,

in no foolish haste, but with his thought thoroughly in mind and his look straightforward into the eyes of those whom he addressed—Abraham Lincoln might have stood and did stand as now he stands and you look at him.

It is a worthy, a noble interpretation of Lincoln, long before the time when martyrdom in a way glorified him, but in another way gave to people a somewhat wrong perspective, for martyrdom, after all, is an incident in the life of a brave man. Some men of very moderate courage achieve it; some men who are heroes never find it; Lincoln died, not in a moment when he was doing a heroic thing—martyrdom might have come to him under very different circumstances. We honor him for the spirit that made him a martyr, but he was a great man before he was a martyr, and would have been a great hero if he had never been a martyr. An American poet, Mr. Schauffler, has said and well said:

“So he died for his faith—that is fine,
More than most of us do—
But say, can you add now this line,
That he lived for it too?

“It is easy to die; men have died
For a wish or a whim,
From bravado, passion or pride—
Was it harder for him?

“But to live, every year to live out
All the dream that he drempt,
While his friends met his vision with doubt
And the world with contempt—

“Was it thus he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we’ll talk of the life that he led;
Never mind how he died.”

We cannot quite say that. We do mind how he died. We shall not forget his martyr's death, but he was not a martyr when he was here in Urbana. He was, however, an honest man, and he had in him inherent all the qualities which made it possible that his martyrdom should be heroic. And he was not then a sad man all the time, not simply a bearer of burdens—he was that generously—but he was more than that. He had those qualities which made it possible for him to be a great burden-bearer, but he was the doer of great deeds, a man, resolute, heroic, potent.

I heard General Goethals tell how he dug the Panama Canal, or rather, I heard him tell all he thought there was to tell about it, and that was not very much—it was a pretty dull story. He did not know any more about how he dug the Panama Canal than Poe knew how he wrote *The Raven*, and that was a dull story too. And Burbank was never duller than when he tried to tell how he evolved the Shasta daisy. They didn't know. Mr. Taft is an orator as well as a sculptor—he knows—he can tell. But many men of achievement can't tell. Goethals could not tell how he dug the Panama Canal. He talked an hour and ten minutes, and about all he said was:

“We employed no new principle of engineering. We discovered no new principle of sanitation. We put up mosquito bars, we dug the ditch, and the water flowed through.”

But Percy MacKaye knew how—he knew how it happened:

“A man went down to Panama,
Where many a man had died,
To slit the sliding mountains
And life the eternal tide;
A man stood up in Panama,
And the mountains stood aside.

“For a poet wrought in Panama
With a continent for a theme,
And he wrought in steam and fire
To forge a planet's dream;

And the derricks rang his dithyrambs,
And his stanzas roared in steam.

“The Hand that wrought the peak and tide,
Wrought mightier the seer;
And He that made the isthmus,
He made the engineer;
And the great God He made Goethals,
To cleave the hemisphere.”

It took a poet to tell how the man in Panama dug the canal. It takes a poet to interpret a great character. You can not re-create Abraham Lincoln by telling how many inches tall he was, nor by measuring the length of his feet, nor yet by giving accurately the circumference of his hatband. The sculptor must put a soul into his creation or it is a mere thing of stone or bronze, a clod, a thing to be carted to the junk heap, the like of which too many have been erected as statues. Not so has wrought Lorado Taft—coming back to his own state and setting up his studio in Chicago in 1886 when he and I, young as we are, were younger than we are now—he became not only a sculptor, but a prophet; not only an artist, but an evangelist; not only a man who had to make a living while he indulged in his theories, and he had to do that and thank God he has done it, but a man who was able also to exalt the public mind, to lift the popular appreciation of things high and fine, and make a permanent contribution to the nobler life of the city of Chicago, the state of Illinois and the country at large. He couldn't make a common-place Lincoln.

He waited for the dream that was his, a dream of the character of Lincoln to shape itself in his ideal—not of martyrdom, not of the sorrowful ending of a noble life—but of power, of sympathy, of love and achievement; and what his brain conceived, his hands wrought, and this noble work is one of which Urbana and Illinois and the nation will permanently be proud.

And now Abraham Lincoln comes to Urbana again, where for years he was not a stranger, where the lawyers and tavern-keepers and the people in the corner grocery knew him, and where the boys and girls on the street became familiar with his tall figure and his kind and gracious word to them—wearing his long coat and his tall and dignified, even though sometimes rather battered hat, and walking from the tavern that stood here to the court house that stood over yonder—treading the very soil our feet are pressing this day. Back he comes to abide permanently in this community in this enduring form into which the artist has put his own soul as he conceives the soul of Lincoln to have been. Here, close to the place where he slept and ate his daily bread, close to the place where he pleaded for justice and righteousness against the dishonor of slavery—here, where his fame increased and his reputation grew with each visit, he comes again and comes to remain.

What are the citizens of Urbana, what are the students in the University of Illinois, to learn from these benign features which they behold in enduring bronze? What are they to infer of life and idealism from this commanding figure, this man of mighty stature, this man of regal mould? They are to see strength, physical strength that wrought out strength of mind and conscience. They are to see intelligence, that wrought out his education with meager materials, training a mind that had native alertness, sound judgment, becoming ever more sure of itself—an incentive always to young minds as they behold in his face qualities which the young may well aspire to have permanently wrought into their characters. Nothing mean, nothing contemptible, nothing savoring of dishonor shows in those features whose undeniable reality is before us, transfigured by his inherent kindliness. They are to see gentleness and sympathy; they are to see friendliness and a love of mankind. They are to see faith in human nature; they are to discover confidence that the common man is capable of good citizenship and of likeness to God. They are to see in him high patriotism, ennobling public spirit, and a

constant appeal to righteousness. They are to discover a fortitude which made Abraham Lincoln master of many tragic situations and carried him triumphantly through a varied career. They are to find the spirit of a man who fought a cruel war and never hated the men he fought—who loved his country and who loved it all, even the part that was fighting against him and misunderstood him—who believed that America needed to be large and needed to be free, and who lived and died for his country, in whose ideals he had complete confidence and for whose glory he gave the utmost of his manhood, his loyalty and his prayer.

Such is the citizen who comes permanently to abide in Urbana. Such is he who, looking from this pedestal, a little way down, is to meet student and citizen, almost on a level, yet to hold ever before them and above them those qualities that made him great. On this day we introduce to Urbana, present and future—to the University of Illinois, now and through its long generations, this permanent inhabitant of Urbana, this man who once was here and forever shall be here—Abraham Lincoln.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SPONSOR PAGEANT, "THE DISCOVERY OF
ILLINOIS", AT PERRIN'S LEDGE,
KAMPSVILLE, ILLINOIS.**

BY MRS. S. D. MCKENNEY.

The third annual Pageant presenting the arrival, in 1673, of Father Marquette, Joliet, and their five companions at what is now known as Perrin's Ledge, the reception of these men by the Indians and the taking over of the Illinois country by the French, was presented at Kampsville, Illinois, on July 4, under the auspices of the Belleville, Cahokia Mound, Drusilla Andrews and Ninian Edwards Chapters, D. A. R.

Visitors, estimated at 2,000 came from Belleville, East St. Louis, Granite City, Alton, Edwardsville, Bunker Hill, Decatur, Springfield and neighboring towns to watch the colorful presentation.

The Pageant was written and staged by Mr. Perrin whose familiarity with Illinois history insured a realistic portrayal of the discovery period. The caste was composed of Calhoun County residents, appearing in costume.

About 2 o'clock the visitors assembled near the left bank of the Illinois where a program was given. Near its conclusion, two canoes were seen coming up the river, in which were Marquette, Joliet and their five companions. As they neared the land a band of Indians descended from the beautiful wooded bluffs, several of whom met the boats as they reached the water's edge, and, extending a welcome, led the way to a grassy plot where they were met by the Chief and others of the tribe.

Marquette, with a manner which greatly impressed the Indians, told of their long days in the wilderness, of their adventures in the great valley of the Father of Waters and of

their mission to the Red Man. The Indian Chief replied with dignity and eloquence, reciting tales of war and the chase and told of the beauty and fertility of the land, and of the powerful tribes that roam the prairies.

After assuring them of the friendship of his tribe, the pipe of peace was smoked and the white men raised the Flag of France, which signified the formal taking over of the territory for their king.

The Indians then engaged in various games which showed their skill and prowess, with which the program was concluded.

PERRIN'S LEDGE.

Forty miles above the mouth of the Illinois River, known in former years as "The Calhoun County Lovers' Leap," is a castellated limestone formation on top of a high hill about two hundred yards west of the river.

In 1905, J. Nick Perrin bought it from Capt. M. A. Kamp and since then the neighbors have called it "Perrin's Ledge." It is two miles north of Kampsville, Calhoun County, Illinois.

A monument on the hill bears the inscription:

TO
MARQUETTE, JOLLIET
AND THEIR FIVE COMPANIONS
DISCOVERERS OF THE ILLINOIS
1673

Three annual Pageants have been given to portray "The Discovery of Illinois."

The Fourth Annual Pageant will take place in the summer of 1928.

PROGRAM JULY 4TH, 1927.

By Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hostesses:

Miss March Thoma, Regent Belleville Chapter.

Mrs. Harvey S. Smith, Regent Cahokia Mound Chapter.

Mrs. S. L. Hedrick, Regent Drusilla Andrews Chapter.

Mrs. James Johnston, Regent Ninian Edwards Chapter.

1. Invocation.....Rev. Wm. B. Worrell
2. Address of Welcome.....Mayor Jos. A. Kamp
3. Reading of Poem.....Miss Josephine Kamp
4. Song, "Columbia".....Miss Adelaide Kalkman
5. Presentation by Miss Thoma of her predecessor, Miss Daisy Whiteside and of Mrs. C. B. Harrison and Mrs. P. K. Johnson (Arrangement Committee).
6. Addresses by Mrs. Harvey S. Smith of East St. Louis; Mrs. James Johnston and Mrs. S. D. McKenney of Alton; Mrs. James S. King of Springfield and Mrs. A. S. Kazmark of Decatur.
7. Songs by Mrs. Hedrick of Granite City and Miss Kalkman of St. Louis.
8. Conclusion with Pageant: "The Discovery of the Illinois."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Marquette.....Father A. J. Bleser
 Jolliet.....Rev. Wm. B. Worrell
 Five Companions: Elias Deal, Ed. Spencer, Louis Pontero,
 Fred Vetter, Joe Vetter.
 Chief.....J. Nick Perrin
 Little Chief.....William Hartmann
 Indian Princess.....Miss Grayce C. Wickey
 TribeResidents
 Mrs. John Barrett of St. Louis sang as Jolliet planted the
 Flag of France on taking possession.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

BY PRESIDENT GEORGE MILTON POTTER, OF SHURTLEFF COLLEGE.

Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois, is not only the oldest college in Illinois, but is also the oldest Baptist College in the Middle West, and the oldest Protestant Educational institution in the Mississippi Valley. It is also a pioneer missionary enterprise, having been founded by John Mason Peck, a typical pioneer preacher, with the distinct idea of bringing to what was in the early part of the nineteenth century the far west, some of the educational advantages of the more settled east. Because the region which Shurtleff College serves is comparatively young and does not boast a large number of old institutions as does the eastern part of our country, the celebration of a centennial is especially significant. More than this, the history of the college is almost contemporaneous with that of Illinois, and is, therefore, unusually interesting as a part of the history of the State, for Illinois became a state in 1818, and it was on January 1, 1818, that Peck first opened a school in St. Louis which was the forerunner of Rock Spring Seminary in Illinois. This Seminary was the predecessor of Shurtleff College.

The anniversary of the founding of the college came on January first, 1927, a date which was observed with fitting exercises. But the formal Centennial celebration was held in connection with the commencement exercises from June 10 to June 16, 1927. The gathering of alumni, old students, and friends of the college was by far the largest in the history of the school. They came, these interested friends, from far and near, from cities and from country side in our own land and from foreign mission fields, all eager to honor the birthday of the old school. It was a notable gathering and one that indicated the far reaching influence of the college. It is a sig-

nificant fact that all over the world wherever Northern Baptists have had a mission field, there Shurtleff College has had at least one representative.

The commencement exercises followed the usual order during the first part of the week, including the baccalaureate sermon by President George M. Potter on Sunday, the Senior Play, which in honor of the celebration was an especially elaborate one, "The Merchant of Venice"; an unusual presentation of the "Mikado" by the Glee Clubs of the college; and a very large and enthusiastic Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday was called "Anniversary Day", and was marked by the presence of representatives from many other Illinois Colleges and from Baptist Colleges throughout the country. The program of the day began with the colorful procession from college to church where the exercises were held, the Upper Alton Baptist Church which itself is ninety-six years old. Dr. Austen K. de Blois, president of Shurtleff from 1894 to 1899, and now president of Eastern Theological Seminary in Philadelphia and Editor of the *Watchman-Examiner*, gave the historical address. No one could be more fitted to give this address than he, for during his administration he wrote "The Pioneer School", a history of the college. His moving and brilliant oratory seemed a fitting epitome of the great and sacrificial past of the college. Dr. Albert W. Beaven, an alumnus of the school, and now pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church in Rochester, N. Y., in a powerful and prophetic message, emphasized the value of such an institution as Shurtleff and its future possibilities. Mrs. Lucius M. Castle, also a graduate of the college, read the Centennial Ode, quoted below.

Greetings were brought from other colleges by Dr. William J. Davidson, president of Illinois Wesleyan University, who represented the Illinois Federation of Colleges, and who spoke with much appreciation of the place of the small college, and with much sympathy of the task that lies heavy upon the shoulders of its president. He called attention to the fact that Shurtleff, even during the dark period of the Civil War,

when many colleges were forced to suspend operations, had never closed its doors during the one hundred years of its experience. Dr. Bunyan Spencer, acting president of Denison University, spoke for the Baptist Colleges of the North, and Dr. Allyn K. Foster, in a brilliant address, represented the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. The commencement address was by Dr. Charles Durden, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Because of its vital connection with the missionary enterprises of the Baptist denomination, Shurtleff College decided to celebrate this Centennial year in a unique way by conferring honorary degrees upon some of the noted missionaries who have gone out from the school. Eight of these emissaries of the Cross were thus honored. The names of these missionaries with the fields of their work are as follows: Alton, Ezra Bigelow, '04; Iloilo, Philippine Islands; Arthur Charles Darrow, '00, Moulmein, Burma; John Harry Giffin, '01, Kaying, China; Randolph Lee Howard, '05, Rangoon, Burma; Jesse Edwin Moncrieff, '09, Chengtu, West China; James Calvin Richardson, '97, Insein, Burma; Edgar Bridgeman Roach, '84, Prome, Burma; Harry H. Tilbe, '85, Kalaw, Burma.

The Trustees had also prepared a surprise for President Potter, who has served the college for fifteen years, and he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws and presented with a purse of money.

At the end of these hundreds years of existence in what condition does Shurtleff College find itself? A brief resumé may be interesting. There is a beautiful campus of thirty-five acres; there is a productive endowment of a half million dollars; there are buildings which together with the real estate are estimated at a value of \$450,000.00; the centennial campaign for endowment has been completed, and when final payments of pledges are made in July, 1928, the endowment will be increased to \$750,000.00; and a campaign for buildings is being carried on which is expected to furnish a fund of \$250,000.00 for new structures. The new century opens full of promise for this old and honored institution.

SHURTLEFF CENTENNIAL ODE.

By MRS. LUCIUS M. CASTLE, SHURTLEFF '78.

One hundred years! a Century gone!
Let us picture these hillsides then
When reindeer fled in terrified fright
At glimpse of the children of men.
That air! all fragrant with wild rose bloom
The ground white as with summer snow
Where strawberry petals were scattered
One hundred years ago.
Those homes all of primitive structure
Reached by paths through the forests dense
With the dooryards carefully guarded
And enclosed by the old rail fence.
Each family quite isolated
Their communion seldom and slight
All days filled with commonest labor
And coyote howling at night.
Those settlers! so sturdy and faithful
In seeking the best truths to know
Would carefully study their bibles
That yesteryear—gone long ago.
Uncut were the leaves of their future
No chart for their guide could avail
Invention, science, discovery
In each they must blaze a new trail.
Theirs, sowing, for others the harvest,
But generous their vision and sure
With wisdom and judgment for handmaids
Their foundations could but endure.
More wondrous than reindeer or blossom
(Though lovely was nature's fair page)
Was vision—of men whose hearts cherished
All good for the oncoming age.
And as each year passed in its splendor
It fulfilled its mission of right,

The heathen lands learned from our Shurtleff
The wonderful gospel of light.
When those guns from Sumpter resounded
Our boys gladly answered their call
As beneath the glorious colors
They marched from that old College hall.
Again and again has our Campus
Re-echoed to patriot's tread
As loyalty guided our students
To follow where brave impulse led.
Now far over seas, some are sleeping,
Foreign sun spreads coverlets warm
But soil which their sacrifice hallowed
Is Shurtleff's while our sad hearts mourn.
Not only has war claimed its heroes
From those whom our College inspired,
There are orators, statesmen, lawyers,
A judge in his ermine attired.
A Governor, proud of the College
Where first his ambition was found
Preserving in statutes traditions
For which Shurtleff is justly renowned.
Traditions for character building
Instilled through example and zeal
By those splendid men who devoted
Their lives to this old College's weal.
A century of highest endeavor
Is expressed in all walks of life
The men and the women here nurtured
Are ready for peace or for strife.
Not any emergency daunts them
Forward march—their slogan alway
Results the old pioneer prayed for
Are yielding rich harvests today.
For near 90 years the past century
Had struggled with courage and vim
Till the last decade brought an impulse

With settlers of old to "tune in"
As pioneers planned for the future
We build for the next hundred years
Inspired by our age as it prospers
We push on, unfettered by fears.
Our problems, today, are different
Our resources more than they knew,
Still, needs of the youths of the future
Must be served if we would be true.
We must build for century coming
Must reach beyond all we can grasp
Must provide in fullest of measure
For future unfathomed and vast.
'Tis privilege here to assemble
In honor of century gone
We pray that to us will be given
Best wisdom for years that will come.
We're children of one Alma Mater
Are one in tradition and right
And now we're united but briefly
Just swift passing daytime and night.
So while we are here grouped together
And know we must soon drift apart
To trudge out in changeable weather
That registers first in the heart
Let each one renew his allegiance
To Shurtleff and all that she means
Pledge stronger support to our leader
Who makes real all of our dreams
Some are here who rest in life's gloaming
While others are greeting the dawn
And some these hillsides are roaming
Remembering blessings withdrawn.
Yes—some here, at Vespers are kneeling
While other lips Matins proclaim
Still others at noonday, are feeling
Warm sunlight or clouds grey with rain.

May eyes that are prefaces spelling
And arms so tired gathering ripe sheaves
All—all feel God's rich blessings welling
As each must turn life's uncut leaves.



BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk was seventy years of age when this portrait was painted by
James Byrd King.

Taken from the McKenney & Hall Collection of North American Indians.

THE NEW BLACK HAWK STATE PARK.

BY JOHN H. HAUBERG.

Black Hawk's Watch Tower was admitted into the notable family of Illinois State Parks when Governor Len Small, on the 29th day of June, 1927, affixed his signature to the bill which completed all the legislation necessary. The Senate had passed the Bill without a dissenting vote and the House had passed it with but nine votes against it.

That this beautiful spot should be preserved to the people of the State for all time, is a fine memorial to the brave men of the early Thirties who by the thousands, and from every inhabited part of the State of Illinois offered their lives in the contest being waged with the Indians for possession of these very grounds, many of whom made the supreme sacrifice in its behalf.

The preservation of Black Hawk's Watch Tower as a State Park is a tribute to the spirit of one of America's greatest patriot Indians, Black Hawk. Here he was born and this was his home for Sixty-five years. This spot had for him a "fatal attraction." He could not give it up without a contest with the white intruder. The war bearing his name was fought in the years 1831 and 1832, and the unequal struggle all but annihilated his followers. From that time the name Black Hawk has struck the fancy of the Americans as that of no other Indian. At a recent meeting when the story of Black Hawk and his Watch Tower were under discussion, the speaker exhibited a collection of two hundred volumes, by many authors, every one of which carried stories of Black Hawk and his Indians, and these were but a fraction of the books bearing upon this historic subject. It was asserted that

no other Indian has had so much written about him as has Black Hawk.

Perhaps there is no other place which offered so good an opportunity for the preservation of an Indian village-site. Admittedly our country, somewhere, should hand down to posterity a bit of virgin soil which in its day was the home of a great tribe of aborigines; where generation after generation was born; where they lived and loved; and achieved for themselves a great name both among the whites and those of their own race. It would be difficult to find another place where the requirements for such memorial park are so well blended. First of all the site is of rare beauty. It is more than likely that its beauty, coupled with the fertility of the soil hereabouts is what first attracted the Sauk and Fox to this place. Rock River is a stream of unusual attractiveness and here perhaps is its most striking bit of scenery. Coupled with scenic charm is a wealth of history and tradition perhaps not approached by any other spot in the nation. The east side of the Mississippi Valley saw many a bloody struggle to push the Indian farther west. The Black Hawk war was the last of these. Black Hawk's village site of which the Watch Tower was the dominant natural feature, had close connection with the wars between contending whites—the French and Indian War; the Revolutionary War, and the war of 1812-'14. In all these the Sauk and Fox of the Watch Tower village had a part, sometimes on the winning side, sometimes among the losers. Interesting as are the accounts of these struggles, it would make a vastly more interesting story could we but have the facts of the intertribal wars, in which the Sauk and Fox as a rule came off victorious. For during their residence here they took by conquest the greater part of the present State of Iowa and that part of Missouri which lies north of the Missouri River, besides holding a considerable part of northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin. Those who inhabited the Watch Tower village were very rich in tradition. In fact an ethnologist who has for some years been working among the descendants of these



AT THE WATCH TOWER.

In his last recorded speech, at Burlington, Iowa, Black Hawk said: "Rock River was a beautiful country. I loved my town, my cornfields and the home of my people. I fought for them."



KEOKUK.

Painted from life by Catlin. The original is in the National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Keokuk was born at the Watch Tower village, 1787, and lived here until just previous to the Black Hawk War. After the close of that unhappy contest, the U. S. authorities recognized him as the principal chief of the Sauk and Fox nation.

people, under direction of the Smithsonian Institute, says the traditions of these people seem practically inexhaustible. Those traditions have to do with their religion; folk lore; heroes, legendary and otherwise, and the thousand and one subjects which the white man commits to paper for preservation while the Indian carried all in his memory.

The new Black Hawk State Park consists of about one hundred seventy-five acres, adjoining the city of Rock Island and having a front of a half mile on Rock River. The tract is mostly wooded. It is pastured, and some wood and coal have been taken from the tract but it has never been touched by the plow. Along Rock River are some sandstone ledges which add to the interest, and as this section of Rock River, for a distance of ten miles, is a part of the Illinois and Michigan canal it insures deep-water boating—the channel marked by the U. S. Government with buoys, and has first class deep-water connection with the Mississippi, two and a half miles west, as also connection via the canal with the Illinois River and a fine course up Rock River itself. The woods are rich in bird life and a large variety of wild flowers common to this zone are still to be found here. The greatest charm, however, is found at the point of the hill or “Tower”—which is but a hilltop and not a man-made tower, rising abruptly 150 feet above the river. From this point one has a view of several miles up and down the river of stream, woodland, and field; a scene which never loses its interest.

There is much to interest the artist, the poet and the writer of stories. As mentioned above, it is exceedingly rich in tradition, and on the other hand, its historic connections are as well authenticated as any fact in American history, so there is much to offer to the writer of history. To say that the village was burned in 1780 by a force of soldiers sent here by command of General George Rogers Clark; that in the war of 1812-'14 an American army was sent here to destroy the village and growing crops; that in 1831 the Illinois Volunteers burned the village, and that in 1832 the place was again invaded by an army, gives us just a glimpse of some of the

transactions which add color to the picture which may be drawn, whether by brush or pen.

Among historic scenes may be mentioned the last remnant of French military power, a force of one hundred thirty-two men, on their retreat from Mackinac to old Fort Chartres (both places named are now State parks, one in Michigan the other in Illinois). The French had given up hope of any further triumph over the British and had started down the Mississippi late in the fall of 1760. The big river closed with ice, and so they put up for the winter among their friends at the Watch Tower. Their commander was Beaujeu, a brother of the man who led the victorious hosts at Braddock's defeat. Probably some of the very inhabitants of this village had had a hand in that victory over the British for it is a matter of history that Sauk and Fox warriors were among the Indian allies present and fighting in that battle.

Previous to the coming to Illinois of George Rogers Clark, there had been received at the Watch Tower, a belt of wampum from the "Bostonians"—the Americans, and from this place there were sent—under direction of a Sauk leader, Le Main Cassee, a number of delegations to various tribes of the old Northwest, urging them to keep out of the ranks of the British forces which were operating against the Colonial frontiers, burning and massacreing helpless women and children while the men were serving in the armies of General Washington. This in itself, is an item of credit to those who wielded authority here in those trying times of the Revolution.

More tense, however, was the scene in April, 1779, when a British commander with a force of 280 men called at the Watch Tower, doubtless to try to persuade some of the Sauk and Fox to enlist with him. Le Main Cassee roundly denounced the British and laughed at their threats made against the Sauk and Fox if they failed to enter the service of the great father the King across the sea. "Not satisfied with this insolence" so wrote the British Captain in charge, "I was forced to leave 120 men, and I believe if they had been strong enough, they would have seized me to deliver me to the



THE RETURN OF A SAUK WAR PARTY.—By Catlin.
The original is in National Museum at Washington.



Bostonians." This too, was a fine piece of work in behalf of the American cause.

In the spring of 1780 there came a British force of near a thousand men—white and red, bent upon the execution of one of the grandest schemes of the Revolutionary war. It was the conquest of both sides of the Mississippi, the western side then held by Spain; the eastern side by the Americans under George Rogers Clark. They stopped at the Watch Tower and compelled the Sauk and Fox to join them. This purpose accomplished, they continued on their way, confident that nothing could hinder their complete success. There was fighting both at St. Louis and at Cahokia and at both places the British were defeated. The Lieutenant Governor of Canada in writing an account of British defeat laid the blame upon "The treachery of the Sauk and Fox" and their leaders. Here, Gentle Reader, is a place to stop and ponder. For if the Lieutenant Governor of Canada was correct in his statement, it follows that we of Illinois and the old Northwest territory owe it to the Watch Tower Indians, that we are under the Stars and Stripes and not under a British king.

But General Clark was not content merely to defeat the Britons. He immediately organized a force of allied troops; Spanish subjects from west of the Mississippi, French habitants of Illinois and his own followers from Kentucky and Virginia, and, giving the command to Col. John Montgomery sent him in pursuit of those who dared to dispute with him for possession of the Illinois country. It was doubtless intended that this expedition of three hundred fifty men—the largest army to march in all the Illinois campaigns of the revolutionary war, was to penetrate the wilds as far north as Prairie du Chien. They were to chastise the Indians, burn their villages, and prove to them that General Clark and his men were not lightly to be dealt with. Col. Montgomery reached only the Sauk and Fox village at the Watch Tower. Evidently he did not know it was filled with friends for the American cause. It is more than likely, however, that some braves from this village were in some instances aiding the

British, for among the tribes named who marched with Burgoyne in 1777 were those of the Sauk and Fox, and again in June 1778 there were Sauk and Fox among those sent to Canada by the British agent. But be this as it may, Montgomery and his men fell upon the Watch Tower village and burned it to the ground. The Braves meanwhile, seven hundred of them so it is said, stood off and made no resistance. The reason for this non-combative spirit, Montgomery laid to the fact that they "had so recently been defeated." But these warriors were hardly of the kind to stand meekly by for any such reason. It is easier to believe they did not want to fight those with whom they had been on friendly terms, and with whom they had been carrying on a profitable trade in lead and other commodities.

The village destroyed, Col. Montgomery found it necessary to retrace his steps for his food supplies were exhausted. It was with great difficulty that he traversed the return trail, and they slaughtered their horses for food in order to get back at all.

Black Hawk at this time was a boy of twelve years. Throughout his career as a leader and when there was a clash between the Americans and British, he was always found on the British side. One wonders whether the burning of his home village by Montgomery might have influenced the boy and helped to set his prejudices against the Americans.

In the war of 1812-'14 Black Hawk marched off at the head of 200 warriors and enlisted in the British cause. The last year of that war he was back at his old home at the Watch Tower but still held himself subject to call by British authorities. In May, 1814, some of his men attacked Gov. William Clark as the latter ascended the Mississippi to attack the British at Prairie du Chien. On the 19th of July of the same year, Black Hawk at the head of hundreds of his followers attacked the fleet under Lt. John Campbell, and sixteen Americans were killed that day, about ten miles from the Watch Tower while another fight was staged a few miles farther up the Mississippi where Port Byron, Ill., is now located. On

September 5th of the same year, Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President, came to chastise Black Hawk and to destroy his village and growing crops, but he was defeated at the mouth of Rock River, two and a half miles from the Watch Tower. Black Hawk in this battle had the aid of a British battery and large numbers of Indian allies of the tribes to the north. It was a proud day for him. All the women, children and other non-combatants of his village, had been sent to the island of Rock Island to be out of harms way as he cleared for action, for he not only expected a real battle—he hoped for, and looked eagerly forward to a real test of strength. But Taylor was not only hopelessly outnumbered by the Indians but the British battery was riddling his boats, and he retreated with some of his men wounded, one of whom died shortly afterward.

As Tecumseh was perfecting his great confederation in 1810-'11 emissaries came to the Watch Tower to ask the Sauk and Fox to join him. Black Hawk in his autobiography says these delegates said to his people, "If you do not join us, the time will come when the white man will drive you from this village." After this had actually come to pass, Black Hawk wrote—in 1833—"If a prophet had come to our village in those days, and told us that the things were to take place which have since come to pass none of our people would have believed him."

The Black Hawk War and the events immediately preceding were naturally such as appeal to one's sympathies. It is true that according to treaties made with the Sauk and Fox the white man was in the right. It is equally true that the white man, as a rule, paid no attention to the terms of Indian treaties where they involved lands wanted by him. If the white man had taught the Indian that the only rule of right was superior force, he had only himself to thank when Black Hawk chose to measure strength with him in an armed contest. Before resorting to arms, however, he sought other ways of keeping possession of his village, fields and pastures,

while his rival, Keokuk, led his followers away and set up new homes west of the Mississippi.

Black Hawk in his autobiography tells of various trips made by him to seek the counsel of Indian leaders and prophets; of the British authorities at Fort Malden, Canada; of the Indian agent at Fort Armstrong; of the Indian trader who had his stores near the fort on the island of Rock Island. Meanwhile, being of a deeply religious nature, he says: "I fasted and called upon the Great Spirit to direct my steps to the right path. I was in great sorrow because all the whites with whom I had been on terms of intimacy advised me contrary to my wishes. * * Our people were treated very badly by the whites on many occasions."

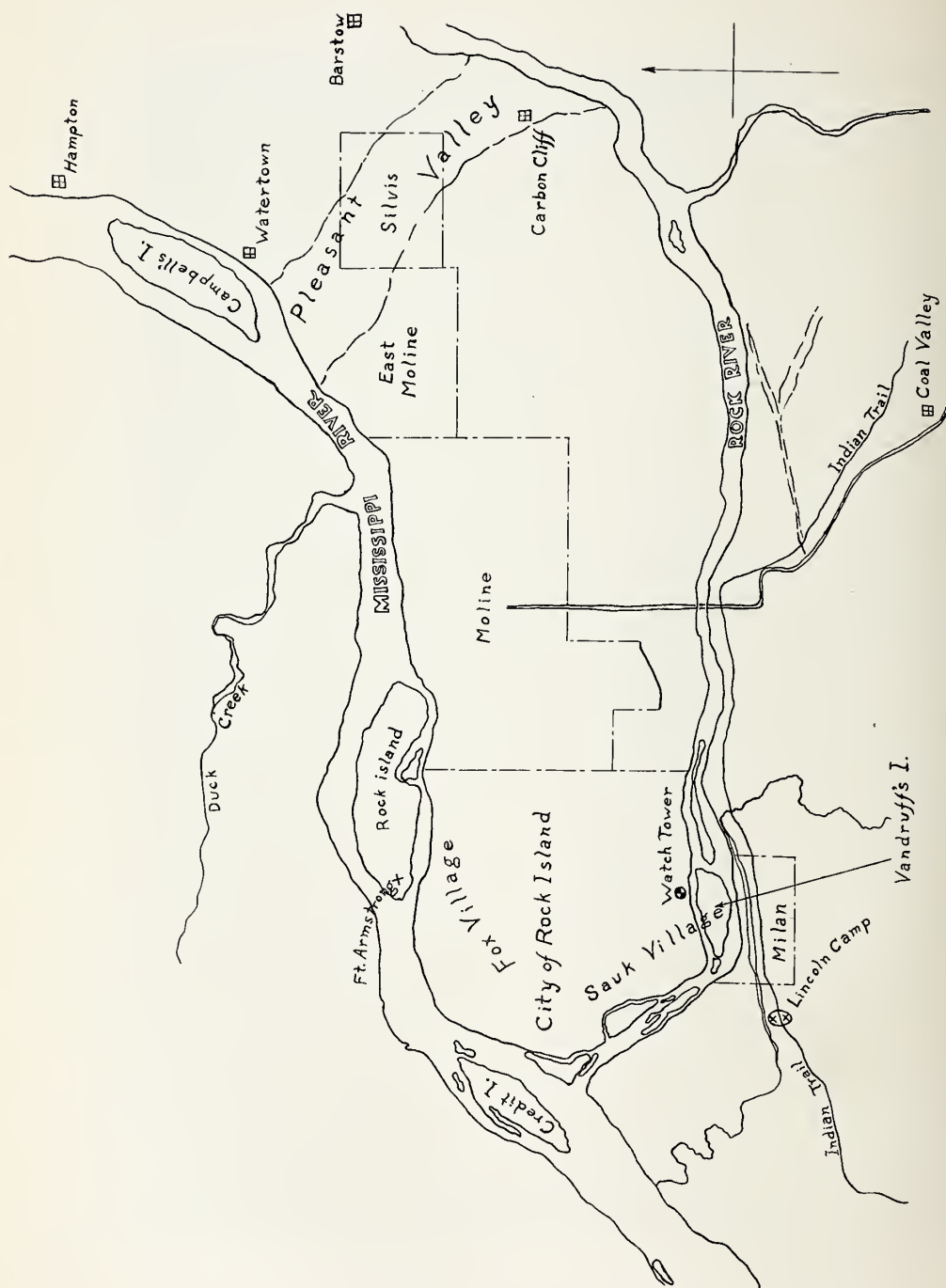
Having ordered the whites to leave his village, Black Hawk was summoned by General Gaines, to appear before him at Fort Armstrong. The War Chief came in answer to this command but brought with him a formidable array of warriors armed to the teeth. He wanted it understood he was talking business. One can see in his Mind's eye, the tenseness of the situation; the soldiers at the Fort manning the blockhouses and guns, ready for instant action should Black Hawk give the signal to his braves, to begin an attack. General Gaines gave the Indians two days in which to quit their village.

Now another kind of appeal was made. Instead of a show of force, a woman, the daughter of one of the chiefs was sent to the island to plead the cause of her people. This was in accordance with directions from the prophet, to whom the plan had been revealed in a dream. What care and concern must have been bestowed in preparing this Indian woman for her part by her tawny complexioned sisters and brethren, when so much that was dear to them depended upon her success with the American army officers. But she, too, failed.

Governor Reynolds on May 26, 1831, called upon the militia for seven hundred men to oust the Indians. He wrote later, that "More than double the number that was called for, volunteered, and though it was the most busy time of the year



VIEW DOWN ROCK RIVER FROM BLACK HAWK'S WATCH TOWER.
The bluffs at the west side of the Mississippi are dimly visible to the right.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF BLACK HAWK WATCH TOWER AND THE TERRITORY
FOR WHICH THE BLACK HAWK WAR WAS FOUGHT

for the farmers, yet hundreds of them unhitched their horses from the plow, left their cornfields and appeared in the army." With Governor John Reynolds and his staff and many State officials; with Congressman Joseph Duncan (later Governor) in the saddle as Brigadier General in command of the troops, and fourteen hundred mounted men, they made a "grand display" as they marched over the great prairies toward Rock Island. Thomas Ford, afterward Governor, who was one of the volunteers said in his history of Illinois: "This was the largest military force of Illinoisans which had ever been assembled in the State and made an imposing appearance as it traversed the then unbroken wilderness of prairie."

But perhaps more interesting to us of the white race would have been the sight of the Indians, making their escape across the Mississippi. Not prepared for war, fearing massacre at the hands of the undisciplined Militia, they fled to the west side of the great river—in the dead of the night, unobserved either by the regulars at Fort Armstrong or by the militia stationed on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles below Rock River. The whole procedure of Black Hawk's people would have been of deepest interest to us. The runners notifying the population; the departure under cover of darkness, with ponies, dogs, household utensils and food; canoes crowded to the limit with luggage, with young children and the aged and infirm, while down the trails beside Rock River walked or rode those who were strong in body. But most interesting of all would have been the sight of these couple of thousand Indians, more or less, boldly entering the waters of the Mississippi which at this point is about three quarters of a mile in width, and swimming to the far side. Some would hold to a pony as it swam across, and all of them perhaps, in a promiscuous throng of canoes, dogs, ponies and humanity laboring to reach Credit island or possibly the main shore below that Island. The Illinois volunteers feared a night or early morning attack as was the case at Tippecanoe in 1811, and accordingly the "utmost vigilance" was observed, but

even the outposts, listening for the faintest sounds of Indians, failed to hear anything of the movements of Black Hawk's people. Sound carries easily over quiet waters. Can it be possible that the women held their peace; that the children knew they must make no outcry; that even the Braves could restrain their stories of other days of adventure until all were safely over?

In the Movie Theatres of today one sees such great productions as "The Covered Wagon" with its scene of crossing a river. Black Hawk's crossing the Mississippi the night of June 19-20th must have been like it, except that it was on a vastly greater scale.

In ten days time Black Hawk had become reconciled to the thought that he could never again occupy the village of his birth; the home of his ancestors whose bones were now being turned up almost daily by the plows of the white intruders. In a long career as War Chief, he had been an empire-builder. Victory had generally crowned his effort. But those days were past. He appeared at Fort Armstrong, with his head men, June 30th, and "Touched the goosequill" to a treaty in which he promised not to return east of the Mississippi except with permission of the proper U. S. authorities.

But as the months rolled by the counsel of younger men prevailed and it was shown the aged War Chief that a great confederation of tribes could be brought about, so strong, that even the white man could not overcome them, and so, in the spring of the following year, 1832, they returned "well mounted and well armed." Their return caused an alarm nation-wide. The effect of his return on western immigration was felt as far east as Ohio; the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri issued a call to arms, and reinforcements from the regular army to the garrison at Fort Armstrong were sent from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from Fortress Monroe, Va., for it was feared that all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes were about to join in a general war upon the white settlements.

In his autobiography, Black Hawk speaks of the Watch

Tower which has now become a State park, as follows: "This Tower to which my name has been applied, was a favorite resort, and was frequently visited by me alone, when I could sit and smoke my pipe and look with wonder and pleasure at the grand scenes that were presented by the sun's rays, even across the mighty water."

Today one may stand at the same point of the bluff and see, across Rock River, the place where the 1832 camp of Illinois Volunteers was situated. There it was that Abraham Lincoln as Captain of Illinois militia was sworn into the service of his country and became a Captain in the U. S. volunteer army; his first service as an officer of the United States, and one of the proudest positions, as he said afterwards, that he ever held. Upon this point too, the year previous was stationed a battery of the U. S. Regulars from Fort Armstrong, which cannonaded the island immediately in front of the Watch Tower, while the Illinois volunteers in battle array were coming across the same island, believing Black Hawk to be in ambush there; another battery meanwhile sending grape and cannister from the deck of a steamboat anchored where the bridges are, a little way below the Watch Tower.

At the foot of the Tower were the rapids of Rock River, which gave the Regulars much difficulty in 1832, in getting the great barge-loads of military supplies over them, as they pushed up Rock River in pursuit of Black Hawk. With these Regulars were such national characters as Zachary Taylor, afterward president; Jefferson Davis, later of the Confederacy; Robert Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame; Albert Sydney Johnson, who became the great southern general, killed in battle at Shiloh. Later in the season came General Winfield Scott, and Joseph E. Johnston, the latter one of the great southern leaders who resisted Sherman on his march to the sea. Here, to these grounds came Governors Reynolds, Ford, Duncan, Carlin and Wood. Here came U. S. Senators Semple, Richardson, Baker, Breese and Browning, while others who served in the contest for possession of these grounds had well known surnames, such as Capt. Levi D.

Boone, son of the famous Daniel Boone of Kentucky; William S. Hamilton, son of the great Alexander Hamilton of Revolutionary period fame; Governor Dodge of Michigan, and many another whose name was placed high on the roll of honor.

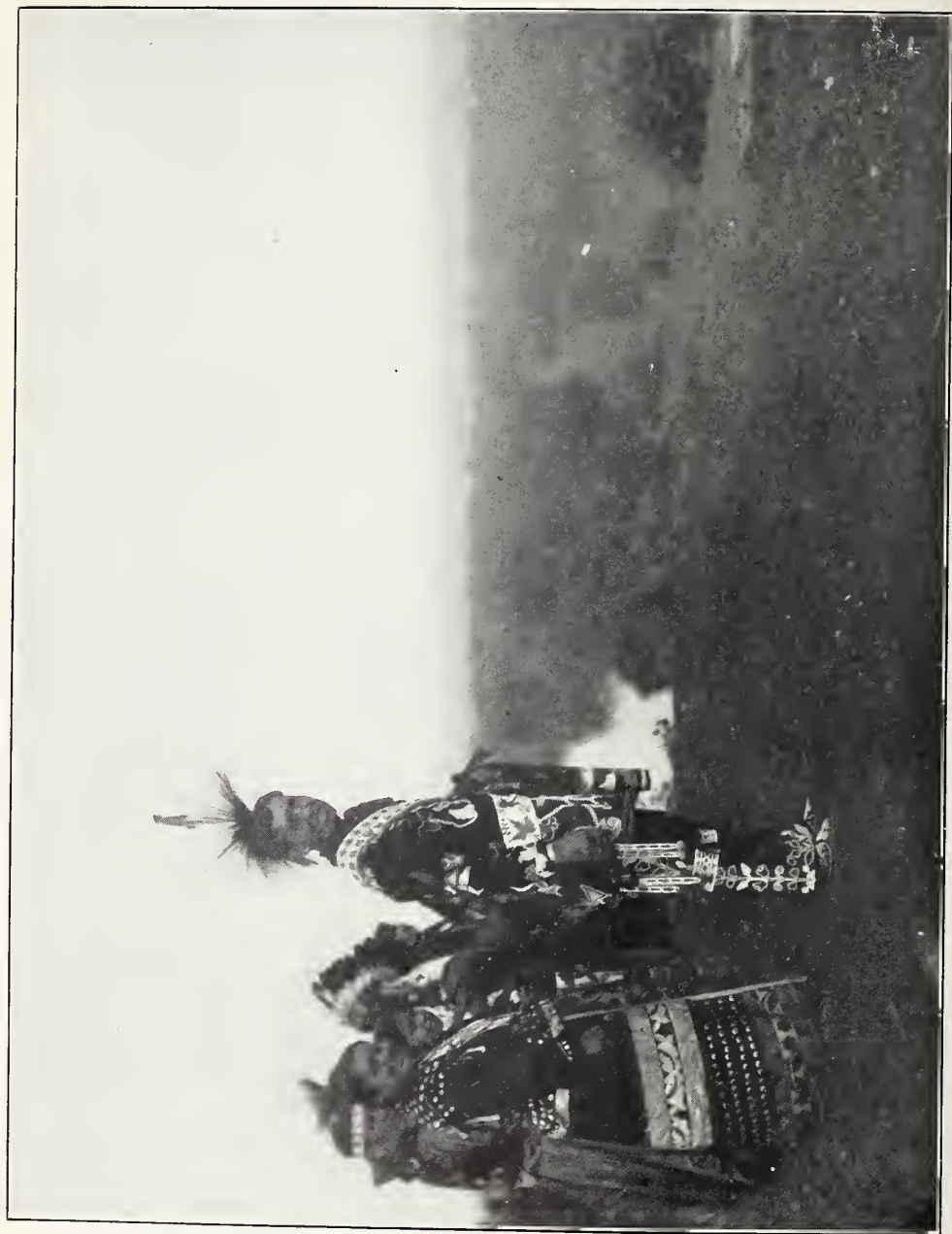
For a few sections of land, of which Black Hawk's Watch Tower was the heart and choicest scenic spot, one hundred fifty of the citizens of Illinois, and of the Regular army, gave up their lives in battle. Two hundred fifty others, of the Regular army, died during the campaign, of cholera. All the usual inhumanities of war were practiced. Massacres and counter massacres, regardless of age or sex, were indulged in by both sides to the conflict.

After his release as a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, Va., Black Hawk returned and dictated to J. B. Patterson, the story of his life, with Antoine LeClaire, Indian interpreter at Fort Armstrong, giving the interpretation of his Saukie tongue. From this personal account we gain some idea of what was suffered by the Indians in token of their love for this bit of favored country, as follows: "During our encampment at the Four Lakes (about Madison, Wis.) we were hard pressed to obtain enough to eat to support nature. Situated in a swampy, marshy country, which had been selected in consequence of the great difficulty required to gain access thereto, there was but little game of any sort to be found, and fish were equally scarce. * * * We were forced to dig roots and bark trees to obtain something to satisfy hunger and keep us alive. Several of our old people became so reduced as to actually die with hunger. Learning that the army had commenced moving, and fearing that they might come upon and surround our encampment I concluded to remove our women and children across the Mississippi that they might return to the Sac nation again. * * * We had commenced crossing the Wisconsin when we discovered a large body of the enemy coming towards us. We were now compelled to fight or sacrifice our wives and children to the fury of the whites. I met them with fifty warriors, having left the balance to assist our women and children in crossing,



RELICS FROM BLACK HAWK'S VILLAGE SITE.

Brooches, buckles, finger rings, piece of black cloth, arrow-heads, gun flints, and hammer from flintlock gun. Three of the buttons are of the description of those to be used by the U. S. Rifle Regiment, as per General Orders, March 17, 1814, viz: "Flat yellow buttons which shall exhibit a bugle surrounded by stars, with the number of the regiment within the curve of the bugle." These relics are in possession of the Rock Island County Historical Society."



SAUK AND FOX INDIANS AT THE WATCH TOWER, WITH THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF

about a mile from the river, on a fine horse, and was pleased to see my warriors so brave. * * * I addressed them in a loud voice, telling them to stand their ground and never yield it to the enemy." * * *

"In this skirmish, with fifty braves I defended and accomplished my passage over the Wisconsin with a loss of only six men, though opposed by a host of mounted militia. I would not have fought there, but to gain time for our women and children to cross to an island. A warrior will duly appreciate the embarrassment I labored under—and whatever may be the sentiment of the white people in relation to this battle, my nation, though fallen, will award to me the reputation of a great brave in conducting it."

"Here some of my people left me and descended the Wisconsin. But few of this party escaped. Soldiers from Prairie du Chien were stationed near the mouth of the Wisconsin, who fired on our distressed people. Some were killed, others drowned, several taken prisoners, and the balance escaped to the woods and perished with hunger."

"Early in the morning, August 2, a party of whites, being in advance of the army, came upon our people, who were attempting to cross the Mississippi. They tried to give themselves up; the whites paid no attention to their entreaties, but commenced slaughtering them. In a little while the whole army arrived. Our braves, but few in number, finding that the enemy paid no regard to age or sex, and seeing that they were murdering helpless women and little children, determined to fight until they were killed. As many women as could, commenced swimming the Mississippi with their children on their backs; a number of them were drowned and some shot before they could reach the opposite shore."

On the 27th of August, 1832, at Prairie du Chien, the defeated Black Hawk was delivered to General Street, by some Winnebagoes. Having been with them for some days he had again experienced the satisfaction of having a plenty of food, and the Winnebago squaws had replaced his tattered garments with a new white dress of deer skin. Again the fires

of patriotism burned in his breast as he gave utterance to the following oration, addressed to the white general, as follows:

“You have taken me prisoner with all my warriors, I am much grieved, for I expected, if I did not defeat you, to hold out much longer, and give you more trouble before I surrendered. I tried hard to bring you into ambush, but your last general understands Indian fighting. The first one was not so wise. When I saw that I could not beat you by Indian fighting, I determined to rush on you and fight you face to face. I fought hard. But your guns were well aimed. The bullets flew like birds in the air, and whizzed by our ears like the wind through the trees in the winter. My warriors fell around me; it began to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose dim on us in the morning and at night it sunk in a dark cloud and looked like a ball of fire. That was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. His heart is dead and no longer beats quick in his bosom. He is now a prisoner to the white men; they will do with him as they wish. But he can stand torture, and is not afraid of death. He is no coward. Black Hawk is an Indian.

He has done nothing for which an Indian ought to be ashamed. He has fought for his countrymen, the squaws and papooses, against white men, who came, year after year, to cheat them and take away their lands. You know the cause of our making war. It is known to all white men. They ought to be ashamed of it. The white men despise the Indians and drive them from their homes. But the Indians are not deceitful. The white men speak bad of the Indian, and look at him spitefully. But the Indian does not tell lies; Indians do not steal.

An Indian who is as bad as the white men could not live in our nation; he would be put to death, and eat up by the wolves. The white men are bad schoolmasters; they carry false books, and deal in false actions; they smile in the face of the poor Indian to cheat him; they shake them by the hand to gain their confidence, to make them drunk, to deceive them, and ruin our wives. We told them to let us alone, and keep

away from us; but they followed on, and beset our paths, and they coiled themselves among us, like the snake. They poisoned us by their touch. We were not safe. We lived in danger. We were becoming like them, hypocrites and liars, adulterers, lazy drones, all talkers and no workers.

We looked up to the Great Spirit. We went to our great father. We were encouraged. His great council gave us fair words and big promises; but we got no satisfaction. Things were growing worse. There were no deer in the forest. The opossum and beaver were fled; the springs were drying up, and our squaws and papooses without victuals to keep them from starving. We called a great council, and built a large fire. The spirit of our fathers arose and spoke to us to avenge our wrongs or die. We all spoke before the council fire. It was warm and pleasant. We set up the warwhoop and dug up the tomahawk; our knives were ready, and the heart of Black Hawk swelled high in his bosom when he led his warriors to battle. He is satisfied. He will go to the world of spirits contented. He has done his duty. His father will meet him there and commend him.

“Black Hawk is a true Indian, and disdains to cry like a woman. He feels for his wife, his children and friends. But he does not care for himself. He cares for his nation, and the Indians. They will suffer. He laments their fate. The white men do not scalp the head; but they do worse—they poison the heart; it is not pure with them. His countrymen will not be scalped, but they will, in a few years, become like the white men, so that you can’t trust them, and there must be, as in the white settlements, nearly as many officers as men to take care of them and keep them in order.

“Farewell, my nation! Black Hawk tried to save you, and avenge your wrongs. He drank the blood of some of the whites. He has been taken prisoner, and his plans are stopped. He can do no more. He is near his end. His sun is setting, and will rise no more. Farewell to Black Hawk!”

The writer has visited the descendants of Black Hawk in the States of Kansas and Oklahoma. They are worthy people

of their race, worthy descendants of one who fought for the rights of his people. A grandson of Black Hawk, born at the Watch Tower village in the days before the Black Hawk war, was taken by the writer to the Watch Tower. He was an aged man, said to be above eighty years of age at the time of his visit. He said little, and at the point of the Tower he was heard to say but a single word as he surveyed the scenes before him. It was the one word "Sinissippi"—the Sauk word for Rock River. His heart seemed to have been touched. He knew what their love for this stream had cost his people.

It is a happy thought that now, with Black Hawk Watch Tower as a State park, it becomes the property of us all. No private owner may put up the "Keep-out" sign. Doubtless the grounds will again resound with the laughter and chatter of the Sauk and Fox tongue as descendants of those fierce warriors of old come to see the lands held by them during the period of their national Golden Age. In fact a number of them have already at different times, revisited the place.

A throng of descendants of those brave men who responded to the call of Governor Reynolds in 1831 and '32 will likewise be attracted to this spot. Here they will contemplate the stirring times when their ancestors left their plows, workshops and places of business to join in combat with an enemy noted for his fighting qualities.

Here is a place suited for the joining of hands of the White man and the Red as each recounts the treasure which was thrown into the conflict between them; the suffering endured, and the loss of those brave souls who gave the last full measure of devotion.

Fortunately these historic grounds were kept intact by a quasi-public corporation—the Tri-City Railway Company which retained them for the fares they would collect from the thousands per year who visited this place of natural beauty. But the day of the automobile came and very few rode the trolley cars. The grounds ceased to be profitable and were offered for sale. Real estate men saw an opportunity for profit, but the stockholders of the Railway Company preferred

to sell to the State in order that the Watch Tower might be preserved for all time instead of being cut up into residence lots. It will ever be to the credit of His Excellency Governor Len Small, and to the members of the Senate and those of the House of Representatives that they had the vision to preserve the Watch Tower to a grateful people, and to all posterity.

ROCK RIVER AND ITS CROSSINGS.

By EDWARD E. WINGERT.

The original location and the subsequent growth and prosperity of most cities is largely determined by the presence of a river or other body of water. In some cases the matter of water transportation is an important factor, while in others beauty and sanitation have their influence. Again, as in the case of the City of Dixon, the mere problem of crossing a stream intercepting a route of land travel has demanded the presence of a settled population to facilitate such crossing. The stream is first an obstacle to traffic which when overcome is logically followed by the placing of dams in the stream itself to secure water power, and thus add to the growth of the settlement.

Dixon's location was not a fortuitous matter. It was a logical growth arising out of somewhat primitive conditions. It was determined primarily by the necessity of a feasible point of crossing Rock river for the convenience of land traffic from the south and central portions of the state to the lead mines at Galena. While these mines had been known and worked as early as the latter half of the 17th century it was not until the year 1819 that general attention was attracted to them and a great influx of searchers after wealth ensued. Rock river, known to the Indians as the Sinnissippi, and to the early French Voyageurs as the Riviere du Rocher, was early frequented by trappers and traders, who voyaged by canoes and the aborigines for many years had used the site of Dixon's Ferry as a convenient point of crossing this large stream.

It was inevitable that traffic would be developed early to accommodate this early tide of travel northward from the settlements at the south and through the uninhabited north-

western portion of the state. In 1825 Oliver W. Kellogg, the father of the late Mrs. E. B. Baker, and brother-in-law of John Dixon, broke a trail from the south to Galena, crossing Rock river in the vicinity of Hazelwood, and this route, pursued by many came to be known as Kellogg's trail. In the following year, 1826, John Boles, finding the Kellogg trail a little too circuitous, deviated from Kellogg's route to the south of Dixon, and crossed the river where Dixon now stands, a little to the east of the present Illinois Central bridge and from thence to the northward, passing Polo about a mile to the east. Remnants of this much used trail are still discernible back of Dr. Moss' residence and across the Hazelwood property of E. H. Brewster. An astonishing amount of travel soon developed along this line and often hundreds of prairie wagons were assembled at Dixon to wait transportation across the river in canoes. At first this was accomplished by lashing two canoes side by side and thus accommodating the wagon wheels, and must have been somewhat precarious.

There were in those early days and indeed, until rather recent years, no intercepting islands between the present bridges.

Another circumstance to be considered in the selection of Dixon as a river crossing arises from the fact that until the late eighties, when the Inlet Swamp and the Winnebago Swamp, under extensive drainage were turned into fertile farms, there were great marshes, connected by the Green river, and practically impossible of passage. At what is now known as the Inlet, in Lee Center Township, and westward on the Dad Joe Trail, travelers from the east and south found practicable fords, and the two trails logically converged at Dixon. Indeed, until comparatively long after settlers began to take up lands in this community in the forties even land seekers from Chicago, instead of taking the direct westward route, which would have been far shorter, went to the south of the Inlet Swamp and crossed Green river at the Inlet, on the old Chicago Road, so-called, southeast of Lee Center.

In the early days of this travel the Indian ferrymen, at-

tending to the traffic, were so unreliable and often absent, that the situation became unbearable and in 1827, John L. Bogardus, of Peoria, sent a Mr. Doty to what is now Dixon, to build an 8 by 10 shanty, and construct a ferry. But the wily Indians, scenting destructive competition, burnt the half built boat and advised Doty and his assistant carpenter to return to Peoria, which they promptly did.

Just then the government laid out a mail route into Southern Wisconsin, and to Galena, to accommodate the growing demands of the settlements there. John Dixon, the Clerk of the Commissioners Court at Peoria, made a successful bid for the contract to carry the mails and took with him a half-breed Indian, named Joseph Ogee, whose identity is the subject of much inquiry by historians and whose local fame has become great. Ogee, on account of his Indian blood was not disturbed in his new venture and in the spring of 1828 launched the new ferry at what then became known as Ogee's Ferry. It was a boat poled across the stream, the passengers usually furnishing the propulsive power.

This pole ferry continued in use until 1830 when John Dixon removed from Peoria to Ogee's Ferry site and purchased the ferry from Ogee. The most interesting original deed of the conveyance from Ogee is now in the possession of our fellow citizen, Attorney George C. Dixon, in his valuable collection of relics of Dixon.

Mrs. S. W. Phelps, late of Lee Center furnished to Mr. Frank E. Stevens an interesting account of her family's travel from Springfield to Galena in the year 1832, when Mrs. Phelps was only eight years of age. After a desperate passage of Green river, near Dad Joe's abode, where the wagon was mired, they reached Dixon. The wagon having been rescued the journey was resumed, and she said in part as to her passage across the river here as follows:

"But getting away proved no easy matter. The horses had not been consulted. The ferry was a rope ferry, the boat, a flat boat 'poled' across the swift flowing river. Once at the river's brink our troubles began anew. The quivering horses,

terrified at the sight of the water, refused to enter the boat. After a long and vain urging they finally made a wild plunge forward which sent the boat spinning from the shore as they sprang upon the boat, dragging the fore wheels of the wagon with them, the hind wheels dropping into the river, almost tossing up into the stream. Instantly, Mr. Hall was in the shallow water with his shoulder to the wheel, and somehow, between the efforts of the men and horses the whole wagon got aboard. After a halt upon the shore for advice and thanks to our friends, and a changing of the soaked garments for dry ones by the chilled men, their dripping raiment fluttering from various points of the wagon cover, our long ride to the lead mines was again resumed."

The site of the Dixon ferry was at the foot of Hennepin avenue, and at that time the banks were low and sloping and not as yet built up as high as now. The hospitable cabin of John Dixon and family was a short distance from the ferry, on the west side of Hennepin avenue at the spot now commemorated by a tablet.

It may be here recalled that the first survey of the Ferry grounds was made in 1835 by a Mr. Bennett, of Galena, and included a tract of 40 acres, extending from the river to a half block south of Third street, a half block west of Ottawa avenue to a half block west of Peoria avenue, as at present.

Of course during the Black Hawk War in 1832, the presence of so many men afterwards of highest distinction in our nation including two subsequent Presidents of the Union and one of the Confederacy, afforded a scene of the most lively appearance.

As a side comment here it may be mentioned that the era of wild state internal improvements in which the State Legislature of 1837 engaged and in which Lincoln bore his part, and which brought the state into near bankruptcy resulted in a proposed state long railroad, to pass through Dixon, from the south and construction of the road bed of which was actively prosecuted in 1838 and 1839, and remnants of which bed are still plainly discernible. This grading began at the junction of

Hennepin avenue with the river, ran southeast to the library corner, then curved to the east, passing through the jail block, and thence to the old Keyes residence and thence southeast along what has since been called the Chicago Road, which still uses the old grading as a road bed. From the Clarence Smith residence it ran south through the door yard of the County Farm and traces of it through Maytown are still plainly discernible.

The throwing open of the northern part of the State to public entry in 1840 and thereafter caused a very great increase of travel through Dixon, and a corresponding growth in population. The census of 1840 reveals that Dixon precinct possessed 735 persons, of whom 12 were engaged in agriculture, 17 in commerce, 55 in manufactures and trades, and 12 in learned professions, with one school and 30 scholars. The real growth of the little hamlet did not commence until about 1836, after the end of the Black Hawk War. An aunt, Miss Sarah Richards, of the writer's wife, coming on Sept. 1, 1836, once informed me that there were but seven families here. By 1838 this number had increased to 40 families.

The projected railroad not materializing, with its bridges, it soon became necessary to plan for better means of crossing Rock River which is here about 700 feet wide, a most formidable obstacle to transportation. It was characteristic of the time that the River was expected to be the main artery of commerce, and the early settlers all located along the river, in forest territory, as the prairies were then not known to be fertile, as no trees grew upon them, and besides there were no plows adequate to the task of breaking the "stubborn glebe." By 1837 the genius of John Deere, at the neighboring hamlet of Grand Detour, had evolved the first steel mould board plow, which was destined to make the immensely valuable prairie lands subduable and unexpectedly fertile.

A correspondent from Rockford, in 1845, writing to a Chicago paper, notes that Dixon, then increased to 400 population, had incorporated under an act of the Legislature the Dixon Dam and Bridge Company for the purpose of erecting

a toll bridge and a "good and sufficient dam across Rock River at this place." The Board of Directors of this new incorporation, to whom so much of the subsequent growth of the settlement is directly attributable, deserve to have their names recorded. They were John Dement, a man of great prominence in early days in the south part of the State, who spent his last years here as a manufacturer, and owner of much city property, John Dixon, the founder of the city, his son James P. Dixon, M. Fellows, first Recorder of Lee County, Otis A. Eddy, J. B. Brooks, a pioneer miller, Horace Preston and Dr. Oliver Everett, the distinguished pioneer physician and collector of natural history specimens, who is still remembered by many with affection.

In the fall and winter of 1846 and 1847 this Company, with Lorenzo Wood, first Probate Justice of Lee County, and Luther I. Towner, as contractors, erected a toll bridge across the river at the foot of Ottawa Avenue.

It may be a matter of surprise to many to know that all the bridges across Rock River until May 23, 1857, when Major Watson commenced one at Galena Avenue, were at Ottawa Avenue, except the railroad bridge and the Morrilltown bridge hereafter referred to.

But Rock River was wide and in flood very turbulent and did not accept its fetters with complacency, and for many decades the history of our early bridges is one repeated disaster. This first bridge had hardly been opened to traffic when on March 20, 1847, a freshet had taken out the entire north half of it. Like all of its successors until the Galena Avenue bridges were built it was only a planked roadway on trestles, with no stone piers. During the summer following the Company rebuilt the bridge two feet higher and at a cost of \$2,000. But again in the spring of 1849 the south half of the bridge was carried away by the ice, and was not repaired until in the summer of 1851.

In May, 1850, the Directorate of the Company was composed of John Dement, C. Aldridge, John V. Eustace, after-

wards a distinguishing Circuit Judge of this Circuit, Carleton Bayley, I. S. Boardman, Lorenzo Wood and E. B. Baker.

In rebuilding the bridge in 1851 the south half was made four feet higher than the north half, and thus six feet higher than the original bridge.

On June 13, 1855, the bridge, which had theretofore been a toll bridge, was made free for foot passengers only.

But in the meantime the Illinois Central Railroad had been constructed into Dixon. It had been in course of building for several years and it was noted that on March 30, 1853, a strike of the laborers occurred, with plenty of small rows and knock downs. On January 3, 1855, the first train over the new line came whistling noisily into Dixon and it is recorded that the residents of North Dixon were much frightened thereby.

Of course the new railroad required a bridge, which was first constructed of wood and the first train crossed it February 5, 1855. Until that time passengers were transferred by boat and regular service by train to Galena had existed for a few weeks, or from January 15th.

Only a few days later, that is on Feb. 12, 1855, trains also began to run through Dixon on the "Galena & Chicago Union Air Line," now known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Thus Dixon, in almost a week was offered transportation by two great railway systems, one bisecting the State from north to south, the other crossing it from Chicago westward, illustrating how naturally railroads follow the ancient lines of travel. The presence of these two railways has made the prosperity of Dixon inevitable, and a favorite home for traveling men.

It would seem that notwithstanding the existence of these somewhat ephemeral bridges on Ottawa Avenue they were out of commission so much of the time that John Dixon could continue his ferry business, at Peoria Avenue, for on Dec. 31, 1851, we find that he sold such property to the Dixon Dam & Bridge Company, which doubtless wished to remove competition.

The pioneer ferries were not confined to Peoria Avenue, as several were conducted in the 50s and 60s at Galena or Ottawa Avenues. Generally they were run from ropes stretched across the river, but at one time James Van Arnam had one at Hennepin Avenue which operated on the principle of a pendulum. The pivotal or suspension point was a large rock in the center of the river and from this a rope led to the ferry boat, being buoyed by floats. Slush boards at either end of the boat being raised or lowered by adjusting the angle of the ferry the force of the water caused it to run back and forth, as desired.

But even in those far remote days there were complaints of congestion of traffic on the bridge when some impatient traveler had to await the crossing of large droves of cattle, a sight now seldom seen, and there was a demand, just as now, for another bridge. West Dixon, then usually called "Morrilltown," thought that it could get a place in the sun and be on its way to prosperity, if it could only have a bridge. An old map in my possession, the earliest map of Dixon known and issued in 1855, shows a projected bridge at the foot of what is now Douglas Avenue as early as that date, but it was not actually built until Feb. 14, 1857, only to be immediately wrecked by ice and the owners counted themselves lucky to be able to salvage its plank roadway.

But this latter bridge was not the only one to suffer in that disaster, as ten days later the Ottawa Avenue bridge was totally destroyed and in this case with no salvage.

In both cases the ice seems to have lifted the entire trestling and superstructure of these bridges, thus wrecking them. The Morrilltown bridge seems to have been rebuilt and opened Dec. 10, 1857, and was a free bridge. But its presence did not seem to have caused any perceptible boom in that locality.

On May 23, 1857, Maj. James A. Watson commenced the erection of a foot bridge across the river at Galena Avenue, and in a few days sufficient money was raised to make it a double track bridge, but by June 3, 1858 Rock River had

risen to unprecedented heights and both of the wagon bridges suffered greatly. Only a small portion of the free bridge was destroyed and steps were taken to rebuild it immediately.

The loss of the new Galena Avenue bridge caused the citizens to proceed to erect a new one on the same site. It had scarcely been completed when on Feb. 20, 1859, the dam was carried out by ice and high water and four bents of the Galena Avenue bridge were thus destroyed. This left only the Morrilltown bridge as means of communication, and most inconvenient at that, between Dixon and North Dixon. But in the meantime another disaster had overtaken the Galena Avenue bridge, for on Nov. 28, 1857, two spans thereof were broken down by the passage of two loaded teams and nine cattle, showing some shortsightedness either in engineering or in finance.

August 20, 1859, signalized the starting of another free bridge at foot of Galena Avenue, by Contractor Z. H. Luckey, which was to cost \$12,000 and which was opened for travel on January 1, 1861, in the midst of a great celebration, with blare of bands and booming of cannon.

April 23, 1859, two factories, and Brookner's sawmill, which then stood at the north end of the dam, and approximately from 100 to 150 feet further south than the present bank of the river, which was then much narrower, were being undermined by water and in danger of falling into the river and destroying the Galena Avenue bridge, then just finished. The factories were moved and by consent of Mr. Brookner our late citizen, Mr. John W. King, set fire to the sawmill and thus saved the bridge.

Again, on May 20, 1866, disaster overtook the bridge when a drive of nearly 100 cattle broke through a center span and were precipitated into the river, whence they calmly swam ashore.

In the fall of 1862 the Illinois Central Railroad Company, without stopping a single train, replaced the first wooden structure with an iron one.

December 2, 1867, the rebuilding of the Galena Avenue bridge was begun by Major James A. Watson.

March 7, 1868, the free bridge was again taken out by a very high freshet and ice. One of the piers of the railroad bridge was battered down and two spans fell into the river. About 120 feet of the south end of the dam also was washed out. A temporary wagon bridge was erected within a few weeks, and the railroad bridge repaired with wooden trusses so that train traffic was only delayed several days.

The story of disaster had become monotonous to the citizens of Dixon. They never knew of a morning whether they would be able to cross the river on a bridge or have to resort to a ferry or row boats. It is said that prominent citizens of North Dixon kept row boats for their own use. Once when the bridge was out at Galena Avenue the plaintive wail reached the newspaper that citizens residing near what is now the Assembly had to walk three miles to cross the river at the Douglas Avenue bridge and then pay 25 cents for the privilege of crossing a so-called "free bridge." So they determined to build a bridge that would last and this time to spend money enough to get a real one. So a magnificent iron truss bridge was planned, the Truesdell bridge. It was dedicated January 21, 1869, and was built on the present stone piers and abutments which were laid by Mr. Laing, the father of our citizen John T. Laing, and this excellent job of masonry remains as a lasting memorial to the good workmanship of this pioneer builder. The whole structure cost \$75,000 and was so built as that the whole constituted but one single truss, which proved a costly and fatal defect in engineering, as it proved. It had five spans, each 132 feet in length, and was at all times a toll-bridge. The opening exercises were elaborate, with a procession headed by the venerable founder of the city, seated in a carriage, and followed by a brass band and the City Council and a vast array of citizens. The roadbed was 18 feet in width, with a sidewalk of five feet in width on each side.

A well authenticated story may be interpolated here. The

old wooden bridges were so weak as that when the old-style wagon shows were in existence the elephants were obliged to ford the river. On one occasion one of these monsters swam up to the dam and for hours disported himself under the falling waters and was with difficulty persuaded by anxious attendants in row boats to abandon his amphibian habits and rejoin the remainder of the menagerie.

On a beautiful Sunday morning a few years later, May 4, 1873, baptismal services were being conducted on the north bank of the river under the leadership of the Baptist minister, Rev. Pratt, the father of our fellowcitizen, Frank Pratt. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies and many congregated on the west side of the northerly span. Without warning came the great tragedy of Dixon. The north span fell dragging with it the south span and most of the others, falling sidewise, and precipitating the people who were standing upon it into the then deep waters, for until comparatively recently, as herein above noted, there were no islands between that bridge and the railroad bridge. Thirty-seven persons were drowned or else killed by portions of the iron work falling upon them and pinning them helplessly below the waters. Forty-seven others were seriously injured, of whom five subsequently died. All but seven of these were either women or girls. A large number were rescued by heroic men and boys and some floated to safety without help. Many of the latter are still living. The fearful toll of lives included many of our most prominent citizens and all were from this city and its immediate surroundings.

Up to this time ten bridges in all had spanned the River at either Ottawa or Galena Avenues and all had met with destruction. The dreadful news was the sensation of the day and even remote publications carried full accounts, often with illustrations of the sad event. I well remember one such in *Harper's Weekly*.

Dismayed, but not disheartened, our people again set themselves to the task of building still another bridge on the old and uninjured piers and abutments at Galena Avenue, and

so promptly was the work carried on that by November 18, 1873, a new wooden bridge, called the Howe truss bridge, was opened for travel and is still remembered by many of us. Its cost was only \$18,000 and it rendered efficient service until 1885, when its timbers becoming unsafe it was replaced by the present steel structure, erected by the Milwaukee Bridge & Iron Works at a cost of only \$35,000. During its erection passage was afforded by a trestle bridge erected a few rods west of the new bridge.

I recall an amusing incident which occurred during the bitterly cold winter during which the new work was being carried on. A small lad named Utter fell from the south span and into the icy waters beneath and it is asserted by veracious witnesses that he emerged sputtering from his chilly bath with his precious cigarette still alight and drawing well.

From time to time the present bridge has been inspected, overhauled and strengthened with new girders and gives promise of many years of continued usefulness, although at times sadly overtaxed with traffic.

The fact that six great cement roads constructed by the State converge here and must all use the one passageway across the river, one of which roads, the Lincoln Highway bears an unusually large transcontinental traffic, indicates clearly that in the near future this present bridge, now nearly forty-two years old, must give way to a beautiful and adequate cement structure.

The Rock River Dam & Bridge Company had been incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, for the dual purpose of erecting bridges and a dam at Dixon.

In August, 1849, said Company, through its attorneys, L. Wood and S. G. Patrick, made application to the County Commissioners, Court of Lee County, the predecessor of the County Court, requesting that a jury be empaneled to assess the damages such as in their judgment would probably result from the construction of a dam across the River, which dam was to be five feet in height. September 3rd, the jury met, and after hearing testimony and visiting various localities on

the river likely to be affected, returned their verdict on the third day reporting that such dam would be a benefit and no damages would accrue from its erection.

The following year this dam was built, and was of the stringer and brush construction which we all may now recall, and which proved so weak as that its life was one of continued weakness, repeatedly being washed out in part by freshets or being greatly damaged by ice.

By some singular oversight on the part of the original builders no adequate provision was made for determining the capacity of the dam, and in dealing with ownerships of the power, the term "inches of water power" was used without undertaking to define the meaning of that term, whether miners' inches or otherwise. Numerous conveyances were made, using such term only, and in time it became almost impossible to determine the exact ownership of the power, May 10, 1880, an agreement was entered into by all those claiming such power, except William H. Godfrey, and the parties thereto divided among themselves such power on the basis of 23,500 shares in such power as from time to time might be developed.

When in 1903 the present dam was erected of crib and planks of a much greater height than the old dam, and soon united into the ownership of the predecessors of the present Illinois Utilities Company and the Reynolds Wire Company, litigation was commenced by the heirs of said William H. Godfrey, which dragged its way through the courts for over three years, and in which the writer was actively engaged on behalf of the power companies. Exhaustive research proved that it was almost impossible to determine the actual ownership of the claiming parties, but eventually it was decided on the grounds of actual possession long continued, that the power companies had good title.

This research exhibited the fact that vast sums of money had been spent in purchases and sales of such power and often many times the amount bought had been sold and at very high

prices. The total spent in such deals would have made Dixon a very prosperous manufacturing center, if properly applied.

In June, 1851, while nearly every other dam across Rock River was washed out this new dam successfully withstood the power of the flood, much to the delight of the owners. Mills for the making of flour and other purposes were soon erected and the race way on the south side of the River became the center of much activity. At first and for many years power, however, was drawn directly from the dam instead of the race, and two or three mills were likewise erected on the north end of such dam, and which were sacrificed to save the bridge later on as above stated.

On December 18, 1852, the new five-story grist mill, erected by Brooks, Dement and Daley, later on purchased by Becker & Underwood, commenced grinding corn with four runs of stone.

February 20, 1859, the dam became so clogged up with floating ice that the weight caused it to give way and the descending ice and dam together crashed against the bridge which had been erected only four months previously and swept away two spans and shortly two more. Its rebuilding dragged on slowly and as the breach was almost in the middle of the river on April 19, 1861, James Van Arnam, for whom the island above the dam was originally named, stretched a rope from the lower point of such island and by that means lowered boats loaded with stone into the breach and thus repaired the damage, an expedient as will be seen which later resulted fatally to an imitator.

April 8, 1880, a most disastrous fire broke out at the water power house at 1:30 in the morning and in one short hour, Dement & Eells' flax factory, the W. P. Thompson and the Becker and Underwood Flouring mills, and Thomas Baldwin's grist mill were a mass of ruins. The water wheels and pump house, the latter operated by such wheels, were early destroyed, thus cutting off the water supply. A terrific explosion occurred in the Becker & Underwood mill, from flour dust. Fifteen or twenty firemen were then working in and

about the mill, two of whom were instantly killed, and the writer well recalls seeing their bodies hurled high into the air above the flaming inferno. One was Ezra Becker, the son of one of the proprietors, and one of our esteemed citizens, Patrick Duffy, still bears on his face the cruel marks of the fire. The total loss in this fire was over \$200,000.

In the early eighties the north portion of the dam was washed out in a record breaking flood which washed over the street at the north end of the Galena Avenue bridge. Frantic efforts were made to stop the waters from further washing into the bank between the dam and bridge on the north shore, where in a short time a large portion of the shore line was destroyed, and which loss has recently in part only been replaced by filling in the destroyed lands by our City Park Board, and converting the same into what will shortly become a beautiful park. In the effort to check the devastation a large number of beautiful ancient oaks in North Dixon were confiscated from streets and private property as well, attached to ropes and thrown into the waters, only to disappear in an instant.

By this time as in the case of the bridges, the public had become accustomed to expect frequent disasters.

May 8, 1893, another terrible accident occurred at the dam. The central portion, including the chute, had given away again and Major Watson undertook to repeat the expedient that Van Arnam had used successfully in 1861. Bedding an anchor post in a rock-filled crib at the lower point of the island and directly above the break he loaded a flat boat with stone and by means of a rope attached to the post undertook to swing the cargo, pendulum-wise, from the south bank into the opening. But the force of the waters through the great opening was terrific, the crib canted, the rope, which was unfortunately new, stretched and unhappy boatmen were plunged through the break and there threshed up and down like a gigantic flail until the boat was capsized with the men upon it, and three were buried hopelessly under the stones.

Major Watson, Robert Downing and a Mr. Hoban thus lost their lives.

Major James A. Watson was then 81 years of age, and as a bridge builder had had a long and distinguished career. He built the bridges across the Illinois and Michigan canal and during the Civil War was the means of saving the armies under Grant and Sherman, at Chattanooga, from starvation. Pack horses and wagon train proving insufficient for the transportation of food and supplies Major Watson of the 75th Ill. Volunteers, in five days brought wood from the mountain, and bridged a valley at Whiteside, Tenn., with a structure 174 feet high for railroad use and so well built that it continued to serve the railroad for many decades afterwards. His death was a sad ending for so long and useful a life. He was the father of Samuel Watson and the late Fred A. Watson, both of Dixon.

Motor boating having become very popular on the river occasionally launches were swept over the dam and finally, after a young man Warren Lally, had thus been drowned, the City caused a stout cable to be stretched across the river just above the dam and thus prevented further catastrophes of that sort.

The present dam of 1903 was so well constructed that the liability to loss is small and the power developed great. So valuable is the water power here that it is now the site of the largest low-head hydro-electric power station in the world, constructed in 1925 by the Illinois Northern Utilities Company, and used in conjunction with its great steam plant here for the supplying of electricity for almost the entire northwest portion of the State.

Timewell, Ill., June 23, 1927.

MISS GEORGIA L. OSBORNE, *Illinois Historical Society,*
Springfield, Illinois.

DEAR MISS OSBORNE:

In going through a pile of newspaper clippings I found the inclosed article relative to early Illinois industries. Thinking that perhaps you could use it, I am sending it on.

The mills mentioned in this article have often been spoken of by my grandfather, Mr. Louis Gunther (81 years old), of Camp Point, Illinois. It was here that he had his flour made when he first settled on a farm 3 miles west of Camp Point in 1866.

I have seen these mills and I believe people little realize the history that is attached to them.

Hoping that I have been of service to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

OSCAR L. DITTMER.



DUTCH WIND MILL AT GOLDEN, ILL.

DUTCH WINDMILL, BUILT BY HENRY EMMINGA OF GOLDEN, ADAMS COUNTY, IN 1872, STILL IN OPERATION.

A Dutch windmill, fifty-five years old, the only mill of its kind located in this section of the United States, is still in operation in Golden, little more than thirty miles from Quincy.

The mill, the last of three built at Golden, has grown to be such a landmark and curiosity that it daily has a visiting list of no mean proportions.

It is located between the Burlington and Wabash railroads and is one of the first structures one sees when entering Golden from the south on either of these roads. It is operated by F. B. Franzen, an expert miller.

Great interest centers about the windmill, inasmuch as it is built of material obtained in Adams and Brown counties and has withstood a half century of wear. Its wooden parts are hand-hewn. Its timbers are from the heavily wooded sections that, at one time, were numerous in the vicinity of Golden.

The first Holland windmill built in the Golden vicinity was located east of the village and is now only a landmark. It was called the Custom Mill and was built by Henry R. Emminga, who came to Golden from Germany in 1852. An expert mechanic and millwright, he invaded the splendid forests of oak, hickory and maple and obtained materials with which to build a mill. He completed the structure in twenty-eight months. The mill was sold to John H. Franzen, Sr., in 1863, later transferred to Peter Osterman, who took charge in 1870 and then sold, in 1875, to Cobus Franzen. Mr. Franzen made his son, Fred, a business partner and in March, 1904, Fred Franzen became sole owner. The mill is now out of operation.

The windmill now standing was built in 1872. It is still used in the manufacture of buckwheat flour, rye and graham flour, corn meal and ordinary mill feeds. It is built on the tower idea, and is 92 feet high. The four fans are 71 feet long from tip to tip and eight feet wide. A strong wind will produce 75 horse power. With its three sets of old lava burrs (millstones) it has a capacity of 500 bushels of grain a day.

The mill has been passed from one generation to another—from its builder, H. R. Emminga to his son, the late H. H. Emminga, and then to the present owner, Miss Margaret Emminga, daughter of H. H. Emminga.

The mill is built on a site purchased on June 26, 1872, by H. R. Emminga. He bought 33 acres of land adjoining the south line of Keokuk Junction, now known as Golden, from Col. William Hanna. By July 3, 1872, the material for the first story and the octagonal center was on the ground, ready to be erected. Thirty-five loads of rock were hauled from a creek some seven miles distant by farmers of the community. The large elm, oak and hard maple timbers were sawed by a Mr. Buss near Mt. Sterling. The lumber from which the bolting machines and other machinery were made was also sawed there.

On August 11, 1872, carpenters, under the direction of H. R. Emminga, began work and the first story was completed September 2, 1872. The following winter and spring Mr. Emminga made most of the wooden machinery used in the mill. The main drive wheel, or master wheel, of the cam and sprocket type, is 12 feet in diameter, made entirely of hard maple. It required almost eight months to finish it. In the 52 years of continuous service this wheel has scarcely shown wear. The main shaft on which the wheel as well as the four fans are fastened is made of cast iron and weighs 4,700 pounds. The bearing in which it rests weighs 340 pounds. These were made by special order in the City Foundry in Quincy. The smaller iron parts were made in Camp Point. Mr. Emminga drew all the plans and even made the patterns for the castings.

On April 5, 1873, the upper stories and the tower of the mill were erected, and on April 15 the main shaft was put in place. Due to the weight and the great lift of 62 feet this was the most difficult part of the work.

There were two sets of lava burrs (millstones) ready for use on September 1, 1873, and the grinding of buckwheat, rye and corn was begun. Under the firm name of H. R. Emminga and son, the first shipment of buckwheat flour was made to Carthage on November 8, 1873. On March 9, 1874, the mill was first used to grind wheat. The delay was occasioned by difficulty in obtaining bolting machinery. On August 15, 1874, the third set of burrs was placed. The burr is five feet in diameter and weighs 5,000 pounds and its installation completed the mill.

In September, 1874, H. R. Emminga and Son sent samples of wheat flour ground in the mill to St. Louis, Mo., where it was awarded first prize for the best flour on the market.

In the fall of 1878, H. H. Emminga bought his father's interest in the mill and remained sole owner and proprietor until his death, December 9, 1915. After Mr. Emminga's death, the mill was operated by the Golden Elevator and Mill Company until March 1, 1922, when it was taken over by the Consolidated Cereal company, J. J. Emminga and F. B. Franzen consolidating the two windmills at that time. Mr. Franzen had been operating the old windmill described in the first part of this story in the country two miles east of Golden. F. B. Franzen became the sole owner of the plant on March 1, 1923.

In the early eighties the making of wheat flour was discontinued because of the roller process. Efforts in other lines were increased and these lines are still in demand. Buckwheat, graham and cornmeal ground on the large burrs are desired by a large grade. The present operator, P. B. Franzen, sends large shipments from the Golden windmill to many parts of the country.

A strong wind tore off two of the four fans on the old windmill on February 9, 1924. Mr. Franzen was not handi-

capped by this. In August, 1924, he installed a 30 H. P. gasoline engine, assisted by his son, Ralph, and son-in-law, Walter Reynolds to be used until the fans could be repaired. The fans will be rebuilt when windpower will again be used.

H. R. Emminga built two other windmills of the same type, the first, two miles east of Golden, in 1854, and one in Germany in 1863. The mill built in 1854 is no longer being used, but the one built in Germany is still running.

The third windmill of the group located in the Golden vicinity was built by William Gronewald on his farm north of Golden. This mill was smaller, having a sweep of 20 feet and was used exclusively for grinding feed for stock. It has been torn down.

Practically all of the flours and feedstuffs now ground in the windmill operated by F. B. Franzen are manufactured from rawstuffs obtained from the Golden countryside.

NECROLOGY



MRS. SARAH DEHAVEN ROOSA.

SARAH V. DE HAVEN ROOSA, 1840-1927.

In the passing of Mrs. Sarah V. De Haven Roosa, May 20, 1927, Springfield has lost one of its prominent and patriotic citizens, coming of the noted ancestry of Peter De Haven of Philadelphia, who conducted the public gun factories and powder mills of Pennsylvania and in 1776 was ordered by the Council of Safety to make public the process of boring gun barrels. He declined to be agent of forfeited estates, but aided the army by purchasing hay for winter quarters.

The church and land on which old Christ's church, Philadelphia, is located and still is in use was donated by her great-great-grandfather, Peter DeHaven, in 1760.

Sarah V. DeHaven Roosa was born May 27, 1840, at Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, and completed her education at a college in Columbus, Ohio. She was the daughter of Peter DeHaven and Elizabeth Lewis Foreman, granddaughter of William DeHaven and Elizabeth McNelly; great-granddaughter of Isaac De Haven and Abigail Philips; great-great-granddaughter of Peter De Haven and Elizabeth Night.

She married Charles A. Roosa of Lebanon, Ohio, August 5, 1857, the children of this marriage being Frank M. and Edward D. of this city; Douglas, deceased; Florence, deceased; Mrs. Howard C. Ogden of Orlando, Fla., and Mrs. Charles Franz of Edina, Mo.; four grand-children, Mrs. Edward Knox and Mrs. Tracy Pearce, this city; Mrs. Loren Showalter of Houston, Tex., and Mrs. Edwin Bates of Orlando, Fla.; one great-grandchild, Mildred Joyce Showalter, Houston, Tex.

Mrs. Roosa organized the Sangamon chapter, Daughters of 1812, Springfield, Ill., March 24, 1924, and became its first regent, serving until her death. She was identified with the Springfield chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,

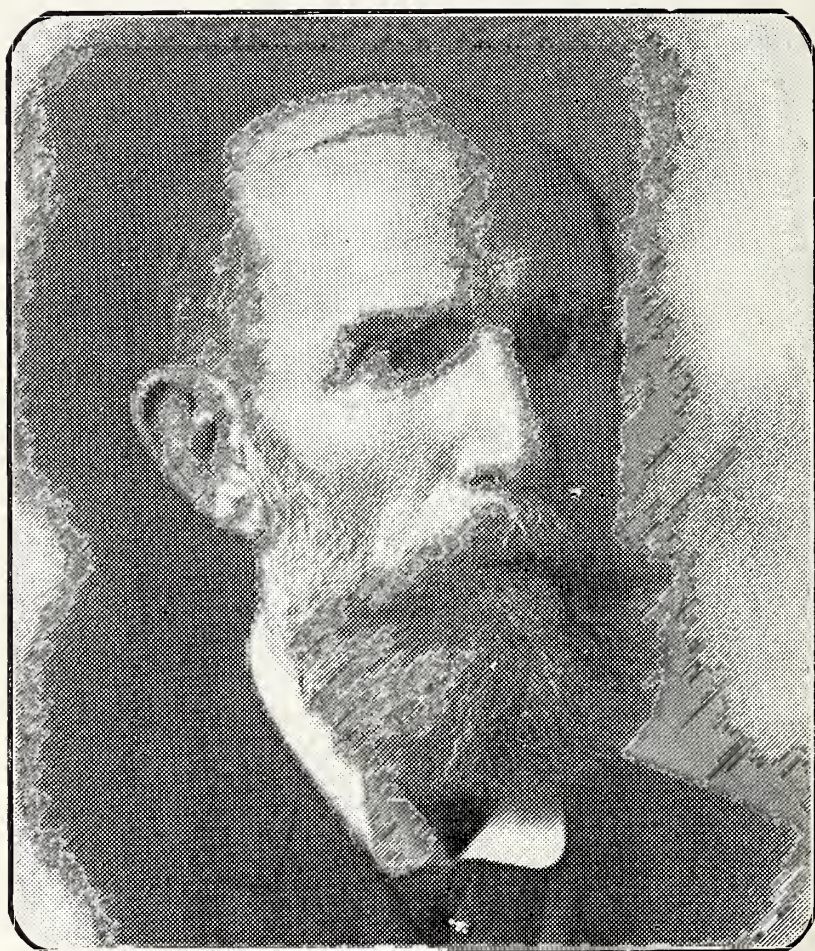
for a long term of years and was one of its most interested and enthusiastic members.

As a member of the Illinois State Historical Society she gave years of devoted service and to its officers and directors was always a source of inspiration.

She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Roosa up until within a short time of her passing still retained her wonderful memory, her quick and ready repartee, her kindness of heart, that genuine hospitality that made the visitor always welcome in the home.

Funeral services for Mrs. Sarah V. DeHaven Roosa, were held at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 23, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Edward Knox, 1123 South Grand Avenue, west. Rev. J. T. Thomas, pastor of First Presbyterian church, officiating, burial was made in Oak Ridge cemetery. Pallbearers were members of the Sons of the American Revolution: James B. Searcy, Charles B. Andrus, Ozias M. Hatch, Isaac R. Diller, Charles G. Gray, James S. Kirk, Porter Paddock and John W. Black.



HENRY WILSON CLENDENIN
1837-1927.

LIFE AND WORK OF HENRY WILSON CLENDENIN.

(Contributed by V. Y. DALLMAN, *Editor of the Illinois State Register.*)

No historical review of Illinois would be complete without a chapter devoted to the life and work of one of the history-making public benefactors of this state, Henry Wilson Clendenin, dean of Illinois journalism at the time of his death, July 18, 1927, when within a few days of the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, August 1, 1837.

It is particularly fitting that these pages relate the story of the career of this remarkable man because, as Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, said at the time of his death: "This society has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Clendenin. He was one of the earliest directors of this society and the one to whom we always looked for advice. He was also one of the associate editors of the journal of this society. Personally, he was one of my earliest and closest friends in Springfield."

It is as difficult for me to attempt in the limited space of these columns to review the life of Mr. Clendenin, as I knew him, as it was for me to express my deep emotions in the limited space of the editorial columns of Mr. Clendenin's own Illinois State Register when he was called by death and when, if I may be pardoned a newspaper colloquialism, "30" was written in his life's story.

Few persons knew Mr. Clendenin as intimately as did I. For thirty-five years my connection with the reportorial and editorial staff of the State Register brought me into almost constant contact with him. I knew his moods and his purposes. I felt his fatherly influence. His confidences were mine in matters vital to himself and to the public when we were in the midst of struggles on some highly important moral

or political issue. Deep, indeed, was the thrill of satisfaction which I found in this association and in his oft-repeated flattering compliment to me that I was his "alter ego." Of this honor I was unworthy, but I found inspiration in this man and his life, while seeking in some measure to pattern after him in journalism because he never compromised with that which he believed to be wrong and always had the courage to champion that which he knew to be right.

Dramatic scenes were enacted in the State Register office on a number of occasions when Mr. Clendenin had thrown down the gage of battle to those whom he opposed politically on high moral ground, or to malefactors and law violators whom he considered enemies to society. Among the bitterest of his battles were those during the Cleveland administration and later his championship of William Jennings Bryan.

Early and late he fought for clean government in Springfield. He was one of the leaders in the spectacular fight for municipal ownership and pointed with special pride to the establishment of the election commission system in 1906 which sounded the death knell of election corruption in this city. But the most sensational of these controversies, the scenes of which now pass before me like an endless panorama, was that incident to his war upon public gambling in Springfield a quarter of a century or more ago. Every possible political pressure was brought to bear upon him, but he was adamant. His paper was threatened with financial losses if he continued the fight, but he only added force to his attack. Again and again he was threatened. One of his heaviest advertisers said he would never do another inch of advertising with him if he did not desist.

Finally, a certain wealthy and autocratic gambler had the effrontery to approach Mr. Clendenin with an offer of financial reward if he would "just keep still." The heavy advertiser accompanied this law violator and renewed his threat which involved heavy financial loss. I shall never forget Mr. Clendenin's bitter resentment of this insult as he

arose from his desk, strode to the door, flung it open and commanded:

“Go!”

They went. The fight continued. Springfield for a long period was purged of this form of lawlessness.

That was only one incident in this wonderful life illustrative of the character of this forceful, fighting, fearless publisher.

Few men have passed from this life's stage with a fuller measure of beautiful tributes written in heart-throbs than those which came from admirers in all parts of the United States in honor of this writer, thinker, soldier, historian and editor. Newspapers have written editorials in devotion to him whose death marks the passing of one of the remaining few of the “old school of personal journalists.” Business and professional men and women—leaders in public life, statesmen and many others, rich and poor, high and low—have paid tribute to Mr. Clendenin. All of these commendations may best be here summarized in the few words uttered by former Governor Edward F. Dunne who so accurately gave his estimate when he said in a message from Chicago:

“Henry Clendenin dead. So passes in the full vigor of moral and intellectual strength one of the old time giants of Jeffersonian democracy, the Henry Watterson of Illinois, who never bartered principle for pelf nor consistency for a competency. His death is a distinct loss to clean journalism and clean democracy.”

History of state and nation is written into the long life of Mr. Clendenin in the last work that he did—a 400-page autobiography which he began in 1922 and brought to a close in 1926. He saw fit to title its first chapter “The Magic Age.” Memory carries him back to the time when there were numerous tribes of Indians just west of the Mississippi River; when his people lived near Burlington, Iowa, and when they were surrounded by several Indian tribes called “friendly Indians.” He recalls his early days in Iowa when at night

he peeped into his books by the light of the tallow candle. Then he says:

“I have seen the ox-cart superseded by the wagon and the carriage. Afterwards came that great invention—the automobile—which but a few years ago was in its primitive stage, but now is the indispensable utility in business and the pleasure-giving means of transportation of the multitudes.

“I have seen the antiquated ‘prairie schooner,’ in which the forty-niners struggled against such great odds in their rush for gold, make way for the railroad which crosses deserts, tunnels mountains and carries in its magnificent modern trains countless passengers who travel back and forth from coast to coast and from the gulf to the Great Lakes in a restless, ever-moving civilization.

“I have seen the ox-drawn and mule-drawn plow make way for the gas engine and tractor which till the soil by methods undreamed of when first I heard the beating of the flail and later wondered at the rattle of the steam thresher.

“What wonders God and man have wrought during the span of my years. When the telegraph was invented it seemed incredible. Incredulity and skepticism were followed by popular amazement as the convincing proof was given that communication was actually being flashed by wire from one city to another. There was similar skepticism and amazement when the human voice was transmitted by the telephone.

“During my later years telephone and telegraph wires have spread over the entire United States, connecting through trans-oceanic cables with webs of wire which cover the entire world like a colossal net.

“From the first spark of electricity I have watched the invention of the motor and dynamo which have made possible the substitution of the electrically-driven street car for the quaint old horse car. I have heard the whirr and whirl of wheels and engines in mighty factories where the magic of electricity has developed the marvels of modern methods of manufacturing. I have seen the incandescent light dim the tallow candle and oil lamp for which it has been substituted in

city and village and in isolated spots where wires can be strung to carry their electrical brilliancy.

"I have observed the miracle of the airship, witnessed the wonder of the dirigible and have seen the development of the heavier-than-air machine which soars into the clouds and flashes through the sky at a rate that staggers the human mind as it prepares to revolutionize transportation. Even now it carries mail into and out of the city in which I live.

"I have witnessed the invention of the radio—that mystery of modern mysteries—which makes near neighbors of nations, defies space and time and carries the orchestral symphonies or grand operas of New York, the songs of the tropics, and the sermons and lectures of the greatest orators of the nation into the living rooms of the homes of Springfield, or into the forests of the far north or wherever man provides a receiving set and flings a delicate wire to the wind to catch the sound waves from the air.

"I have seen the crude little hand printing press grow through the genius of invention to the mighty revolving presses of the present day through which great news-gathering organizations and newspapers place "Today's News Today" into every home and into the hands of the people who thus find edification and education. The whole world is ours, so far as news is concerned. The city of Calcutta, on the opposite side of the globe, is as close in the matter of news as Chicago or St. Louis, our near neighbors.

"In the latter half of my life I have seen Springfield grow from a small city to an enterprising metropolis, its proud people always happy in the thought that this great and growing city is the mecca of liberty-lovers throughout the world because here are the home and burial place of Abraham Lincoln, to whose shrine come the great and the near-great in ever increasing numbers.

"Four wars have written their tragic pages of history and have developed some of our greatest national figures during these years. Well do I remember as a boy the tremor of excitement that passed through the nation when war was de-

clared against Mexico, ending in 1848, when I was a lad of eleven years.

“Through the days of my young manhood there is woven that strange, absorbing story of growing controversy between the north and the south over slavery. Political debate filled the minds and hearts of a sensitive people. Year by year the bitterness of argument became more intense, and then appeared the ominous storm clouds of war.

“With heart throbbing his love for humankind, there went to Washington from Springfield a tall, ungainly, homespun, gentle but determined leader to meet this crisis and win immortality. It was Abraham Lincoln, for whom I cast my vote for the presidency in 1860, when the conflict began, in which I later enlisted as a soldier under the Stars and Stripes. Never shall I forget the crushing blow that came to me when I heard that this great humanitarian, this apostle of liberty and preserver of a nation, had been struck down by the hand of an assassin.

“The dramatics of the years during and after the Civil war can only be told in volumes.

“Then came the third war during my life, after the battleship Maine had been blown up by the Spanish in Havana harbor in February, 1898. President McKinley issued the call to arms. Young men marched to victory over Spain, some of my own employes in the State Register office enlisting for that honorable service.

The fourth war—(1914-1918) the greatest recorded in all history—engulfed the United States and the world, ending in triumph for American arms on the battlefields of France, where many sons of Springfield and Central Illinois made the supreme sacrifice for humanity.

“It is my prayer as I look back into the past and forward to the future, that peace shall henceforth prevail and that war shall be outlawed by adherence to ideals of service and the establishment of the principles of the brotherhood of man.

“Strange indeed is the panorama which passes before my mind as I marvel at what wonders man hath wrought in

these few years with the aid of Providence whence come all things great and good to bless mankind.

"In a few years wireless communication will doubtless revolutionize the systems of today which we now consider nearly perfect. Transportation will in a great measure be by air. Wars with their new and ghastly agencies of destruction may totally eclipse in horror those which have gone before. Living conditions will change. People in a violent, pleasure-mad and speed-mad age are warned that they may be put to tests which will challenge the very life and morals of a new civilization.

"As to the past four score years, yes, the magic age, if you please, all I can say is: Thank God for what He has helped man to accomplish and for the opportunity He has given man for service to his fellow man. As to the future, my prayer is that God will bless mankind and convince a blessed people that to make a world permanently greater they must strive to make it permanently good."

In the autobiography entitled, "Henry W. Clendenin, Editor—The Story Of A Long And Busy Life," from which the above is taken, an intensely dramatic story is told bearing upon the following principal facts: He was born at Schellsburg, Pa. His grandfather, John Clendenin, had served with the Colonial troops in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His father, Samuel Miller Clendenin, a school teacher, was of the sturdy stock which helped build a nation. It was in 1839 Henry W. Clendenin went as an infant with his parents and his brother, George, west to Burlington, Iowa, making the trip in the usual way by the Ohio River to Cairo and following the Mississippi River to Burlington by boat, arriving in the midst of a primitive civilization with Indians as neighbors. While the elder Mr. Clendenin was engaged first in the drug business and later returned to teaching, Henry Clendenin was receiving his education in the common schools and academies of that period. In the year 1852 he entered the office of the Burlington Hawk-Eye and began his training in newspaper work, starting as a printer's "devil,"

and advanced because of his fine abilities and devotion to duty.

Leaving Burlington in 1857, he started on a journey eastward to visit the former home of his family. He was twenty years old, with the high hopes of youth in his heart, \$11 in his pocket and the world before him. At St. Louis he intended to seek work in a printing office, but met two friends who dissuaded him by telling him there were no vacancies. In company with these two friends he started and walked a part of the way to Vincennes, Ind. Arriving at this point he secured employment on the Vincennes Gazette. One of his companions he never saw again. The other he met on the Potomac during the Civil war, when both of them were serving as soldiers in the Union army.

Leaving Vincennes, he spent some time visiting relatives in Indiana, working his way by getting employment in newspaper offices at Shelbyville, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh, until he finally arrived in Philadelphia. There he visited his uncle's family and worked at his trade for some time. He came back west in 1858, stopping by the way at Chicago and Peoria, finding employment at the latter place as newsroom foreman and telegraph editor on the Peoria Daily Transcript. It was during the time he was employed on the Transcript that the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates occurred. While he attended none of the debates, he heard Abraham Lincoln speak from a platform in the public square at Peoria.

Returning from Peoria to Philadelphia in 1860, he again found employment. Mr. Clendenin was one of the crowd that heard Lincoln deliver his Washington's birthday speech at Philadelphia in February, 1861, as he was enroute from Springfield to Washington, D. C., to take the oath of office as president of the United States. So impressed and inspired was he by Mr. Lincoln's speech at Independence Hall, that he wrote an ode on the "Call of Lincoln to the Presidency," which is one of the characteristic literary productions of that period. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Clendenin enlisted in the 20th Pennsylvania Infantry, and during the year

1861 saw considerable active service, along the Potomac river and in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia.

Following the expiration of his term of enlistment, Mr. Clendenin returned to Philadelphia, and after remaining there until fall, he again started back for the west. His mother, now a widow, had established a home in the small village of Hampton, in Rock Island county, Illinois, and it was there that he went. There he remained during the fall and winter, working on farms, chopping wood, husking corn, etc. As related by him in his autobiography. "I soon found out this was not the business I was fitted for," and in the spring of 1862, left for Burlington, Iowa, where he found employment on the *Gazette-Argus* as foreman and telegraph editor.

In January, 1864, Mr. Clendenin became manager of the *Sentinel* at Metamora, in Woodford county, Illinois, then published by William Whiffen. During his residence of one year at Metamora, he made the acquaintance of Adlai E. Stevenson, a young lawyer, who afterward became vice president of the United States. The friendship formed between the two young men continued throughout the life of Mr. Stevenson.

Although he had voted for Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Clendenin in 1864 cast his vote for his former commander in the army, General George B. McClellan, he having been before as since, a democrat in his political belief. At the close of the year of his engagement at Metamora, he accepted an offer from William Rees to take a position on a profit sharing basis in his printing office at Keokuk, Iowa.

It was while working in this office that he came in contact with Thomas Rees who was then an apprentice in the office of his brother, William. Commencing with that time an association as fellow-workmen, partners and friends continued between Mr. Clendenin and Mr. Rees of more than sixty years without interruption.

At the close of this year he was offered and accepted the foremanship of the publication department of the Keokuk *Daily Gate City* and acted in an advisory capacity to the pub-

lishers of that paper. One of his employes at that time and in that office was Jacob Barnes who came from Dubuque and who afterwards was one of the founders of the Peoria Journal.

It was while working on the Gate City from 1866 to 1876, that Mr. Clendenin said his life "became seasoned." He had dedicated his life to the care of his widowed mother and sisters for whom he made a home, and had applied himself diligently to mastering the business which he was to follow through life, and he had enlarged his acquaintance with the professional and business men of the city and won their respect and confidence.

In his autobiography he tells of a visit to Chicago just after the great fire of 1871, of which he writes in an interesting way, especially mentioning the fact that he met and interviewed Mrs. O'Leary, whose cow is reputed to have started the conflagration by kicking over a lamp.

At the time of the Greeley presidential campaign, Mr. Clendenin had not developed a great interest in politics. He did not have confidence in Greeley's judgment nor did he believe in a second term for Grant. The paper on which he was employed was of republican politics.

In the spring of 1876, Mr. Clendenin, in connection with Hon. John Gibbons, afterwards circuit judge in Cook county, George Smith and Thomas Rees, formed a company and bought the Keokuk Constitution, Mr. Gibbons being given the position of editor; Mr. Clendenin, business manager; Mr. Smith, manager of the news department, and Mr. Rees of the job department. The paper was made a success by the strenuous efforts and united ability of Mr. Clendenin and his partners.

It was during the famous Tilden-Hayes campaign, that the Constitution became recognized as a party organ and that Mr. Clendenin took an active part in politics. It was during this year that another important event occurred, for it was then that Mr. Clendenin met his future wife, Miss Mary Elizabeth Morey of Monmouth, who came to his home as a guest

of his sister, who was her schoolmate and friend. They were married at Monmouth, Ill., October 23, 1877.

By the retirement from the firm of Mr. Gibbons at the close of this year the remaining partners continued the business under the name of Smith, Clendenin and Rees. Mr. Clendenin became the editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*.

While on his wedding tour, Mr. Clendenin and his wife visited relatives at Jacksonville, Ill., and it was while passing through Springfield on their way from Chicago to Jacksonville, that he caught the first sight of the Lincoln monument and the dome of the Capitol building, in the city which was afterward to become his permanent home, and the scene of the crowning of his ambitions and hopes of success in the field of journalism.

The year of 1879 was one of great political activity. As editor of the *Keokuk Iowa Constitution*, Mr. Clendenin favored the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden who, as the democrats believed, had been defrauded of his election in 1876. The Cincinnati convention of 1880 resulted after a bitter fight, in the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock for president, and William E. English for vice president. Mr. Clendenin attended the convention, as a delegate from Iowa. He also attended the republican convention at Chicago, as a newspaperman, which nominated James A. Garfield with Chester A. Arthur as his running mate.

Mr. Clendenin was elected secretary of the Northwestern Associated Press in 1870, at the time that Joseph Medill was president of the Western Associated Press, with which it was affiliated. He held this position for several years and secured for the Northwestern Press many concessions and improvements in the way of service, prior to the amalgamation of the several branches under the management of Melville E. Stone. The records of this association are still to be found among his effects.

With the purchase of the *Illinois State Register* in 1881 by Smith, Clendenin & Rees, came a new turn in the affairs of the paper and its new editor. At the time they took over

the paper it was a bankrupt concern. Although it had been in the past a well known political power in journalism, it was not financially successful after the Civil war. The local field was an overcrowded one with four daily newspapers in a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The Register, Journal and Monitor were morning papers, and the Post, then published, was an evening paper.

The new venture at first proved a heavy undertaking. Every dollar the firm had was staked in the enterprise and was gradually fading away.

Of this discouraging outlook at that time, Mr. Clendenin in his autobiography says: "Our senior partner (Mr. Smith) grew so discouraged that he said to me one day, 'Let us lock the door, throw the key in the well and get out of town while we have money enough left to pay our way.' " That his younger partners declined to follow his advice and stuck to the job is due today the prosperous existence of one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the middle west.

When he took editorial charge of the State Register, Mr. Clendenin had arrived at the maturity of his powers with a valuable experience behind him and a thorough equipment for his work. The fruitage of this experience and the use of this equipment are seen in the rapid advancement of the paper which he edited, into the first rank of western journalism, and the fact that it has become a power for good in political, civic and social affairs.

In 1882 he began to take an active interest in local and general politics. The democratic county committee headed by the late Judge James A. Creighton, with such assistants as the late James W. Patton and William A. Vincent, with the aid of the State Register, conducted a vigorous campaign which scored the first complete democratic victory in Sangamon county in years, electing the entire county ticket. As a member of the state central committee in 1884, Mr. Clendenin was appointed by John Oberly, the chairman, to take the responsible position of acting chairman during Oberly's ab-

sence, and was placed in charge of state headquarters in the Palmer House at Chicago.

Grover Cleveland was then candidate for president and Carter H. Harrison for governor on the democratic ticket. Mr. Clendenin attended the inauguration ceremonies of President Cleveland at Washington, March 4, 1885, and presented the claims of Adlai E. Stevenson, his old friend, for the office of postmaster general. Mr. Stevenson was subsequently appointed first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Clendenin himself was honored with the appointment of postmaster of Springfield, and served in that capacity from 1886 to 1890. In 1889 he was a member of the committee in charge of the celebration of the centenary of the Federal constitution.

As an office-holder he was barred from active participation in the presidential election campaign in which Grover Cleveland was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. In the state campaign of 1890, he was instrumental in the election of Edward S. Wilson and Henry Raab, democratic candidates for state treasurer and state superintendent of public instruction respectively, through his vigorous opposition to the Edward school law, which by its terms practically outlawed parochial schools, and also in the election of John M. Palmer as United States senator, after a historic contest in the legislature.

During his term of office as postmaster he had practically turned his editorial work over to his assistant, James M. Higgins, but in 1891 and 1892 he was back at his desk, and unhampered by any restrictions, took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland to a second term as president after a lapse of four years, with Adlai E. Stevenson as vice president. As the *State Register* grew in power and influence the editor, who had directed its policy, became a more important factor in the councils of his political party. Its power had been demonstrated in the election of Senator Palmer, and the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president at the convention of 1892, in which Mr. Clendenin took a prominent part. In this campaign John P. Altgeld was elected governor, the first demo-

crat to hold that office in the state of Illinois since the Civil war.

An earnest and consistent advocate of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it was a grievous disappointment to him to find that Cleveland had espoused the single gold standard, and a more bitter personal sorrow to learn that his friend, Congressman William M. Springer of this district, whom he had loyally supported in the past, also had deserted to the gold forces. He told Springer that the State Register would support him for re-election, but predicted his defeat by Major James A. Connolly in 1894, which came about.

Loyal to his free silver convictions he favored the nomination of Richard P. Bland of Missouri, for president, and was a delegate to the state convention in 1896, where, in spite of a divided delegation from Sangamon county, he succeeded in putting through a free silver resolution over strenuous opposition. At the national convention at Chicago which nominated William Jennings Bryan he was a delegate, and was in the "thick of the fray." In the campaign the powerful influence of his paper was thrown back of the candidate who, he has said, was his "political idol." The defeat of Bryan was a great disappointment to him, but out of his political connection with the Great Commoner blossomed a life-long friendship between the two men. He supported Bryan in his spectacular campaign in 1900 when, added to the issues of 1896 was the burning one of "Imperialism."

Although not personally friendly to William Randolph Hearst, Mr. Clendenin looked upon him as the logical candidate of his party for the presidency in 1904, and against factional opposition assisted in carrying the Sangamon county delegation for him. Every county in the congressional district fell in line, but the state convention counted out enough Hearst delegates to control the delegation to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Judge Alton B. Parker, with whom the party went to inglorious defeat.

In 1908 he again supported the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, and traveled over the state

with the candidate in his special train, but he did not attend the national convention which was held that year in Denver, sending his son, George, instead.

Returning from a trip in the east in 1910, Mr. Clendenin was stricken with an attack of Glaucoma which rendered him for a time totally blind. Recovering partial sight, he had since that time been compelled to employ a reader to keep him informed of the matters relating to his work as an editor and to type his copy.

With indomitable courage and persistence he had kept at all times in touch with the work of his office, keeping his hand firmly to the helm of affairs and directing the work of his assistants. Within the past year he had published his personally written autobiography, a work of several hundred pages, in which are preserved the memories of a long and busy life, devoted to his chosen profession and his experiences and observations of men and events of his time, treated in such a way as to exhibit a wonderful memory of details and a soundness of judgment in drawing conclusions, that comes only from long training of mind and vision.

Owing to physical handicap, he had not taken so active a part in public and political affairs as formerly, but in the campaign of 1912, when the great split in the republican party made possible the election of Woodrow Wilson for president, and when the nomination of Wilson was made sure by the withdrawal of William J. Bryan's support of Champ Clark of Missouri, he threw the whole force of the influence of his paper into the fight for Wilson. He was largely influential in the election of James Hamilton Lewis as United States senator from Illinois, and was in full harmony with the administration of Governor Edward F. Dunne in Illinois.

While he opposed the principle of the draft system of raising troops for the World war, he stood firmly for President Wilson in his war policy, and was called in consultation by the republican governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, when the matter of the selection of the draft boards for Sangamon county was under consideration.

Mr. Clendenin took great interest in the Lincoln library of Springfield, on the board of which he served for nearly a quarter of a century. He was interested with equal intensity in the development of the State Historical Library and particularly enjoyed the programs given under direction of the State Historical Society. A member of the Odd Fellows society and Modern Woodmen of America, he was a factor in the fraternal life of his community. During his long residence in Springfield he was an active member of the First Congregational church. On January 10, 1920, came the crowning sorrow of his life from which he never fully recovered when his devoted wife, to whom he affectionately referred as "the angel of my home," for forty-three years, passed away. This sorrow he met with great Christian fortitude, confident that he and she would again be united in "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

MATTHEW G. COLEMAN, 1858-1927.

The Rev. Matthew Gray Coleman, for thirty years a devoted pastor in the Illinois Conference M. E. Church, died in Lake View Hospital, Danville, Ill., June 3. Death was due to apoplexy. He preached in Windsor, Ill., the Sunday before, but feeling ill came to the hospital on Monday for treatment. His son, Matthew Kirk, was with him during his last hours, but his daughter, Dorothy, of Lake Charles, La., did not reach Danville until Saturday morning.

The Rev. Matthew Coleman was born near Danville, Ill., October 22, 1858. He attended the public schools of Danville, and at an early age united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He taught school for a while but feeling called to the pastorate he entered the Illinois Conference on trial September 19, 1888. He held important charges in the Illinois Conference for thirty years, being always a faithful and hard-working pastor, interested in everything that ought to concern a Methodist pastor.

On December 29, 1891, Reverend Coleman was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kirkpatrick of Monticello, Ill. To this union were born two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Coleman became an invalid in later life, and on account of her failing health Brother Coleman felt constrained to give up the work of the regular pastorate, entering upon financial work in connection with Lake View Hospital of Danville, Ill., and the work for the Conference Claimants and Preachers' Aid Society. He was serving as a supply pastor at Windsor, Ill., at the time of his death.

Mrs. Coleman preceded her husband in death about one year.

Reverend Coleman lost three uncles in the Civil War. He was always a great favorite among the veterans and spoke repeatedly to them on Memorial Day and on other occasions. During the World War he was enthusiastic in every good en-

deavor. His work in connection with Lake View Hospital in Danville resulted in the raising of over \$100,000 for that institution.

Reverend Coleman was an early member of the Illinois State Historical Society and much interested in its activities. Was also an enthusiastic member of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

Funeral services were held in St. James Church, Danville, and in the Methodist church in Monticello. Burial was in Monticello.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph.D. 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6-33. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1926. (Nos. 6-26 out of print.)

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. clvi and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. I. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. 627 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. xxxiii and 317 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. V. Virginia Series, Vol. II. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 1 and 681 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. clv and 610 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series, Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. cxviii and 469 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. clxvii and 715 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series, Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

* Out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. I. The Critical Period, 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. lvii and 597 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XI. British Series, Vol. II. The New Regime, 1765-1767. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. xxviii and 700 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1916.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XII. Bibliographical Series, Vol. III. The County Archives of the State of Illinois. By Theodore Calvin Pease. cxli and 730 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIII. Constitutional Series, Vol. I. Illinois Constitutions. Edited by Emil Joseph Verlie. 231 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIV. Constitutional Series, Vol. II. The Constitutional Debates of 1847. Edited with introduction and notes by Arthur Charles Cole. xxx and 1018 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XV. Biographical Series, Vol. I. Governor Edward Coles by Elihu B. Washburne. Reprint with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord. viii and 435 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1920.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVI. British Series, Vol. III. Trade and Politics, 1767-1769. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. xviii and 760 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1921.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVII. Law Series, Vol. I. The Laws of the Northwest Territory. 1788-1800. Edited with introduction and notes by Theodore Calvin Pease. xxxvi and 591 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1925.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVIII. Statistical Series, Vol. I. Illinois Election Returns, 1818-1848. Edited with introduction and notes by Theodore Calvin Pease. lxviii and 598 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1923.

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*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 1. September, 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord. 38 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1905.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 34 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 1, November, 1905. An Outline for the Study of Illinois State History. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber and Georgia L. Osborne. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1905.

*Publication No. 18. List of Genealogical Works in the Illinois State Historical Library. Compiled by Georgia L. Osborne. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

* Out of print.

*Publication No. 25. List of Genealogical Works in the Illinois State Historical Library. Supplement to Publication No. 18. Compiled by Georgia L. Osborne. 8 vo. Springfield, 1918.

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Journals out of print: Volumes I to X, inclusive.

* Out of print.

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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(MEMBERS PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR LETTER.)

Books and pamphlets on American History, Biography, and Genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian Tribes, and American Archaeology and Ethnology; Reports of Societies and Institutions of every kind, Educational, Economic, Social, Political, Co-operative, Fraternal, Statistical, Industrial, Charitable; Scientific Publications of States or Societies; Books or Pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed Works; Newspapers; Maps and Charts; Engravings; Photographs; Autographs; Coins; Antiquities; Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Bibliographical Works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; Materials for Illinois History; old Letters, Journals.

2. Manuscripts; Narratives of the Pioneers of Illinois; Original Papers on the Early History and Settlement of the Territory; Adventures and Conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great Rebellion, or other wars; Biographies of the Pioneers, prominent citizens and public men of every County either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every Township Village, and the Neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois History.

3. City Ordinances, proceedings of Mayor and Council; Reports of Committees of Council; Pamphlets or Papers of

any kind printed by authority of the City; Reports of Boards of Trade; Maps of cities and Plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; Annual Reports of Societies; Sermons and Addresses delivered in the State; Minutes of Church Conventions, Synods, or other Ecclesiastical Bodies of Illinois; Political Addresses; Railroad Reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of Colleges and other Institutions of Learning; Annual or other Reports of School Boards, School Superintendents, and School Committees; Educational Pamphlets, Programs and Papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier Laws; Journals and Reports of our Territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' Messages and Reports of State Officers; Reports of State Charitable and other State Institutions.

7. Files of Illinois Newspapers and Magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of Counties or Townships, of any date; Views and Engravings of buildings or historic places; Drawings or Photographs of scenery; Paintings; Portraits, etc., connected with Illinois History.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; Coins; Medals; Paintings; Portraits; Engravings; Statuary; War Relics; Autograph Letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian Tribes—their History, Characteristics, Religion, etc.; Sketches of prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Weapons, Costumes, Ornaments, Curiosities, and Implements; also Stone Axes, Spears, Arrow Heads, Pottery, or other relics. It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the

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great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Historical Library as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE.

**ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION HELD IN ALTON,
ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 26-28, 1837.**

BY A. L. BOWEN.

Recently there arrived by mail at the Illinois State Historical library a small parcel whose contents have started an interesting research in the history of the anti-slavery movement that centered about Alton during the days of the Lovejoys. These contributions to the archives of the State Historical library—for such they proved to be—came from an unknown friend who wrote briefly that he found them in looking over relics in his home and was prompted to believe that, perhaps, Illinois would be pleased to have them.

The sender was Wilberforce Hurlbut Young, living at Montclair, New Jersey, a grandson of Rev. Thaddeus Beman Hurlbut, one of E. P. Lovejoy's most intimate and loyal friends. The manuscript, which has proven the most valuable, is the minutes of various anti-slavery conventions, held in Alton, at the home of Rev. Hurlbut. Other manuscripts are letters written by Elijah P. Lovejoy; a financial statement of the Lovejoy newspaper, *The Observer*; a bill for the material and press designed for *The Observer*, presumably the one that caused the mob to form and to kill Lovejoy.

The most impressive of these documents, as might be surmised, are the pages containing the minutes of the anti-slavery convention, of October 26, 1837. The paper has yellowed and the ink has faded and it is difficult to decipher a few lines of the writing but still more difficult is it to reconcile some of the paragraphs which are either ambiguous or seemingly contradictory. The hand that wrote was clear and firm. E. P. Lovejoy, it says, called the meeting to order. Rev. Gideon Blackburn of Carlinville was made chairman pro tem and Rev. F. W. Graves, secretary pro tem. Soon after the meeting was organized, it was broken up, the minutes assert,

by disorderly elements and it adjourned to meet the following morning. The secretary was able to record names of those present by counties. Adams and Madison had the largest representation. Both Lovejoys were present, Elijah and Owen, and participated in the deliberations.

The statement of account for press and material is dated at Cincinnati, October 30, 1837, and shows E. P. Lovejoy indebted to J. A. James for "one double medium press, \$275; boxing and insurance, \$9.00." In the same bill is listed a promissory note of \$1,025 with interest at six per cent, which indicates that Mr. Lovejoy's credit was fairly good.

The statement of the affairs of *The Observer* is dated September 11, 1837, and lists the debts and assets of the property. Journeymen to whom various amounts are owing, probably for labor, are enumerated.

Then, there is a letter from E. P. Lovejoy to Erastus Wright of Sangamon County, soliciting help to re-establish *The Observer*. This letter becomes one of the most valuable of the Lovejoy collection.

The State of Illinois and historians in general are grateful to Mr. Young for his action in placing these documents where they will be kept in safety and preserved for all time, while photostatic copies may be made for public exhibition and use.

There is no period in Illinois more colorful or more readable than that in which the Lovejoys participated at Alton. Their anti-slavery agitation brought down upon their heads riotous condemnation. *The Observer* was destroyed and thrown into the river several times, but Elijah P. Lovejoy was undaunted. He restored it each time. Fury finally broke over his head and he was murdered in one of the pro-slavery riots. A majestic and beautiful marble shaft to his memory stands upon the highest point of the bluffs on which Alton has been built.

The thoughtfulness of Mr. Young has inspired a search of local and general histories of Illinois for information about his illustrious grandfather. And we find that the word "illustrious" is not inadvisedly used, for he was a man of

noble character and distinguished attainments, while his son's career in the Union army was without superior for bravery and courage.

In the Madison County histories, only a few lines are found that relate to Reverend Hurlbut. In Volume one, on page 73, of W. T. Norton's History of Madison County, issued in 1912, we find these words: "Rev. Thaddeus Beman Hurlbut; Another intrepid spirit was Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, associate editor of Lovejoy's paper, *The Observer*, who, after the defenders of the press had been driven out, remained all night with the body of his friend and associate."

On page 340 of the same volume, we find this line; "the Upper Alton Presbyterian church was organized January 8, 1837, by Revs. F. W. Graves, T. B. Hurlbut and Thomas Lipincott."

Again on page 480, the information is that T. B. Hurlbut is postmaster of Upper Alton, March 28, 1863.

The Madison County history, page 61, gives us these facts: "Stone building on College avenue, Upper Alton, which was an early residence of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut and is the place where the first anti-slavery society was organized, immediately preceding the pro-slavery riots in Alton, 1837. The building is now owned by Dr. Isaac Moore of Alton. This stone building was erected in 1835 by John Higham and a Mr. Caswell, both pioneer residents. It was and is now a double dwelling house. Mr. Higham occupied the east tenement as a residence."

The United States Biographical Dictionary, however, contains an adequate account of Rev. Hurlbut's life with editorial comment upon its dignity, greatness and worth.

At the time of its publication, it stated that Rev. Hurlbut "probably was the only surviving eye-witness of the most memorable single instance of martyrdom to mere conviction at the hands of the rabble which has ever occurred in America." "He remains," it continues, "an example of the old type of earnest men, while his only son, a gifted and magnanimous volunteer, might have been one of the new type, so

needed and so rare, had he not fallen in his youth in the battle of the Wilderness.”

The ancestry of this abolitionist hero is traced back to Thomas Hurlbut, born in England in 1615, who was a lieutenant in the Saybrook garrison in 1636. The next year he distinguished himself in the Pequot war, for which service the Massachusetts assembly voted him a grant of land. From this man descended the grandfather of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut. At Charlotte, in the Green Mountains, near Barre, Vermont, Thaddeus Beman Hurlbut was born on October 28, 1800.

There he spent his childhood. In 1812, the family moved to a wilder region near the St. Lawrence river on the Canadian frontier. In that year war was declared between the American states and Great Britain and the boy received early impressions of the savagery of international strife and bloodshed. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three, when he entered Hamilton college, New York, where he was graduated in 1828. His theological education was completed in Andover Seminary, from which he graduated in 1831. He took his examination at once in Boston in the parlor of the residence of Lyman Beecher, who conducted it and licensed him on the spot. In the same year, a national benevolent society sent him to Virginia, where he arrived immediately after the Southampton or Nat Turner Slave insurrection. He visited all parts of the state and was received with hospitable welcome.

In 1832 he returned to Barre, Vermont, and was married there, on December 2, to Miss Abigail M. Paddock, daughter of an eminent physician. In the following January, they arrived in Cincinnati where they took up their residence, while he traveled on missions of charity through Ohio and Kentucky. He moved to St. Louis in 1834, at the suggestion of the general agent of the benevolent society for which he had been working and took charge of its work in Illinois and Missouri.

Two years were given to this severe duty in the new country and then he and his wife moved to Alton, where the stirring scenes of his life were enacted.

His acquaintance with Elijah P. Lovejoy had begun in St. Louis, where the two men met. Rev. Hurlbut was immensely interested at once in the slavery agitation that Lovejoy had started. The two men were ordained ministers in St. Louis in 1835. The following year Lovejoy was driven out of St. Louis by a mob that had been infuriated by his anti-slavery utterances in *The Observer*. This he re-established at Alton and Rev. Hurlbut became its associate editor.

This biographical dictionary from which these facts about Rev. Hurlbut have been gleaned, publishes a very graphic account of the killing of Elijah P. Lovejoy and Rev. Hurlbut's part in the defense of his friend and his property. I can not improve upon it and quote it in full as follows:

"On the 28th of October demonstrations had already become fearful, and in the home of Mr. Hurlbut, in Upper Alton, on the night of that date, while one hundred and fifty armed ruffians were clamoring without, a few persons, including Mr. Hurlbut, instead of slackening their unselfish zeal, redoubled it, and then and there organized the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society. This was after the mob had destroyed the first press, an event which took place in August, during Mr. Hurlbut's absence at Galena. Mr. Lovejoy had procured a new press, and succeeded in safely landing and storing it in a large warehouse in lower Alton. On the 7th of November Mr. Lovejoy came to Upper Alton, announced the fact and with Mr. Hurlbut accompanying him, arranged for the defense of the press. Returning to his home, he came again in the evening and found a number of friends armed in the warehouse, one of the proprietors of the building and its contents among them. They were organized under authority of the mayor, and standing strictly upon inviolable legal rights. Mr. Hurlbut was stationed at the place of greatest danger. Intimations came that unless protected by the magistracy they would certainly be assailed. Whisky was brought into the street, where some drunken haranguers inflamed the mob at a distance from the building. A long suspense ensued, the more burdensome from silence and darkness on a bright moonlight night, as the shutters were all closed and secured. Erewhile

a murmur of many voices was heard, about ten o'clock. It grew louder, roared, and burst into yells, howls, curses and every demoniac utterance. A moment's hush, and then a crash of stone, and every kind of missile, shattering doors and windows. But a drunken panic had seized the mob, who fled the moment after the assault. They soon returned with a similar assault, but none dared enter. Several shots were fired into the building without effect, and the fire being returned, one rioter was killed and several wounded. The rear wall of the building was without window or door. A ladder was there erected with a view to fire the roof. Volunteers within were called for, and from a number Mr. Lovejoy selected one, and with him went out at a side egress to shoot any person who should attempt to ascend the ladder with fire. Two or three were thus wounded, and no more would venture. But some of the mob secreted themselves in a favorable situation, and when next Mr. Lovejoy emerged from the building he received in his breast a load of buckshot. Mr. Hurlbut was still guarding the open door of the main entrance. He says: "There was light in the basement. I saw Mr. Lovejoy at the foot of the stairs coming up with both hands upon his breast, exclaiming, 'I am shot—I am shot!' He uttered no other words. He reached the top of the stairs, and then fell heavily on the floor within ten feet of me."

"Thus perished Elijah P. Lovejoy. The mob now reached the roof and set it on fire, declaring their willingness to extinguish it if the press should be surrendered. The property, contained in the building, alone was worth three hundred thousand dollars. It belonged, in part, to a partner who had not been consulted in giving storage to the press. It was justly decided that the press should be delivered. The fire was put out, but the mob were for some time strangely afraid to enter the building. They, however, at length carried out the press and destroyed it; one of them remarking, as he surveyed the dead body of Mr. Lovejoy, "Good enough for you; you should not have set yourself up against the people."

"It is worthy of notice that M. DeTocqueville, who, in his famous political work on American institutions, selects

the murder of Lovejoy as a typical illustration, ascribes precisely that motive to the rabble, denying in effect that their resentment in such cases arises from a horror of heterodox sentiments, but asserting rather that they resent the presumption of a few in condemning the judgment of the many. There is manifest truth in it.

“Mr. Hurlbut for a time contemplated the reissue of ‘The Observer,’ and took active steps for it; but the persistent hostility of the mob, who stoned his house, and the like, threatened the safety of his wife, who, from exhausting fever, recent maternity, and prolonged hardships, had reached a stage of dangerous nervous excitement.

“After a brief and trying interval at Jacksonville, Mr. Hurlbut built a home on his own land in Alton, into which he brought his family, where he has ever since resided. From this period till 1847, he preached and taught school, the former mainly at Jerseyville, Lowell and St. Charles, Illinois; thence till 1853, when he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Alton,—the same in which Mr. Lovejoy was officiating at the time he was slain,—he supplied vacancies in the neighborhood.”

“WILBERFORCE LOVEJOY HURLBUT, Rev. Hurlbut’s only son, is remembered with such tenderness by his friends and associates, and appears really to have been a young man of such brilliant promise, that without the brief but honorable record he left he could be ignored with no consistency in a work of this description. He was born at Upper Alton, July 20, 1841. He was admired in his boyhood for candor, generosity, courtesy and judgment. His senior year was half through at Shurtleff college when, no longer yielding to the fond persuasions of his parents, he entered the army, on the staff of Major-General Richardson, of Michigan, in February, 1862. His position was that of senior aide-de-camp. At Fair Oaks, in the Seven Days’ battle, and at Malvern, he was conspicuously competent and gallant. He suffered from the low fever, but was again on duty at Antietam, after which he was tendered a commission in the regular army, but he de-

clined it, on the ground that he would never make a profession of arms, to which only principle could call him.

“He led the 5th Michigan regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville, and lay several days wounded on the field of Gettysburg. In all, he participated in about twenty battles before the 6th of May, 1864, when, in the Wilderness, he was last seen ahead. The federal forces were repulsed, and he was found missing. After a long suspense, the testimony of an eye-witness to a shot in the head established the melancholy certainty.”

Two daughters were born to this devoted man and his wife; Ellen Mary Isabella, born October 24, 1834 and Francese Abi, born August 8, 1838. The elder daughter married Joseph Lindley Murray Young in 1871. The other married Ira Hobart Evans in the same year. Mrs. Young died in 1880; Mrs. Hurlbut, in 1883; Rev. Hurlbut in 1884 at Austin, Texas, at the home of Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Evans died in 1924.

There remain of this family, Wilberforce H. Young and his cousin Mr. Wilber L. Evans, living in San Antonio, Texas.

The following is a copy of the minutes as kept by Rev. Thaddeus Beman Hurlbut:

Proceedings
of the
Illinois State Anti Slavery Convention
held at
Upper Alton
on the
twenty sixth, twenty seventh & twenty eight of Oct. 1837.
Minutes.

Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates, favorable to the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States; assembled from various parts of the State of Illinois, at Upper Alton in the County of Madison, on Thursday the 26th day of Oct. 1837.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Convention was called to order by Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, and on his motion Rev. Dr. Blackburn of Carlinville was chosen chairman pro. tem. and Rev. F. W.

Graves of Alton was chosen Secretary pro. tem.

In consequences of the intrusion of a number of disorderly persons the Convention did not duly organise during the afternoon.

Adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday morning 9 o'clock

Convention assembled. On motion Rev. Dr. Blackburn was called to the chair.

Meeting opened with prayer by the Chairman.

The following original call of the Convention was then read and declared to be the principle on which this Convention will now organize.

*Here insert the original call entire.

The chair then stated that all gentlemen present who hold the doctrines, and are friendly to the objects specified in the above call, are properly members of this Convention. And he invited all such as could in good faith subscribe to those doctrines, to enroll their names, and take their seats accordingly.

Whereupon the following names were reported and enrolled

List of names

Jo Davis Co.—A. Kent, G. W. Fuller.

La Salle Co.—C. C. Elliot, O. Hatch.

Will Co.—R. E. W. Adams, John J. Miter, E. Beach,
Moses Porter Jr.

Bureau Co.—Lucian Farnum.

Peoria Co.—J. Porter, Aaron Russell.

Taswell Co.—R. Grovesner.

McLean Co.—C. L. Watson.

Hancock Co.—A. Work.

Adams Co.—A. Turner, Rufus Brown, W. Keyes, Geo. Westgate, Robert Vance, David Nelson, Jr., W. P. Doe, Irah Platt, Levi Stillman, Wm. Kirby, Erastus Benton, H. Pitkin, Amos Andrews, E. M. Leonard, G. Thompson, C. Robbins, H. N. Snow.

*Note 1.—The original call was not among the papers sent.—Editor.

Morgan Co.—E. Beecher, E. Wolcott, Wm. Carter, E. Jenney, A. B. Hitchcock, E. B. Turner.

Sangamo Co.—C. Lyman, John Lyman, L. N. Ransom, Thos. Galt.

Green Co.—Joseph Gerrish, James Brown, H. Newbury, A. Waggoner, John S. Morrill, A. Chase, Cyrus Morrill.

Macoupin Co.—Gideon Blackburn, J. M. Buchanan.

Wisconsin Ter.—Thos. Gregg.

Bond Co.—A. Hale, O. Whittlesey.

Madison Co.—R. I. Atwell, A. Lindsley, W. E. Vanmeter, E. P. Lovejoy, Owen Lovejoy, John P. Lovejoy, F. W. Graves, T. B. Hurlbut, Jas. Carpenter, C. W. Hunter, D. E. Manton, E. Dennison, George Kimball, Hubbell Loomis, T. H. Williams, L. B. Page, John S. Clark, S. E. Moore, J. A. Willard, Thos. Lippincott, W. Upham, J. Bates, H. Tanner, M. Forbes, M. Ostrander, H. Stearns, Samuel Thompson, R. Weller, W. L. Chappell, O. Olecott, T. Langs, J. Harrison, F. Brucher, T. Langs, J. Dunlap, S. C. Simmons, S. McGuire, D. Smith, D. Horner, Thos. Naples, H. D. Monson, C. A. Moore, J. Davis, J. Hardy, John Haley, E. M. Hagart, H. Dogan, S. Delaplain, B. Finch, J. Browten, B. C. Hair, (4) M. Clayton, (6) M. Woods, R. Ridgely, J. M. Jamison.

<i>J. Harrison</i>	<i>*W. Hained</i>
(2) <i>J. A. Langdon</i>	<i>L. Palmer</i>
<i>*J. Noble</i>	<i>B. Wilson</i>
(7) <i>Hon. Cyrus Edwards</i>	<i>*J. Harbet</i>
<i>W. Shaddock</i>	<i>S. W. Robbins</i>
<i>Dr. J. A. Halderman</i>	(8) <i>B. Clifford</i>
<i>A. R. Bissell</i>	<i>E. F. Cartley</i>
<i>E. W. Dill</i>	<i>L. S. Wells</i>
<i>S. Lowe</i>	<i>George Went</i>
<i>*S. Waters</i>	<i>R. P. Marcy</i>
<i>R. F. Morrill</i>	(3) <i>Rev. John Hogan</i>
<i>*P. B. Whipple</i>	<i>B. B. Barker</i>
<i>J. H. Wilson</i>	<i>U. F. Linder</i>

Note 2. *In the original manuscript there is a line drawn through these names, the meaning of which we are unable to determine.—Editor.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Arthur Jourdon</i> | <i>G. Myres</i> |
| <i>J. McGuire</i> | <i>J. Wakefield</i> |
| (15) <i>Robert McFarland</i> | <i>F. B. Kellogg</i> |
| <i>J. Jennings</i> | <i>J. Robinson</i> |
| <i>Wm. Carr</i> | <i>J. W. Buckner</i> |
| <i>Jas. Dougherty</i> | <i>John Maxey</i> |
| <i>J. Burton</i> | <i>J. J. Thornwell</i> |
| <i>H. L. Richardson</i> | <i>C. C. Wooldridge</i> |
| <i>E. Wheeler</i> | <i>Wm. Hankinson</i> |
| (1) <i>J. C. Bruner</i> | <i>Wm. Gill</i> |
| (5) <i>A. Bodkin</i> | <i>H. H. Blodson</i> |
| <i>Peter Goff</i> | <i>E. Wau</i> |
| <i>J. A. Townsend</i> | (9) <i>Charls Bock</i> |
| <i>H. Ball</i> | <i>E. Fifield</i> |
| (11) <i>L. J. Clawson</i> | <i>J. Beard</i> |
| (12) <i>H. Summers</i> | <i>S. W. Conley</i> |
| <i>W. M. Sloss</i> | <i>S. L. Miller</i> |
| <i>J. Harrison</i> | <i>B. W. Akin</i> |
| <i>J. Stamps</i> | * <i>J. H. Whitney</i> |
| <i>J. H. Armer</i> | <i>O. A. Adams</i> |
| <i>J. W. Collet</i> | <i>W. M. Bremer</i> |
| <i>J. D. Burns</i> | <i>Geo. M. Smith</i> |
| * <i>Charles Smith</i> | <i>J. B. Randle</i> |
| * <i>Richard Simmons</i> | <i>S. S. Summers</i> |
| <i>Henry Morrison</i> | <i>David Dodge</i> |
| <i>W. B. Little</i> | <i>H. P. Randle</i> |
| <i>J. G. Catlin</i> | <i>J. J. Bowers</i> |
| (13) <i>S. L. Pierce</i> | <i>James Moore</i> |
| <i>F. Hathborne</i> | <i>C. A. Moore</i> |
| <i>J. Smith</i> | <i>John Solomon</i> |
| <i>T. M. Hope</i> | <i>J. Park</i> |
| <i>Henry Evans</i> | <i>J. Nutter</i> |
| (14) <i>Caleb Stone</i> | (10) <i>Peter Depy</i> |
| <i>E. Hibbard</i> | |

On motion *Resolved* that we now proceed to elect officers for the Convention.

Note 3. *In the original manuscript there is a line drawn through these names, the meaning of which we are unable to determine.—Editor.

Whereupon Rev. Gideon Blackburn D. D. and Dr. T. M. Hope were put in nomination for the Presidency.

Rev. Dr. Blackburn received 73, and Dr. Hope 52. Dr. Blackburn was accordingly declared duly elected President.

On motion F. W. Graves and Wm. Carr were elected Secretaries.

A communication was then read by the President as follows:

“To the Chairman of the Convention,
Sir:

When application was made to us as Trustees of the Presbyterian Church for permission to hold the Convention in the house, our understanding was that the deliberations of that body, as well as the discussions of the same were to be free to all *orderly well disposed persons*, who were *opposed* to slavery, and who were willing to be governed by proper rules and regulations in debate. If therefore the discussions of your body should be otherwise we protest against the house being used for a one sided discussion.”

(Signed) JOSEPH GORDON,
BENJAMIN WALKER
L. P. STRATTON*

Trustees.

On motion of Col. Botkin, *Resolved* that this Convention adopt the principle of the above communication as their own, and that the paper be recorded and published with the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of U. F. Linder *Resolved* that this Convention shall be governed in its proceedings by the rules & principles contained in “Jefferson’s Manuel.”

On motion *Resolved* that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to report business for the use of this Convention.

*Note 4.—This communication brought forth the loud shoutings and stamping of the mob; who then professed great zeal for free discussion—But who that very day foreclosed all discussion so soon as they had it in their power, by adjourning the Convention *sine die*

Whereupon Messrs. E. Beecher, U. F. Linder and A. Turner were appointed that committee.

On motion adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Saturday 2 o'clock P. M.

The convention reassembled.

President Beecher then introduced a declaration of sentiments to be prefixed to the preamble and constitution, which was read, and on motion, was committed to a select committee, consisting of W. Kirby, E. P. Lovejoy and E. Beecher to report as soon as practicable.

On motion *Resolved* that the preamble to the constitution be adopted.

President Beecher then offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted as the sense of the Convention.

1. *Resolved* that we adopt as the opinions of this Convention the following principles of civil and religious liberty as expressed in the Constitution of this state.

*(Here insert from Book 2-6, Resolutions.)

7. That all these fundamental principles, so essential to the welfare of Society and maintained by our pious ancestors on both Continents, by the sacrifice of reputation, property, and life have been violated in the recent destruction of three printing presses and other property of the Alton Observer, and in the insults & violence offered to the person of its editor.

8. That as the true principles of civil & religious liberty, were first promulgated by those men, by whom the shackles of civil and ecclesiastical despotism were broken, and kept alive by their decedents in their subsequent contests with tyranny, so it is especially the duty of all their decedents in this hour of trial to exhibit not the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind, in maintaining inviolate these principles as we regard our own dearest rights, the rights, liberties and eternal welfare of our children, the salvation of our country and of the world.

*Note 5.—Resolutions 2-6 not in original papers.—Editor.

9. To shrink from maintaining these rights because the cause advocated is unpopular, or because any do not believe all the principles advocated is virtually to abandon the freedom of the press forever, for never will it be assaulted except when it attempts to maintain doctrines which some, and it may be a large portion of the community disapprove and oppose. It is also to admit that if the majority of the people are corrupt on any subject whatever, a mob shall have the power to arrest all efforts to enlighten and reform them by means of the press.

10. That if in any publication any errors are advanced, the proper mode to remove them, is by appropriate reasoning, and moral influence, and if any licentiousness of the press is charged, the proper mode of correcting it is by a regular trial before a civil tribunal.

On Motion Resolved that the Constitution as presented by the Committee, with some amendments be adopted as the Constitution of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society.

On Motion Resolved that the declaration of sentiments as offered by Mr. Beecher, with some slight alterations, be adopted and prefixed to the preamble and Constitution.

On Motion Resolved, that the cause of Human rights, the liberty of speech and of the press imperitively demands that the press of the Alton Observer be reestablished at Alton with its present Editor. And with the aid of our friends at Alton and elsewhere, and by the help of Almighty God we will take such measures as shall secure its re-establishment and safety.

On Motion Resolved that the Constitution be circulated for signatures, which having been subscribed by *fifty-five* individuals—the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society being thus duly organized, the Chairman and Secretaries of the Convention continuing to act, on motion Resolved that Messrs. Porter, Graves, Lovejoy, Russell and Grosvener were appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The committee of nomination reported the following list

of officers, which report was adopted, and the officers were declared duly elected.

President—Elihu Wolcott, of Jacksonville.

Vice Presidents—Hubbell Loomis, H. H. Snow, Thomas Powell, Thomas Galt, Aaron Russell.

Board of Managers—George Kimball, C. W. Hunter, James Mansfield, J. S. Clark, J. A. Willard, Rufus Brown, Willard Keys, J. T. Holmes, Asa Turner, R. Eells, Ezra Fisher, Wm. Kirby.

Executive Committee—E. P. Lovejoy, T. B. Hurlbut, H. Loomis, C. W. Hunter, J. A. Willard.

Secretaries—E. P. Lovejoy, *Corresponding Sec.*; T. B. Hurlbut, *Recording Sec.*; P. B. Whipple, *Treasurer*; S. E. Moore, *Auditor*.

On Motion Resolved, that we entertain the most fraternal feelings towards the American Anti-Slavery Society, and all other associations whose object is to promote the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and we engage to co-operate with them in all appropriate ways for the attainment of this great and desirable end.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

Saturday evening 7 o'clock

Society met on its adjournment. In the absence of the President, Judge Snow one of the Vice Presidents took the chair.

Meeting opened with prayer.

On Motion Resolved that Mr. Beecher be a committee to propose topics for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Soc.

Mr. Beecher made the following report which was adopted—and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

1. A compendious view of the principles and measures on which the abolition of slavery depends.

2. An investigation of the doctrines of the Bible on the subject of slavery.

3. An investigation of the relation of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states to each other on the subject of slavery.

4. An investigation of the duties of the national government as it regards slavery in those portions of the nation under their control, and also as it regards the domestic slave trade.

5. An investigation of what is involved in a right spirit and a prudent and judicious use of language on the subject the abolition of slavery.

6. An exhibition of the relation of the system of slavery to the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

7. On the best mode of uniting all christians in action on the subject of slavery.

8. On the *alleged* tendency of the anti-slavery movement to divide the church and the nation.

9. On the relations of slavery to the conversion of the world.

10. On the laws of the free states in relation to people of colour.

11. Brief answers of popular objections to efforts to effect the abolition of slavery.

12. On the relation of the abolition of slavery to the pecuniary interests of the community.

Resolved that the executive committee be and they are hereby instructed to assign the several subjects as above reported, or such of them as they may deem proper, to special committees whose duty it shall be to present written reports on the same at the next annual meeting of the society.

Resolved, that when this society adjourn it will adjourn to meet at Peoria on Tuesday the first day of Oct. next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, that Messrs. E. Wolcott, E. Beecher and E. Carter be a committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the state on the subject of slavery—freedom of speech and of the press &c.

Resolved, that a paper be now circulated for the purpose of receiving pledges for funds to be forth coming at the call of the Executive Committee to be expended by them, in promoting the objects of the Society as they shall judge proper.

Pledges and funds were received to the amount of nearly \$600.

After giving thanks for the protection of a kind Providence, and for the harmony and kind feelings which had prevailed in our deliberations—the Soc. adjourned.

H. H. SNOW, Moderator.

T. B. HURLBUT, Secretary.

(INSERT HERE THE JOURNAL OF OCT 26 & 27)
UPPER ALTON OCT. 28, 1837.

In consequence of the breaking up of the convention by the disorderly proceedings detailed above, the following individuals from various parts of the state, who in answer to the call, assembled for the purpose of discussing the subject of slavery, met at the house of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, in Upper Alton, and proceeded to organize by calling Rev. Asa Turner to the chair, and appointing Rev. Lucien Farnam and Dr. R. E. W. Adams Secretaries. The following are the names of the members of the Convention.

Attach these names to the Constitution

Adams Co.—A. Andrews, Rufus Brown, Willard Keys, Wm. Kirby, Rev. A. Turner, Levi Stillman, Henry C. Pitkin, Irah Platt, Cephas Robbins, David D. Nelson Jr., E. M. Leonard, W. P. Doe, Geo. Westgate, Geo. Thompson, Erastus Benton, H. H. Snow, R. P. Vance, Joseph T. Holmes.

Sangamon Co.—L. N. Ransom, Cornelius Lyman, John Lyman, Thomas Galt.

*Bureau Co.—Lucien Farnam.

*Bond Co.—C. A. Hale, Wm Whittlesey.

Madison Co.—S. E. Moore, *H. Tanner, S. I. Thompson, James Carpenter, T. B. Hurlbut, E. P. Lovejoy, I. A. Willard, H. Stearns, Wm. C. Vanmeter, F. W. Graves, *Geo. Kimball, Hubbell Loomis, *Thos. Lippincott, John S. Clark, *R. Flagg, Owen Lovejoy, E. Dennison Jr., *Phylander Slater, P. B. Whipple, *D. E. Manton, *M. Ostrander, C. W. Hunter, E.

*Note 4.—In the original manuscript there is a line drawn through these names, the meaning of which we are unable to determine.—Editor.

Upham, *R. I. Atwell, W. L. Chappell, *W. S. Gilman, Aaron Ladner Lindsley, Joseph W. Clement.

*Green Co.—Jas. Brown, *Joseph Gerrish.

*Will Co.—R. E. W. Adams, John I. Miter, E. W. Beach, Moses Porter Jr.

*Tazewell Co.—R. Grosvenor, *E. L. Watson.

*Morgan Co.—E. Beecher, Elisha Jenney, A. B. Hitchcock, Theron Baldwin.

*LaSalle Co.—J. Hatch, C. C. Elliott.

*McLean Co.—C. L. Watson.

*Hancock Co.—Thomas Gregg, A. Work.

*Peoria Co.—Aaron Russell, J. Porter.

Wisconsin Ter.—Thomas Gregg.

*Jo Davies—Geo. W. Fuller.

*Galena—A. Kent.

*Cincinnati O.—*A. Miles, *M. L. Brook.

Messrs. F. W. Graves and Wm. Kirby were appointed a committee to prepare and report business for the action of this convention.

In accordance with the above appointment, the committee reported a preamble and constitution for the formation of a State Anti-Slavery Society.

On motion, voted to accept the report of the committee.

A motion was made to adopt the preamble which was partially discussed.

Voted to adjourn till 2 o'clock P. M.

Saturday 2 o'clock P. M. The convention re-assembled.

The consideration of the preamble was resumed. Mr. Kirby, the mover, asked leave to withdraw for the purpose of having another motion introduced which was granted. Pres. Beecher then introduced a declaration of sentiments to be prefixed to the preamble and constitution, which was read and on motion, was committed to a select committee for revision. The committee consisted of Messrs. Kirby, E. P. Lovejoy and E. Beecher, to report as soon as practicable.

*Note 6.—In the original manuscript there is a line drawn through these names, the meaning of which we are unable to determine.—Editor.

On motion, Resolved, That the preamble of the constitution, be adopted.

A motion was made, to make further efforts to establish the Observer press in Alton, and in case it should be found inexpedient, that it be established at Quincy. After discussion the mover had leave to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Beecher then offered the following resolutions which were adopted and are as follows:

*Resolved; &c.—INSERT RESOLUTIONS HERE

The constitution was, on motion, taken up article by article, and with amendments was adopted.

Article first was considered, an amendment was proposed to make it auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society which amendment was adopted. On motion, this vote was reconsidered, and the article was adopted in its original form.

The second Article was taken up and adopted with the following amendment, viz.:

On motion, Resolved that the Constitution be adopted, which is as follows:

CONSTITUTION &c.

Messrs. Porter, Graves, Russell & Grosvener were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the organizing of the Society, in accordance with the constitution.

On motion, Resolved, That the cause of Human rights, the liberty of speech & of the press imperatively demands that the press of the Alton Observer be re-established and located at Alton, with its present editor. And that with the assistance of our friends at Alton and else where, and by the help of Almighty God we will take such measures as shall secure its re-establishment and safety.

Resolved, That we express our fraternal feelings towards the American Anti-Slavery Society, and all others who are aiming to promote the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, & engage to co-operate with them in all appropriate ways for the attainment of these great ends.

*Note 7.—See Note 5 in Resolutions.

The committee of nomination reported the following list of officers, which was adopted and the officers were declared duly elected.

OFFICERS.

President—Elihu Wolcott. Vice Presidents—Hubbell Loomis, H. H. Snow, Thomas Powell, Thomas Galt, Aaron Russell. Corresponding Sec.—Elijah P. Lovejoy. Recording Sec.—T. B. Hurlbut. Treasurer—P. B. Whipple. Auditor—S. E. Moore. Board of Managers—George Kimball, C. W. Hunter, James Mansfield, J. S. Clark, J. A. Willard, Rufus Brown, Willard Keys, J. T. Holmes, Asa Turner, R. Eells, Ezra Fisher, Wm. Kirby. Executive Committee—E. P. Lovejoy, T. B. Hurlbut, H. Loomis, C. W. Hunter, J. A. Willard.

**LETTER OF ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY TO ERASTUS
WRIGHT, DATED ALTON, SEPT. 8, 1837; THE
APPEAL TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE ALTON OBSERVER, AP-
PEARED ON THE OPPOSITE
PAGE OF THIS LETTER.**

Alton, Sept. 8, 1837.

Dear Brother Wright:

The friends and brethern here have thought it best that some such paper as the one opposite should be signed and published to the world before the Observer starts again. It was drawn up by Mr. W. S. Gilman. A copy will be signed at Quincy, at Jacksonville, at Springfield and at Alton. Will you circulate it in Springfield and out at Chatham, and after getting what names you can forward it to me, *as soon as possible*. Do take some pains to get signed as extensively as possible and as speedily too, and forward to me here.

Yours in the cause of truth,

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

N. B.—It is intended that the names with the paper shall be published.

Alton, Sept. 7, 1837.

**TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF
ILLINOIS.**

The Subscribers Friends of the Liberty of the press having consulted in regard to the path of duty relative to the re-establishment of the Alton Observer after a careful and prayerful examination of the subject, have concluded to procure a new press and locate it at Alton.

The question of the supremacy of the law of our State is one of deep interest to us all, and we do not feel at liberty to yield to the violence of a mob.

We therefore in the fear of God and solemnly appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, are determined to

sustain the laws, and guard the freedom of the press without reference to the fact whether we agree or differ with doctrines of it. We freely forgive the outrage already committed on our rights and our property, and without feelings of revenge, or any intention to provoke opposition we publish our determination to our fellow citizens. We deprecate violence but are determined to yield to nothing but Law—With no other feelings than those of good will and affection towards all men, we declare we will never yield the sacred rights secured to us by our fathers of freely speaking, and publishing our opinions various and diversified as we know them to be.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR PRESS AND MATERIAL
FOR OBSERVER.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30, 1837.

*Mr. E. P. Lovejoy**To J. A. James, Dr.*

To 1 Double Medium Press.....	\$ 275.00
“ Boxing Insurance &c.....	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 284.00

Cr.

June 2, 1838 By Cash (by W. Donaldson).....	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 277.00
7 mos. Interest on 277\$ @ 6 per ct.....	9.66
	<hr/>
	\$ 286.66
Note Dated Sept. 16, 1837 at 4 mos.....	1,025.64
Cost on do. (Protest &c.....	2.75
9 mos. Interest on \$1025.64 @ 6 per ct.....	46.08
	<hr/>

Balance due.....\$1,361.13

Cin. Oct. 20, 1838.

Mr. T. B. Hurlbut—Please settle the above Bill with
Mr. George Charles, whose receipt will be good on my account.

Yours Resp.

J. A. James.

Received of T. B. Hurlbut on the above the amount of
Eight hundred & seventy three dollars & ninety two cents.

Alton Nov. 30, 1838. G. E. V. Charles.

STATEMENT OF THE OBSERVER AFFAIRS.

Dr.

To sundries due Journeymen and others.....	\$1,950.00
To Cash in Bank.....	900.00
To Godfrey Gilman & Co. for Paper 513.....	500.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,350.00

Cr.

By amount due on subscription list.....\$2,000.00
 By do. due for Jobs..... 350.00
 By calculated deficit, to be made up by the pledge of
 Fifty. (This pledge was to an indefinite amount, but
 it was understood that the sum was not to exceed
 \$2,000.)

Of the above sum of \$1,950.00 there are \$1,119.84 due to
 Journeymen as follows:

To Mr. Breath.....\$295.97)	This is on the calculation that
To Mr. Ostrander.. 283.87)	Mr. B. charges only \$12 per
To my brother..... 298.00)	week as foreman. If he charges
To Mr. Atwell..... 77.00)	more there will be the more due.
To Mr. Brice..... 50.00	
To Mr. Lindsey..... 35.00	
Mr. Keith..... 50.00	
Mr. Anderson... 30.00	

(Statement of the
 Observer Affairs)

The remainder is due mostly at the various stores about
 town. \$75. however are due to Mr. Ellet for printing ink.
 The ink was an excellent bargain and so I bought it, but as
 none of it has been yet used, this amount may be deducted
 from the above. There is also not far from \$100 worth of
 paper on hand, which amount should also be deducted from
 the sum due Mess. Godfrey Gillman & Co.

Of the amount due the workmen, I suppose as most of
 them will continue in the office, the most of it can be liquidated
 from time to time. The \$50 due Mr. Brice ought now to be
 paid as he has left and is in Vandalia. Of the amount due in
 Bank only ten per cent need be paid every four months, except
 that about \$200 of it have already been paid by Mess. Godfrey
 Gillman & Co. who ought to have theirs refunded immedi-
 ately. The amount due the same firm for paper ought also
 to be paid immediately.

Of the remainder of the \$1,950, beside the Journeymen's

wages, the larger half of it is due in the stores of town. A good share of the \$350 due for Jobs may be balanced against this.

There is also a sum, but how much I do not know, (Mr. S. E. Moore can tell) due to Mr. Viall for his agency. Rev. Mr. Hurlbut has also been employed as co-editor and Agent for the Observer for some months and has not yet been paid.

**LETTER OF J. M. BUCHANAN TO REV. THADDEUS
BEMAN HURLBUT, DATED CARLINVILLE.
FEBRUARY 16, 1838.**

Rev'd. Mr. Hurlbut

Dr Sir Some time since I saw in the hands of D. A. Smith Esqr of this place a printed circular with your signature requesting advice of the friends of the Observer in relation to the best course to be pursued with that publication.

My object in addressing you at this time is to caution you in the use you may make of advice obtained from such men as Blackburn, Smith, and all others of like stamp. This may appear to you somewhat strange. But I will explain. I apprehend that should the Observer be continued, it would contain Antislavery articles; In other words, it would do its part in the work of "Agitation." Now, I know that Smith always has been opposed to the discussion of the subject at all. It would do no good. It would irritate the South. It would bind the cords of slavery more tightly, &c. &c.

Besides, he had hitherto manifested, not only no desire, but a positive aversion, to read Anti-Slavery publications. I have once or twice offered him the Philanthropist, but so afraid, it seems, was he of contracting some smell of "Incendiarism," that he never as much as looked over a single no. In addition to these things, he has professedly given his support to the Observer, *only* through a desire to sustain the freedom of the press. Last summer, he was of the opinion that the paper contained too much Anti slavery matter—thought that the paper did not partake sufficiently of the character of a Religious newspaper. In fine, he was decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Lovejoy had violated his pledge, originally given to the citizens of Alton.

Of Dr. Blackburn's views I know less than I do of Smith's. I once however participated in a conversation between him and Smith; and they agreed remarkably on all points introduced. Amongst other things Dr B said this, that he would rather give \$50 (or some considerable amount

of money, I forget the exact sum) to assist in prosecuting those who destroyed the press last summer, than \$5, (or some very small sum, I forget exactly what) to continue the paper.

In conclusion on this point I feel warranted in making the inference that neither Dr. B. nor Mr. S. have ever had much sympathy with any man in an *Anti-Slavery effort*. Since they are in my estimation unsafe advisers, notwithstanding their real devotion to the interests of free discussion; for it must, I think, be a conceded point, that the American community never has been, and probably never will be called upon to sustain these interests on any thing else than Abolition.

Every Anti slavery paper, or any that has committed itself on that point must be put in successful operation and sustained by Abolitionists. If the Observer cannot be re-established in Alton it may probably at some other point. If not *now*, it may next summer, or next fall. I would with becoming modesty suggest that the issuance of it at Cinti or at any other point beyond the limits of Illinois, should be continued only on the prospect of strong probability that it can in the course of the present year be permanently established at some eligible point in Illinois.

The foregoing remarks have been penned not with the slightest degree of ill nature towards those men for their difference of opinion, but with a strong desire that the efforts of Abolitionists to discuss the subject of slavery and sustain the freedom of the press and the rights of conscience in their broadest extent, may not receive direction from those who from difference of opinion are incapable of appreciating the importance of the cause, or of exercising a due amount of sympathy for those engaged in it.

With sentiments of esteem

Your sincere friend

J. M. Buchanan.

Revd. Mr. Hurlbut)
)
Upper Alton Illinois)

Letter of W. C. Quigley to Rev. Thaddeus Hurlbut dated at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7th, 1880:

W. C. Quigley.

Established 1837.

C. E. Quigley.

J. T. Quigley.

Office of
QUIGLEY & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Oil Warehouse,
No. 16 Belle Street.

35 & 37 Second Street,
Corner Piasa.
Alton, Ill., Nov. 7th, 1880.

Rev. Mr. Hulbert,

Dear Sir,

Do you like to look back, on the long years that have passed over your head in Alton, Do you remember where you were forty three years ago tonight? I had prior to that night seen you—on the street and in the Pulpit, I have met you occasionally ever since. But the meeting on that night seems to have obliterated all other recollection of you, when your name is mentioned I only remember you as I saw you then.

After the Murder of Mr. Lovejoy, the destruction of his Press, the flight of his friends and the defenders of his property, I, a boy a mere "Looker on in Vienna" approached the office door in company with several men, when we paused, feeling our selves in the presence of the Dead, you came out to meet us, and in a clear ringing voice said "Come in men, Come in when we entered the room you went to the side of your dead friend and raising the napkin from his face and pointing to it you said "see your work brave men" one glance was sufficient, we hurriedly left you alone with the Dead. I said alone this is not strictly true, there was one man, with a gun shot wound in the leg, who could not run who was left with you.

Hoping that with all its sad memories, you may live to see many more 7th of November, I am

Yours truly,

W. C. QUIGLEY.



PIASA THUNDER BIRD. Cut No. 1

THE "PIASA" OR "THUNDER BIRD".

BY HENRY LEE STODDARD.

The vanished races of the American continents have left behind an indelible record, a rich field of ancient monuments, ruins, symbols, glyphs and pictographs, the underlying meaning of which has not been revealed to any great extent. The American continents afford the richest field for archaeological research of any place in the world, yet until recent years have not been considered as worthwhile. Comparative studies of these relics of past ages are necessary if one is to get at the meat of the matter. There is, it seems, a lack of unity of purpose among the American scientists, especially those of the eastern school; they do not hesitate to handicap any and every one who happens to develop evidence that fails to coincide with their set views.

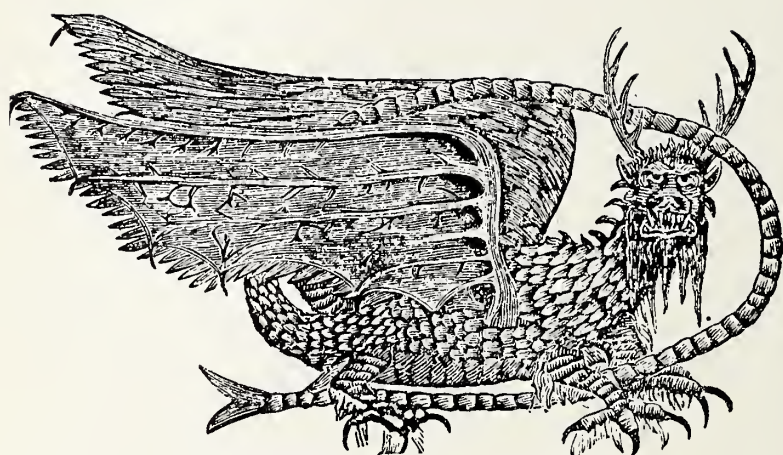
Who were the prehistoric Americans, the vanished races, who wrought the symbols, constructed the ancient ruins and monuments, whence did they come and whither did they go? These questions are pertinent and have been asked many times; honest investigators have delved deep in the realms of the past, in attempting to solve the crux. Many and varied attempts of sincere scholars to shed light upon this subject have been frustrated by one means or another by the self-appointed authorities who hold that the Mound Builders and the ancient races that preceded them are a myth; and that the American Indigenes or Indians were the so-called Mound Builders; that their progress in culture, art, civic organization, religion and symbolism was not influenced by their contact with Asia or any other continent. This they have attempted to prove by anthropology, ethnology, skeletology, craniology, morphology and philology,—steering away from the more concrete evidence viz, symbolism, glyphs, pictographs, implements and art in stone; dimensions, areas and

angles of the ancient ruins, proportionate to those of Asia and Africa, telling the story in language that everyone may readily understand,—mathematical formulations as recorded by geometrical configurations and units that are characteristic of astronomical phenomena, as laid down by the astronomical records of the ancient Hindus, Chinese, Egyptian and Chaldeans yet extant; and evidenced by ancient ruins of Sun temples and astronomical observatories, whose dimensions are proportionate to those of the American continent. All of this evidence is either sequestered or pooh-poohed. The question is WHY? The truth is bound to come out as the preponderance of evidence is too great to be kept under cover always. Is it the TRUTH we want or is it fraud, illusory ideas and vagaries, that we dote upon?

The author quotes the following from an article entitled: "The Significance of the Piasa"—Records of the Past Vol. vii, Part II, March and April, 1908.

"On the Mississippi between Alton and the Illinois river, a small stream known as the Piasa creek, empties into the Father of Waters. At its mouth, on a lofty, sandstone cliff, at a height of eighty feet above the river, there were, in 1673 and until the middle of the last century, two carved and painted monsters known to the Indians as the Piasa or Piasau, the 'Man devouring bird.' It was a combination of bird and serpent. The author points to the characteristic symbol as representing "Aquila or Flying Eagle," which anciently was put for Scorpio, that is, substituted therefor by the ancient astronomers and priestcraft, for certain esoteric reasons. We find this composite symbol in the records of the ancient Hindus, Chinese, Egyptians and Chaldeans as well as the Mayas of Central America.

"Father Marquette, the first known white man to descend the Mississippi river to the Missouri, said of them, in 1673: 'As we were descending the river we saw high rocks, with hideous monsters painted upon them, and upon which the bravest Indian dared not look. They are as large as a *calf*, with heads and horns like a goat; their eyes are red, beard like a *tiger's*, and with a face like a *man's*. Their



PIASA THUNDER BIRD. Cut No. 2

bodies are covered with scales; their tails are so long they pass over their heads and between their four legs, under their bodies, ending like a fish's tail. They are painted red, green and black. They are objects of Indian worship'" (See Fig. 1).

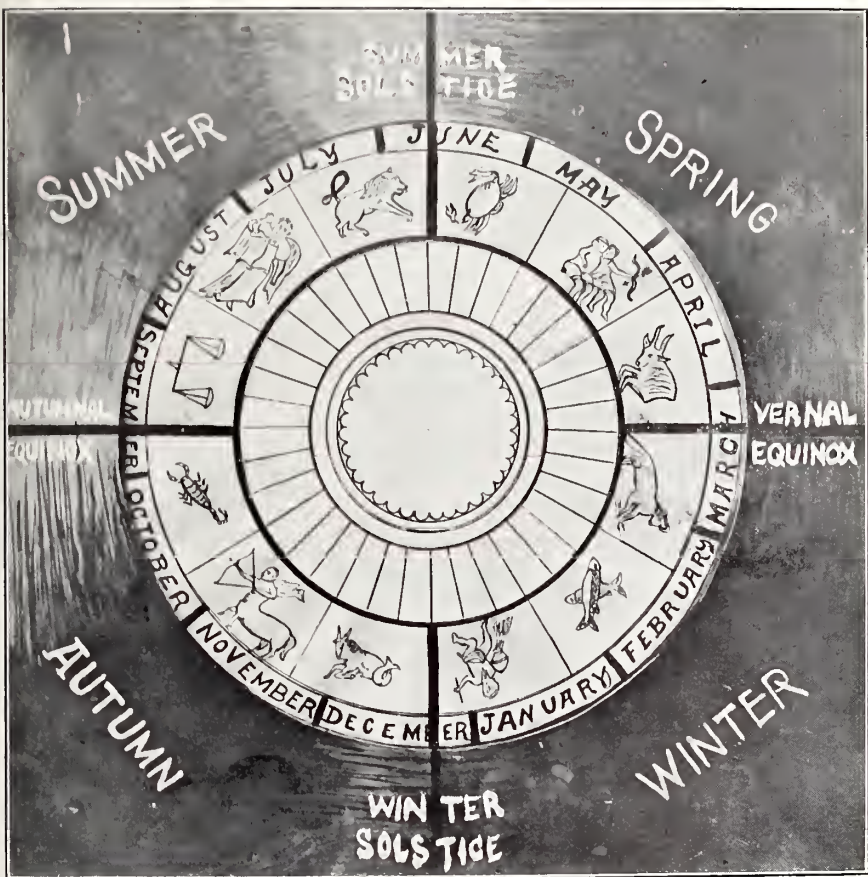
The colors red, green and black are always found in ancient astronomy as representations of the Four Seasons;—Spring, green; Summer, crimson or red; Autumn, orange, and Winter, black. The representations of the Seasons by these colors extend back thousands of years, according to the records of all the ancient nations of Hindustan, Egypt, Chaldea as well as China and the ancient Mayas.

The interpretation of this "Monster," a composite or conventionalized symbol of the Four Seasons, is not difficult to anyone versed in the astronomical records of the Hindus, Chinese, Egyptians, Chaldeans and the Semitic nations of Biblical times. We have only to refer to theology, the Holy Writ, for confirmation, viz: Revelations, IV chap. 7th verse; Ezek., 1c. 10 to 16 vs.

According to Father Marquette's description, and by referring to the illustration of this "Monster" (See Fig. II), we see depicted *the face of a man*, with horns, corresponding with or symbolizing *Aquarius*, the "Water Man," the sign and constellation at Winter Solstice, 2450, B. C. E. Here, let it be stated that at this date the Signs and constellations *coincided*, which does not occur again until after a lapse of time necessary for the precession of the constellations, which is, approximately, 25,762 years—from 2450, B. C. E.—inasmuch as it requires 71.66 years for a constellation to precede one degree west (1° equals 71.66 years, approximately). Therefore a constellation precedes westward through one Sign—the Signs being *fixed*—of 30 degrees within 21.50 years, approximately. This movement of the constellations is only apparent, caused by "nutation" or the nodding of the earth's pole, etc. The "horns" which probably represented the horns of a BULL (conventionalized symbol) signify the "Bull, Taurus, the Sign and constellation at the vernal equinox, 2450 B. C. E." That is to say, the sun was in this constellation

and Sign at the vernal equinox. The "Monster" has the tail of a Scorpion and the wings of an Eagle, which signifies the constellation, Aquila, the Flying Eagle, the constellation put for Scorpio (as previously referred to, q. v.) and was the constellation and Sign at the autumnal equinox, 2450 B. C. E. The "Monster" has the face of an animal, and as Father Marquette says, "beard like a tiger's"; this is characteristic of a lion's beard, that is, Leo, the Lion, which was the constellation and the Sign at summer solstice, 2450 B. C. E. Thus we have a conventionalized symbol, the significance of which is readily apparent, if applied to ancient astronomy viz, the symbol of the "Four Fixed Signs" that were emblematical of the Four Seasons of the year. Ancient astronomy records indicate the symbols—as shown by the Piasa or Thunder Bird—as follows: "Leo, the Lion, summer solstice; Aquarius, the waterman, winter solstice; Taurus, the Bull (with horns viz, Deuteronomy 33 c. 13th to 17th verse, Hosea, 8 c. 5th verse. To make the matter very lucid read Genesis, 49th chapter, and you will readily see the beautiful allegory of the 12 Signs and constellations, compared with Jacob's sons. Galatians 2 c. 2nd verse; 4 c. 22d to 24th verse. Job's knowledge of astronomy is rendered by Job, 38 c. 31st to 33d verse. Mazzaroth in the Chaldee or Aramaic language signified the 12 Signs or constellations), at the vernal equinox 2450 B. C. E.

The ancient symbols of the Zodiac are shown by Fig. III. One can readily identify the four animals, as shown by the Zodiac and described by Ezekiel and Revelations. The Zodiac, as will be noted, consists of a "Circle of Living Creatures," inasmuch with one exception, Libra, the Balance, all of the symbols represent animals. Zodiac is derived from the Greek word, *zoar*, meaning beast, and the symbols of the zodiac are referred to frequently in Revelations as "beasts." Read Ezekiel, 1st chapter, 5th to 19th verse. The zodiac as shown by Fig. III, indicates the Signs and constellations and their position 2450 B. C. E. This planisphere also shows the Four Cardinal points and the Four Seasons, and the animals described by Ezekiel and Revelations, as they appeared in the



PIASSA THUNDER BIRD. Cut No. 3



“heavens” or “firmament,” sky, etc. Ezekiel speaks of a “Circle of Living Creatures” or a “wheel within a wheel.” 1 c. 15th and 16th verses.

The author quotes further from the article “The Significance of the Piasa.” This much for the existence of the Piasa petroglyph. But what of its significance? Was the *bird-serpent* (*Aquila and Scorpio*, author’s italics), with its half human face (the face of a Man, the “*Waterman*” *Aquarius*, author’s italics), a combination of thunder-bird and lightning-serpent in which all the Algonquin Tribes believed and held in awe.” * * * Bancroft, Leland, Gatschett, Brinton, Dorsey, Chamberlain and others, all testify to the widespread belief in *thunder-bird* and *lightning-serpent*. Some of the tribes said “The thunder-bird lived and hatched *in the sky*, and the young ones, flew about squawking, and restless, causing *thunder* storms.” Thus we see clearly three salient features, viz: *Thunder*, *lightning*, which come out of the *sky*.

This same beast is aptly described by Ezekiel and Revelations viz, “The heavens were opened and I saw a vision; * * * also out of the midst thereof, came the likeness of four living creatures.” “As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a *man*, and the face of a *Lion*, on the right side, and they four had the face of an *Ox*, (Bull) on the left side; they four also had the face of an *eagle*.” “And the *living* creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of *lightning*.” * * * “and when the living creatures went, the wheels went by them: and when the living creatures were lifted up by the earth, the wheels were lifted up.” “And the likeness of the firmament (heavens) upon the heads of the living creatures was the color of the terrible crystal, stretched forth over their heads above.”

It thus becomes apparent that Ezekiel saw this creature in the firmament (heavens) as “the color of the firmament over their heads above was crystal, and their appearance was as of a flash of *lightning*.” That is, bright. “And when they went I heard the noise of their *wings*, like the noise of great waters” (that is, “thunder.”) *vide*, Ezekiel, 1 c. 1st to 24th verse.

This unmistakably depicts the "Creature with the four heads," just as it was carved and painted upon the lofty sandstone cliff of the Mississippi river, as described by Father Marquette. We have aptly described the face of a *Man*, the face of a *Lion*, the face of an *Ox* (Bull, with horns) and the face of an *Eagle*, which, if they mean anything, refer to the "Four Fixed Signs";—otherwise we must consider the rendition as well as the symbol of the "Monster," carved on the lofty sandstone cliffs, as utter nonsense. Why cannot we be sensible and accept a thing so clear as the description thus recorded by the Holy Writ, confirming in unmistakable language the symbols of the "Four Fixed Signs," then apply this knowledge to the "Monster," the Piasa, of the vanished races of North America? The word painting and the rock painting are perfectly *blended* and put the date of this rock carving on the sandstone cliffs on the Mississippi river, not later than 2450 B. C. E. The account of the "four beasts" by John (Revelations, iv c. 5th to 7th verse) verifies Ezekiel's vision viz, "And the first beast was like a Lion, and the second beast like a *calf* (*Ox* or *Bull*), and the third beast had a face as a man, and the fourth beast was like a *Flying Eagle*" (author's italics). To be sure, no one will question that John saw this "Monster" or beasts (four he clearly states) in the sky (heavens) for it aptly applies to the Four Fixed Signs or the four constellations at the four cardinal points, 2450 B. C. E. Figuring upon the basis as given, relative to the period of precession of the constellations, we find that the constellation Pisces, is now the constellation at the vernal equinox; Virgo, at the Autumnal equinox; Capricornus, at winter solstice and Gemini (constellations is meant) at summer solstice. These constellations came in at the four cardinal points in the year 1850. vide, Burritt's astronomy, p. 21.

The genii of the Seasons presided over the Four Cardinal Points, and were called the "Corner Keepers" or "Record Keepers," and were sometimes called "*beasts*," and as such we find them referred to in Revelations 4 c. 7 v. It is, indeed, a strange coincidence, if it may be called that, that

a composite symbol of the four constellations at the cardinal points 2450 B. C. E., corresponding exactly with the "four beasts" and "four living creatures" as set forth in Revelations and Ezekiel's vision, should be found carved upon high sandstone cliffs on the banks of the Mississippi river, U. S. A., and yet "no connection between ancient Asia, Africa and the American continent."

The mythology of the Aztecs, Toltecs, Nahaues, Maya, Inca, Pueblos and other North American tribes is almost identical, though conventionalized highly in some instances, with the mythology of India, Egypt, Arabia, Chaldea and the other ancient nations of Asia and Africa, as well as the land of the Greeks, Romans, Scandinavians and Druids. The same pantheon, it seems, houses all the ancient gods. As an illustration: "The priests of Belus and the Magi of the Chaldeans and Persians, the shepherds of the Chaldeans and the Phœnician navigators, seem to have been equally struck with the peculiar outlines of Ursa Major—The Great Bear or Big Dipper. And it is somewhat remarkable, that a remote nation of American aborigines, the Iroquois, and the earliest Arabs of Asia, should have given to the very same constellation the name of "Great Bear," when there had probably never been any communication between them; and when the name itself is so perfectly arbitrary, there being no resemblance whatever to a bear, or to any other animal"—Burritt's *Astronomy*, p. 73. The "Piasa" is no more, nor less, than the conventionalization of the *four cardinal points*, representing the four Seasons, symbols of which are common throughout ancient Asia, Africa and North and South America. This can only be accounted for by admitting intercommunication between these continents, at a time not less than 2450 B. C. E., and that the prehistoric races of the American continent were not what is commonly called "Indians." Further, these prehistoric races of North America have left symbols, rock carvings, monuments consisting of geometrical configurations, embankment squares and circles constructed upon an exact mathematical formulation, ruins of temples and engineering works, still extant, which speak for themselves in no uncer-

tain language,—mathematics and astronomy. To continue to state that the savage tribes of North America, which we call Indians, were the artisans, geometricians and astronomers who constructed all or any part of these ruins and relics is indeed fallacious.

EVIDENCE IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

“On the face of the rocks, or peak, ‘El Capitan,’ can be seen the majestic, imposing figure of a man, in full costume, standing erect, looking down the valley. This figure is estimated to be over eighty feet in length, and is situated at least half a mile, *vertically*, above the valley. There are many other pictures of human beings on the adjacent rocks, but of lesser importance. Also the face of a peak in the upper end of the valley known as ‘The South Dome,’ if viewed about the hour of sunset, will reveal what would startle an astronomer, viz., a perfect picture of the principal constellations of the northern heavens.” Astronomical symbols are numerous and widespread over the North and South American continents. What did the North American barbarians know of geometry or astronomy?

THE WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SYMBOL, THE THUNDER-BIRD OR PIASA.

“The Kwataka, or Man-eagle of the Mokis, carved on the rocks near Walpi, Arizona, closely resembles the ‘Piasa’ of Illinois, having the same position, wings elevated (not extended), body covered with scales, head round, with horns on the top, legs with three talons, and in one claw it is grasping a serpent-like animal, which it seems about to devour. Like the bird of the Illini, it was said to have *lived in the sky* and to have sorely troubled the people until a warrior shot it dead. * * * The thunder-bird-myth extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Behring Straits to the Isthmus of Panama, etc. There is a great Serpent Mound in Adams County, Ohio, many bird mounds in Wisconsin, and many thunder-bird mounds on the Coast around Puget Sound. Mound-effigies, pictographs, petroglyphs, tatoos, and textile representations of the *thunder-bird* and *lightning-serpent* are

found among the Micmaes, of Nova Scotia; the Ojibwas, of the Great Lakes; the Sioux, of Dakota; the Kwakiutl, of the Sound; the Central Eskimos, Tlinkets, the Haida, of Alaska; the Creeks, of the Canadian Northwest; the Wichitas, Arapaho, and other tribes of the western plains; the Pueblos, of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Aztecs of Mexico. The tribes of Illinois belonged to the same great Algonquin family as the Micmaes."

"The Passamaquoddy, the Ojibwas, Sioux and other tribes also knew about the 'thunder-bird,' and in human probability, *the image of the face of a man, the wings and claws of an eagle and the tail of a serpent* (not mentioning the animal looking head with the 'beard of a tiger' as put by Father Marquette, symbolizing a Lion's head, Leo, the Lion of the zodiac, etc.) carved on the rocks near Alton, Illinois, was the great thunder-bird or storm spirit of the Illini."—Records of the Past, Vol. VII, Part II, p. 78. 1908.

There are many versions as to the significance of the "thunder-bird," as it is called. The legends of the Indian tribes about the "Piasa" seem to be analogous, all agreeing as to certain characteristics wrought in the symbol. To the North American Indians, who had only a crude conception respecting the zodiac or its constellations, yet a comprehensive knowledge of *star craft*, this "Monster of the skys," must have been a great mystery. Not knowing its significance or underlying meaning they naturally indulged in conjectures, according to their meager, savage conception. Its reproduction in rock carvings was widespread over the North American continent and the legends concerning this mysterious monster evidently inspired awe and reverence and probably fear.

THE PROBABLE AGE OF THE PIASA OR THUNDER-BIRD, RECKONED BY GEOLOGY.

According to geology and the glacial evidence the glacial streams decreased in depth slowly. Conservatively, the distance of the rock carving, the Piasa or thunder-bird, said to be eighty feet above the water line of the Mississippi river,

at the time of Father Marquette's exploration, would require a lapse of time for the waters to recede forty feet, one-half of its distance above the water line, of approximately ten thousand years. The Mississippi river carries, approximately, six hundred million tons of sediments into the Gulf of Mexico every year. Consider how long this process of erosion has been going on. "With its great tributaries, the Mississippi river has carved out a vast system of broad valleys and yet measurements show that it requires nearly four thousand (4,000) years to wear down the drainage area of the Mississippi river one single foot."

While the symbol of the Piasa or thunder-bird, carved on the high cliffs near Alton, Illinois, was unfortunately destroyed and lost to the world, yet the story of ancient astronomy and the vanished races who had achieved a knowledge of this science in the early ages of the North American continent, is still preserved in carvings on stone. The author has among his collection of prehistoric art in stone, a stone disc, wrought of jasper, geometrically carved with symbols, well known in ancient India, Africa and Europe. The diameter of the disc is 14 plus inches (14.005 inches), circumference 44 inches. The elaborately carved symbols and geometrical designs carved upon the obverse and reverse were wrought by the skilled hands of artisans, whose knowledge of the science of geometry and astronomy is unsurpassed by any age of the world. By plane geometry the disc records mathematical formulations and astronomical knowledge that is astounding to any student who investigates the problems unfolded.

The disc and symbols it depicts was probably the shrine of one of the most ancient races of the world, whose civilization can only be gauged by their unsurpassed knowledge of geometry and astronomy,—the two chief factors which made possible man's progress from his early, cave-life existence to his present state: Master of all, except the universe and elements. This stone disc, with its story clearly told by its symbols and geometrical designs, opens the tomb of a dead past and discloses in part, the mystery of ages,—not 'who

were,' but *what* were the vanished races of the American continents capable of doing and *why* and *how* they accomplished gigantic undertakings, rivaling the building of the Great Pyramid of Egypt or the marvelous construction of the temple of Baalbec or Baal.

AN ILLINOIS VILLAGE

1873 AND 1923

by

FRANK RICHARDS HALL, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BUTLER UNIVERSITY

INDIANAPOLIS

AN ILLINOIS VILLAGE, 1873 AND 1923

BY FRANK RICHARD HALL, M. A.

PART I

1. INTRODUCTION

As one attempts to reconstruct a cross section of American life for any particular period he must not overlook the element of the Village. I have chosen, as being representative, a certain Illinois village with which I have long been personally familiar.

It is customary in studies of this kind to designate the particular village studied by certain cabalistic signs or symbols, as in the study of A Hoosier Village,¹ a doctor's thesis from Columbia University, by Newell Leroy Sims. But I have chosen simply to call my village by its own meaningful name of "Eureka."

Luther C. Fry, in his book, "American Villagers," which is one of the American Village Studies of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, has this to say: "Much consideration has been given to the study of the strictly rural population; profound study has been made of the city dweller, but the village as yet remains the no-man's land of history and sociology."²

Modern literary tendencies seem to indicate that contemporary writers are turning to the village in their search for material and inspiration for that Great American Novel. The motion picture has exploited "small town stuff" to death. But the part the village plays in the life of any people is potent.

The first town that man ever established was, naturally enough, a small one. And every race has increased its contribution to civilization an hundred-fold when it established

¹Newell Leroy Sims, *A Hoosier Village*, Columbia University Series, 1912.

²Luther C. Fry, *American Villagers*, New York, 1920, p. 2.

its first "home town." This much for the village in general. Now for the village of Eureka in particular. My sources of information are:

Radford, B. J. *History of Woodford County.* Peoria. 1877.

Moore, Roy L. *History of Woodford County.* Eureka. 1910.

History of Eureka College. St. Louis. 1894.

Standard Atlas of Woodford County. Chicago. 1912.

Catalogs of Eureka College. 1873 and 1923.

Journal. Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 14.

Edited Field Worker's Report. Institute of Social and Religious Research. New York. 1924.

Official Village Plots. Recorder's Division. Circuit Clerk's office. Vols. I, J, O, P, Q, Y, AA.

Unfortunately the newspaper files for the period have been destroyed.

Interviews and correspondence.

2. DESCRIPTION

During President Grant's first administration the village of Eureka had a population of one thousand. It is located in Olio township, Woodford County. This is in the heart of what is now the Corn Belt, and is rolling prairie country. The *Old Settlers History of Woodford County*, written just at the close of Grant's first term, says, "the greater part of the County is prairie, the timber being confined chiefly to the bluffs and bottoms, along the water courses. Much of the original timber has been cut away, but compensation has partly been made for this by the planting of groves and orchards upon the prairies. The favorite trees for these groves are black walnut and maple."³ Survivals of these groves are to be found, a half century later. However, much of the walnut was taken out during the World War.

Skirting the western edge of the Village is Walnut Creek, which flows into the Mackinaw River about ten miles away, which in turn flows into the Illinois River some twenty miles

³B. J. Radford, *History of Woodford County*, Peoria, 1877, p. 7.

away. These streams are mentioned because they play a part in village life which will be brought out later on in the article.

They served as sources of recreation, fish and other game, and of water for live stock. The Old Settlers History, of Grant's own time, has this to say in addition, "water for stock is usually obtained from wells, and can generally be secured in this community at a depth varying from twenty to fifty feet and for a few years past pumping by wind power has been becoming more and more general."⁴

The Old Settlers History also says, "Many valuable sorts of timber are natives of this community. Black, white, red and burr oaks are common; some black hickory and considerable white hickory. The black walnut and wild cherry furnish very beautiful cabinet wood. The sugar maple also furnishes a hard durable and beautiful cabinet wood, as well as the ash, both of which are found in our forests. Red and white elms are common."⁵ I mention these woods because of their industrial significance, which will be brought out later.

The country surrounding the village being so largely prairie, it has always been agricultural. The Old Settlers History, of the '70s, says, "there is very little of the native prairie grasses now to be found in the neighborhood, long cultivation of the soil having driven them out."⁶

The village of Eureka is near the northern limit of the great Illinois-Missouri coal fields, and rich veins have been worked in neighboring towns at depths varying from fifty to six hundred feet. But the influence of the College has prevented Eureka from ever being a mining town. This much for the flora.

In writing of the fauna of the neighborhood, Dr. B. J. Radford, author of the work quoted above, tells us that the following were practically extinct by that time—quail, prairie hens, and wild turkeys. He also reports that "among the native snakes the most dreaded was the rattler. Very common in the early days, but now, happily is rarely seen. The blood-thirsty stinging prairie flies, so vexatious to both early man

⁴Radford, p. 8.

⁵Ibid., p. 8.

⁶Radford, p. 9.

and beast, are about extinct now.”⁷ In regard to the prairie wolf, the Doctor asserts, “he has about succumbed to unceasing warfare, and we have seen his lank familiar visage for almost the last time. To his old neighbors and acquaintances this is a matter of small regret, which argues that *canis lupus* was a bad citizen.”⁸ He says in addition, “deer and fox hounds had some excuse for existence in years past, but now their occupation is gone. Raccoons, badgers, black bear, panther, wild cat and fox are also fast becoming extinct.”⁹

This, then, was the natural setting or environment of this village during the Grant period.

A plot of the village, drawn to scale, is appended to this monograph. It shows the development of the village, physically, from its first survey by John Darst in 1855 to and through the Grant term. The original plot was filed with the Circuit Clerk upon the organization of the village in 1859. Mr. Lee Darst, who has co-operated most generously with me in the preparation of this work, dragged the chain through the hazel brush, hereabouts, in assisting his father in the original survey.

3. ORGANIZATION

In regard to organization, it is as Roy L. Moore says, in his *History of Woodford County*, “difficult to separate the history of Eureka from that of Eureka College, which institution was organized before the foundation of the town itself.”¹⁰ He does not mean before the settlement of the village, which was in 1826. The place was known for over a quarter of a century (1826-1852) as Walnut Grove.

In 1850 was established a Female Seminary, and two years later this became Walnut Grove Academy. In 1852 the catalog of the Academy stated that “Walnut Grove Academy is located at Eureka, Illinois.” Several people whom I have interviewed inform me that this is the first official use of the name Eureka in connection with this town.

The village was incorporated in 1859, and was re-incor-

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁸Radford, p. 14.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹⁰Roy L. Moore, *History of Woodford County, Eureka, 1910*, p. 213.

porated in 1880, according to Moore's account,¹¹ under a Village Board of Trustees. There were five of these Trustees, one of which served as chairman, and one as Clerk. Aside from them there was a Police Magistrate. This form existed through the Civil War and reconstruction period, practically down to the Spanish-American War. In 1894, after a bitter political struggle, the county seat was transferred to Eureka, and to uphold this new dignity, it was thought best to incorporate as a city. This was done with a mayor, clerk, treasurer, and six aldermen. Dr. B. J. Radford, mentioned so frequently in this study, was chosen the first Mayor.

So throughout the period 1869-1873 the county seat was at Metamora, where Lincoln and Douglas had debated, and Lincoln, Ingersoll, David Davis, Simeon P. Shope, S. T. Logan, and Adlai E. Stephenson practiced law.¹²

There were no so-called "foreigners" living in the village, during the period of our especial interest. There were a half-dozen negro families there at the time—more than are to be found there at present. Eureka was but a few paces off the Underground Railroad. It is interesting to note that living in the village during the Grant regime was Old Father Moody, who had purchased his own father from the slave block at Dyresville, Tennessee, in 1859.

4. DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Writing just at the close of the Grant period, Dr. Radford says of the social life of the village "gatherings were frequent in pioneer days, and visiting was a feature of social life much more general than at present."¹³ Already the complexities of modern civilization were apparently distracting the frontier social customs, for Radford says in the same paragraph that "the news of today has largely deserted social channels, and become an article of commerce, leaving to neighborly and social intercourse the emptiness and nonsense so wearisome and disgusting to men of sense. The good old fireside talks of the early life are a thing of the past now. The

¹¹Roy L. Moore, *History of Woodford County, Eureka*, p. 216.

¹²*Journal, Illinois State Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-4, p. 369.

¹³Radford, p. 34.

matter and moment of them are found elsewhere, and, so far as this generation is concerned, conversation is a lost art. That it will be revived upon a different basis now being laid in universal education can scarcely be doubted.”¹⁴

Another comparison the Doctor makes between the Grant period and earlier years is this—“weddings were not the solemn and stately affairs of the present, but occasions of the utmost fun and festivity.” He continues, “there has been considerable change in the matter of amusements and pastimes. The immense amount of work to be done did not allow of so much leisure as now.”¹⁵

Of early hunting days the same writer says, “even now you may find, in the old farm houses many a long trusty rifle which did its share in the early day in supporting the family. It seems to have outlived its usefulness now, but well deserves a place in the family archives for what it has done.”¹⁶

Doctor Radford wrote these accounts while President of Eureka College, and in a position to observe. We get the idea that the first part of the decade of the seventies is one of transition, for he concluded thus, “We close this chapter with the impression that change has been, and ever is making rapid inroads upon the manners and customs of our domestic and social life. It stamps itself upon our houses and conveniences—with the impression that there has been real progress in all departments of human life.”¹⁷

The G. A. R. post, which was disbanded in 1923 for lack of support, embraced a membership of sixty in 1870. At one time in its history it attained a high water mark of one hundred members. There were two lodges at the time, the I. O. O. F. and Masonic. The Woodford County Old Settlers’ Association was organized in 1874, and annually commemorates the services of those who pioneered in the region.

There were no saloons in the village to encourage the gregariousness of the inhabitants. Church socials were

¹⁴Radford, p. 35.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 36.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 37.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 39.

rather frowned upon, but Gould's hall was there as a center for such attractions as stock companies and home talent plays. Medicine shows ballyhooed in the streets, and occasional circuses roistered in outlying pasture-lots.

Lecture courses were held in the winter months, usually in one of the churches, and just at the close of the Grant administration Susan B. Anthony was a speaker.

The annual "Burgoo" (probable corruption of the French ragout) at "Old Spring," which for decades had been the reigning social event of the year, now existed only in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.¹⁸ On the whole, "old residents" inform me, recreation simply took care of itself, and centered about the individual, or the home and family, almost entirely unorganized.

5. AGRICULTURE

The United States Census Bureau has long recognized communities with a population of less than two thousand five hundred as being "rural." The village of Eureka always has been rural, and the vicinity is preponderately agricultural. The first land in this neighborhood to be broken by the plow was opened in 1824 by Joseph Dillon. Land at the edge of this village entered the famous \$700-an-acre class during the World War.

Citizens whom I have interviewed maintain that agriculture in this community was given its greatest impetus by the opening of coal mines, and the accessibility of pine lumber via Chicago, during reconstruction days. In describing the older farm house Doctor Radford says they were of "heavy, hewed timbers, morticed and pinned together as substantially as the timbers of a modern railroad bridge. Even to this day, (1875) the old settlers look upon the light pine frames, now so much in vogue, with a good deal of suspicion."¹⁹

In describing the fences of a half century ago the same writer disposes of plank, rail, sod and stone fences and finally says, "in late years the farmers have turned their at-

¹⁸History of Eureka College, St. Louis, 1894, p. 15.

¹⁹Radford, p. 41.

tention to the growing of hedges, and many experiments have been made with plants of various sorts. The only thing which so far has been generally adopted is the Osage Orange; the wood is elastic and fine-grained, and was much used by the Indians for bows."²⁰ Farmers in the past decade have been busy pulling many of these old hedges.

Down to 1850 the plows used in Woodford County were little better than those used in Asia a thousand years ago. But these crude implements had passed into history, and scouring plows were in common use during the period under consideration. Improved corn-planters with markers, were also in common use. The reel was added to the self-binder during this period; heretofore the farmer always had to drive against the wind. In fact, many conveniences were used commonly enough, for our old chronicler says of the pioneer practice of "splitting the middles," in cultivating corn, that "it has had its day, and has been laid aside with many another tedious thing which required neither skill nor intelligence but solid perseverance." He adds, "wheat used to be a much surer crop than at present," relating that in former times, "a stout man with a cradle could cut three acres of grain per day, and it is still an open question whether a reaper really saves much time or labor. However, it cannot be doubted that the present inventions of harvesters and self-binders will leave no room for a discussion of this sort. It being impracticable, formerly, to market grain at all times of the year as now, the wheat and oats were usually stacked and threshed in the fall or winter."²¹

The business of grain buying was under way at this time for we shall see later that there were two grain warehouses, not elevators in the village around 1870. Another item, "hay was not so much cultivated as now," for there was much more livestock in the country in Grant's day than previously, and then, too, the native prairie grasses were fast disappearing. Radford mentions "new implements for cutting and handling hay, enabling the raising of more livestock." The

²⁰Radford, p. 42.

²¹Ibid, p. 45.

hays were red clover, timothy; sweet clover was combatted as a weed, and alfalfa was unknown. We read from the above, "Great improvement has been made in the breeds of cattle and hogs, and attempts to improve our stock of horses by importation and careful breeding have been frequent in the last few years. Also in the matter of turkeys, chickens, ducks, and geese improvement has been made. The kinds upon which the pioneer preacher subsisted were tough and poor in comparison with the tender and luscious ones which tempt the modern ministerial palate."²²

In regard to vegetables the writer avers that "cultivation and experiment have made gains of from one to two months in the producing of our more important garden vegetables."²³ Another advantage the farmers of Grant's time had over their predecessors was the opportunity to ship in fresh stocks of seed, from time to time. There are only a half dozen farms in the immediate neighborhood today operating under the same family names that they bore in 1870.

Finally Doctor Radford, who was raised on a farm, remarks that "of late years new sorts of weeds have constantly appeared, and it seems that increasing the number of shovels on the cultivators has not been enough to offset the increasing weed crop," and he again opines that the "farmers of that day were arriving at the conclusion that they were trying to cultivate too much land—and that not thoroughly enough."²⁴ This, then, was the situation on the surrounding farms.

So there was a general atmosphere of "Heads up" in local agriculture for the period, and a bearing out of the assertion of Doctor Fish that this was a period of nationalization of industry, of standardization of parts, and wholesale distribution of products.

6. MANUFACTURE AND TRADE

Doctor Radford again calls attention to the frailty of the wheat crop when he says, "the milling business has suf-

²²Radford, p. 47.

²³Ibid., p. 47.

²⁴Ibid., p. 49.

fered much in the last ten years (1865-1875) because of the constant failure of the wheat crop in central Illinois.”²⁵ Wheat could not be shipped in at a profit, and by the time confidence was restored in the crop, the large mills of Peoria, Chicago, and elsewhere had usurped the business. However, during Grant’s presidency, Eureka possessed two mills—the Eureka Milling Company, and the Adams-Van Dyke Mill. These mills represented an average investment of \$30,000.00

The only iron manufacture was to be found in the blacksmith shop. John Brown shod the horses in those days, repaired farm implements, and made nails. Henry Keeler was the wheelwright, building, painting, and repairing wagons and carriages. The boot and shoe makers were there in the persons of Larry Ketchum, the cobbler, who not only repaired shoes but made them by hand, and Damerell and Wright, dealers; and the various general stores sold shipped-in shoes.

Radford says, “as we have seen, the manufacture of fabrics was at one time an extensive industry but locally it never seems to have got beyond the limits of the home.”²⁶ The spinning wheel and the hand loom had already joined the relic class. Rag carpets were still made in the home, but most clothes were hand-me-downs from the general store, or were made from cloth purchased there. Agriculture offered too ready and natural a pursuit to give much encouragement to manufacturing in this little community. Also, the immense beds of coal underlying the district were not worked extensively enough in those days.²⁷ Then, too, finances were not in a condition to encourage these enterprises, especially in 1873.

John W. Carr had founded the Woodford Journal in 1867, and it was thriving through the period. Unfortunately, the files have been destroyed. Jefferson A. Davis was running a private bank at the time. A. J. Briggs, B. D. Meek, and Robert T. Cassell were the lawyers. John Black and

²⁵Radford, p. 50.

²⁶Radford, p. 51.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 52.

John Carson were carpenters, and sidewalk builders, for brick or cement walks were as scarce as street lights. The first cement walk was built in Eureka in 1883. J. Smith and Sons were cabinet makers and builders, constructing much of the common furniture of the day from the various woods mentioned in section 2. Shipped-in furniture was quite luxurious. Shaw and Lewis were building contractors, and William and Robert Hamilton, Alonzo Flanagan, Sampson Schockley and Jourdan Reeves were the brick masons. William Hunter painted and papered the houses. A. M. Meyers conducted the hotel, and was likewise postmaster for a part of Grant's first presidency. He was also Justice of Peace. A. Brugh was the station agent.

Dunn and Poynter and Michael Pifer and Son were the hardware firms. Gould and Wright and J. M. Murray were grain and livestock commission men. George Moore and Ed. Burton operated livery stables. Bill Shepherd was the restaurateur. The five physicians were Payne, Crawford, McNutt, Burton, and Conover. Eldridge was a dentist as was also Messler. The latter was a jeweler, too. The other jeweler was D. C. James. J. C. Black owned the book-store. John Hilands was the tailor. Darst Brothers were meat dealers, as was also Joe Klopfenstein. The Klopfenstein meat market is still operating in Eureka under the family name, and is the only firm of the period so doing. They handled no ice in the sixties or seventies as it was not in common use. Harber was in the implement business handling the well-known McCormick and Deere products. Ben Moore was the one-legged photographer. Allen and Boggs dealt in coal and lumber. The milliners were Miss Lott and the Alvord sisters. De Motte was the undertaker, and the first one the town ever had. This was one industry that was just passing from the home into commercial channels, or, as Doctor Paxson maintains, crossing an industrial frontier.

This list was collected with some difficulty—these Babbitts on the Main Street of 1870. They comprised a fairly self-sufficient unit, for in those days, compared with 1926,

man's tastes were simple, and his wants were few. The T. P. and W. Railway had been built just prior to the Civil War. During Grant's office, the Santa Fe was built through the village. Olio Township floated a \$50,000 bond issue to encourage the latter project. The cemetery belonged to the Christian Church in those days, although it was a public burial ground. Olio Township has since taken it over. These were the business men of the period, which Doctor Fish asserts was one in which the village merchant was indeed a lordly figure in his local way.

7. POLITICS, LAW, AND MEDICINE

From the formation of the Republican party in 1856, Eureka and its immediate vicinity was strongly Democratic down to 1896. However, one-tenth of the entire population of Woodford County, fifteen hundred, joined the Union Army. Prohibition early entered the political game and Eureka was the first village in Illinois to declare local option. The centennial year for the town was 1926, and it has been "bone-dry" ninety-eight of those one hundred years. Election returns for the period reveal the fact that the County Clerks were H. C. Dent, and Thomas K. Mitchell; the Treasurers were Henry Franz and A. M. Whittaker; the Circuit Clerks were Wm. Sumner and George Thode; the County Judges, Basil D. Meek and Joseph McCulloch; and the States Attorney was M. L. Newell.²⁸ The whole county had always been so overwhelmingly Democratic that Lincoln could not even carry it in 1864. In 1868 it voted: Seymour 2246, Grant 1862. In 1872 the returns were: Greeley 1732, Grant 1545.²⁹ One of the hottest local elections was one dated 1872 to decide whether or not livestock should be permitted to run at large. The results were 1128 to 929 to keep the stock off the highways. In 1870 there was organized at Eureka the Woodford County Medical Society.³⁰ This preceded the organization of the state medical association of which it is now a unit. Doctor Crawford, still living, was a prime mover in the founding of the local organization.

²⁸Moore, Roy L., *History of Woodford County, Eureka, 1910*, p. 147.

²⁹*Ibid.*, p. 148.

³⁰Radford, p. 65.

8. EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The Vidette, Eureka College magazine for February, 1870, says, "affairs are running smoothly and quietly at the college these days." Quietly, perhaps, but we shall soon see how smoothly.

The first free-school in northern Illinois was taught in Olio Township in 1837, and the educational tradition has ever persisted there.

Radford looked about him at the close of Grant's term and observed that "in almost every village and rural district we find the neat and painted school-house, the trained teacher, who is beginning already to regard his work as a profession. He takes some educational periodical, attends institutes and appreciates the necessity of study and experiment in himself. Our large towns have their graded schools and tasteful and imposing structures."³¹ This sounds like present-day educational thought. Eureka at that time had two ungraded schools, the college academy, and the college.

Another modern educational idea is expressed in the next paragraph. "Too many of our teachers (in the early seventies) still regard their work as simply a temporary employment and not a profession to be held fast for life. Men cannot achieve success with this idea in law, medicine, commerce, or agriculture, nor can they in teaching."³²

Yet another educational need of the seventies, not only in the village of Eureka, but in other villages as well, is this, "We need public libraries and museums, not hidden away in Colleges or Seminaries, where they only benefit the student, but they should be thrown in the way of the public and maintained at public expense."³³

Eureka College has placed a missionary on the foreign field for every one of its seventy-five years of existence, and thus the little village has broken through the barriers of provincialism, and established an influence that is world-wide.

In 1869 the present chapel building was erected. H. W.

³¹Radford, p. 70.

³²Ibid, p. 71.

³³Ibid, p. 71.

Everest was the President. The official history of Eureka College, 1894, informs us that during the later sixties and early seventies the school was in the throes of a campaign (just as they are in 1926) for increased endowment. We read: "In 1871 the floating debt had become quite alarming. Fortunately this indebtedness was almost exclusively owned by friends of the college, disposed to aid the institution to the extent of their ability. The owners of the claims were interviewed by college agents, and they canvassed the matter among themselves. As a result the individual claims were, in numerous instances, surrendered and thus the floating debt was reduced to an aggregate of about \$12,000. To provide for this balance a loan was obtained. In this way the Trustees were relieved temporarily from the annoyance of overdue debts.

"To provide for the semi-annual interest, and for the liquidation of the principal when due, the endowment committee made renewed efforts to ask for donations, bearing ten per cent interest and payable at the maturity of the loan. Sundry men of ability were employed and sent into the field to make known to the numerous college friends the financial situation and to solicit their co-operation in providing for the emergency.

"During the winter of 1872-73 Elder W. T. Maupin operated as the traveling financial agent. He visited numerous localities and accomplished many favorable results, by awakening enthusiasm among the people for the ultimate triumph of the college.

"During the session of 1873-74 Elder W. G. Anderson was employed to occupy the field as financial agent. It was largely by his activities and earnest appeals that such an amount of pledges was obtained as induced the trustees to announce to the people by publication in the Eureka Journal, that the loan was provided for and would be paid at maturity."³⁴

I call attention to this because Eureka College has under-

³⁴History of Eureka College, pp. 70-71.

gone several such trials before and since the Grant period; and more especially because it has been the experience of so many small private colleges, and tells in a way the sacrifice they represent.

In 1872 President H. W. Everest resigned and accepted a call to the pulpit of the Church of Christ at Springfield, Ill. He had been a faithful presiding officer of the institution for eight years. Upon the resignation of President Everest, A. M. Weston was elected President. He had been called from Ohio in 1870 to a place on the faculty as Professor of Greek.

Now to tie together the two divisions of this last topic—Education and Religion—a word must be said about the man I have herein quoted so frequently. As well attempt to disregard Napoleon in a study of France from 1790 to 1815 as to ignore B. J. Radford in a survey of Eureka for any period from 1860 to the present. Truly a remarkable “villager.”

The official history of the college has this to say for him, all too briefly for his comprehensive life. “His father emigrated from Kentucky and located in Walnut Grove many years before the existence of either Walnut Grove Academy or the village of Eureka, and was a charter member in the incorporation of the school.”

“B. J.” was a student in Eureka College when Abraham Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In company with many fellow students he promptly offered his services. He subsequently enlisted for three years and was in the army during the entire war. After the war he renewed his connection with the college, and graduated in 1866.

Soon after leaving the college he entered the ministry of the Church of Christ. In 1870 he was elected Professor of Latin and Hebrew. At the resignation of A. M. Weston, he was elected to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of two years he resigned the presidency and accepted the call to preach for the University Place Church, Des Moines, Iowa. While there he also served as President of Drake University.

In 1878 he returned to Eureka and was again placed on the faculty as Professor of Greek and Sacred Literature. In 1881 he resigned this professorship to accept a call as pastor of one of the congregations in Cincinnati, Ohio. While in Cincinnati he was appointed one of the editors of the *Christian Standard*.

In 1890 he accepted a call as pastor of the church in Denver, Colorado, and removed to that city. He returned to Eureka in 1892 and was placed on the faculty of the college in the Ancient Language department, and has since served in many capacities—educational and religious. The college history says, “as preacher, lecturer, editor, poet, teacher, and administrator he has become known and respected throughout the brotherhood and the nation.”⁸⁵ He has given much valuable critical assistance in the preparation of this manuscript.

By 1829 the voice of the preacher was heard in the cabins of the earliest settlers in the groves where Eureka now stands, and his influence has scarcely waned since.

Woodford County has the distinction of having the first county Y. W. C. A. in the world, with headquarters at the county seat.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions, an international organization, was founded just at the close of Grant's first term, inspired by Caroline Neville and Elmira Dickinson, two Eureka women.

The first association of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to be founded in Illinois, after the formation of the National Organization, was in Eureka at about the same time.

The religious interests of the village were cared for during the time 1869-72 by the Disciples, Methodist, Presbyterians, and Mennonites. The Disciples built a brick church in 1863. The Methodists put up a building in the latter part of that decade and the Presbyterians built in 1870. The Men-

⁸⁵History of Eureka College, pp. 71-72, 167-170.

nonites have always confined themselves to the farmers north of town.

Doctor Radford concludes, "we have seen that in the half-century since this community was first settled by white men (from President Adams to President Grant) there has been steady improvement in all matters pertaining to physical comfort and conveniences; to intellectual and social life, to moral and religious institutions and agencies. We have been rapidly catching up with, and finding our place in, the great march of civilization in older communities, but there yet remains much for all of us to do."³⁶

(The next monograph in this series advances a half-century to the Coolidge administration and surveys the same village, insomuch as the Coolidge term holds relatively the same position in the Reconstruction Period following the World War that the first Grant term occupies with regard to the Civil War. Here we see just how comprehensive is the Radford prophecy.)

³⁶Radford, p. 78.

PART II

AN ILLINOIS VILLAGE, 1923

1. INTRODUCTION

This thesis does not purport to be a history of the village of Eureka for the fifty years of 1873 to 1923. Rather do the two sections of the work stand at the extremes of that half-century period, as a comparative study, leaving to the reader the filling in of that large gap. At the conclusion of Part I, Doctor Radford exclaimed in the light of accomplishments to date, "There yet remains much for all of us to do."¹ We shall see here to what extent his prophecy has been fulfilled.

The institute of a Social and Religious Research of New York made a survey of the village in 1923, and report that "Eureka is a village of 1500 in the fertile grain-belt of northern Illinois," and as we pointed out in Section VII, Part I, "owes its beginning and much of its subsequent growth to the educational traditions and ambitions of the early settlers in that section."² This reveals the fact that the truth of Moore's statement holds as good for 1923 as it did for 1873, namely, that "it is difficult to separate the history of Eureka from that of Eureka College."³

As to the setting of the village, it has changed little in fifty years. One may judge from the fact that the village has gained but five hundred in population since President Grant's incumbency that it is still largely an agricultural community in 1923.

R. B. Doan, writing in the columns of the Woodford County News, in June, 1923, says:

"Go a little ways north of Eureka and you can see stretching off in all directions a beautiful undulating plain, dotted with prosperous homesteads and glorious with the green and gold of waving crops. This is a picture that would give joy to the artist and call forth his keenest cunning if he

¹B. J. Radford, *History of Woodford County, Peoria, 1877*, p. 25.

²Edited Field Worker's Report, Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York, 1924, p. 1.

³Radford, p. 7.

could reproduce on his canvas the satisfying richness of this scene.

“Do we like hills and the sombre recesses of wooded ravines? Then we can go northwest of Metamora and through Spring Bay township. Turn off on almost any road leading from the main highways into the hills and one may find himself in a veritable riot of nature’s beauty. Wind on and on past wooded glades and cultivated acres and finally come to a spot where we may look down upon the broad bosom of the Illinois.

“Are we fond of the charming combination of hill and stream? Then all we need to do is go south into the hills of Mackinaw and there we will find beauty to our heart’s content. And so to many other points of our own county we may go and see landscapes worthy of any canvas and feel beauty to satisfy the most exacting taste. It is not the beauty of lofty crags or rocky ridges; it does not depend on the color blendings of great wastes of space, but it is like a cameo, cut with marvelous skill or a canvas brushed with understanding sentiment that shows a beauty of quality and not merely of color or form. These broad acres produce life for a million hungry. In these wooded hills nestle the homes which their fertility has kindled into happiness. The beauty of the stream is made more alluring by the fact that it waters fragrant pastures and rich harvests.

“Woodford is not only one of the richest counties in the State, but one of the most beautiful, and she has a history that is as satisfying to know as her beauty is to see. The stalwart pioneers here laid the foundations of a commonwealth that shall be known as long as history shall record the useful deeds of honorable men and women.”

For the 1923 period the writer deals with the subject for the most part as an “eye-witness,” bolstered by considerable interviewing. Let us approach the Eureka of the present decade under the following headings:

1. Introduction.
2. Population.
3. Town and Country Relations.

4. Industry.
5. The College.
6. Lower Education.
7. Rural Schools.
8. Health.
9. Religion.
10. The Summary.

In 1884 the Christian church decided that two Christian colleges were not necessary in Illinois, and Abingdon College was united with Eureka College.⁴

The next important event in the life of this growing town was the transference of the county seat from Metamora to Eureka. This was done only after three votes had been taken, and because of its being nearer to the center of the county. The decision was made in 1895, and the same year Eureka was incorporated as a "city."⁵

2. POPULATION.

The accession of a county seat meant a 12 per cent gain in population, so that in 1900 Eureka reached its highest peak—i. e., 1,661. The next decade marked the loss of over a hundred, and the following a slight gain, although the county in the same decade showed a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. These figures do not, of course, take into consideration the floating student population.⁶

The census of 1920 gave a total population of 1,559. Of these about 54 per cent are women and 46 per cent men. The population is predominantly native white, although there are one or two families of negroes and seventy-three foreign whites. These last are mostly German, all of them over twenty and the majority over forty-five. The average number per household in town is 3.6.⁷

Outside the village there is an open country area immediately adjacent which trades and goes to church, school and movies in Eureka. This population, it is estimated, reaches about 1,060, or 216 families, making the total population

⁴History of Eureka College, p. 79.

⁵Moore, pp. 109-113.

⁶Field Worker's Report, p. 4.

⁷Ibid.

served by Eureka 2,619. In comparison with other villages of the same size, the area served by Eureka is rather small. This is due primarily to the fact that there are thriving towns nearby which come in for their share of attention. Metamora on the northwest divides the territory between it and Eureka about evenly, giving each some two and one-half miles. On the west and southwest Washington, a town somewhat larger than Eureka and at the junction of two railroads, draws perhaps more than its share. On the northeast Roanoke, a mining community, caters to the Amish people, who have a church there. El Paso, directly east, is larger and livelier than Eureka, so that the only direction in which Eureka serves the country without rivalry is in the southeast.

In this comparatively small open country area there are no neighborhoods aside from Cruger, which consists of a grain elevator, a blacksmith shop and a half-dozen houses. It had ambitions once to be a village, but it was too close to Eureka ever to realize them. It stands on the dividing line between Eureka and Washington.

Eureka is a village of perhaps three big interests—its college, its canning factory, and the farming population in the community. Its appearance does not differ greatly from that of the usual small town. It has grown up lengthwise—from the college buildings to the track, which is a distance of about a mile.

3. TOWNS AND COUNTRY RELATIONS.

The business men and other residents of Eureka are apparently in unison as to the present relationship between town and country. "We have the reputation," they admit, "of being a 'high price' town."

On closer inquiry as to just how far this accusation was justified, the impression seemed to be that it was the grocers who were the high priced merchants. "They form a combination and keep prices at a certain level," said one townsman. It is noteworthy that the grocers have refused to join the Commercial Club—they prefer to "go it alone" and consider competition better than co-operation.

A factor definitely affecting town and country relations

is the religious faith of the people in the open country. The bulk of the farmers of Eureka community are of the Mennonite or "Amish" faith. They will be described in detail later; it is sufficient here to say that they are conservative and clannish, for the most part opposing education and improvements. The Amish and to some degree the Mennonites are blamed for the failure of the proposition to build a new high school in 1923.

The open country around Eureka is a part of the rich grain belt of Illinois. Corn, wheat and oats are their chief crop, although dairying and stock-raising are coming more and more into prominence. About 40 per cent of the operators are tenants and 60 per cent owners. The average size of farms is 180 acres. There is a well-organized Woodford County Farm Bureau with its headquarters in Eureka. Mr. Johnston, at the head of it, has made a summary of farm business records for 95 farms, and finds that the average rate of return on investment for those farms was 3.25 per cent. Returns ranged from 8½ per cent down to minus 2 per cent. In a printed report he records his findings and shows possible leaks which the farmer may check up by comparing his return with the others.

With the inspiration of the Farm Bureau, a seed co-operative has been formed with 99 members. It is a stock organization. Also there is a Shipping Association, non-stock, which has a close connection with the Farm Bureau and sells and buys livestock on commission.

Perhaps the most successful co-operatives are the grain elevators, both at Eureka and Cruger, a neighborhood two miles west of Eureka. The Cruger elevator started first, against some opposition, especially on the part of the Amish and Mennonites, who refused to allow their members to belong. Nevertheless, it succeeded, under careful management, and later its manager, Mr. Ben Kaufman, was transferred to Eureka to start a co-operative there. Both seem at the present day to be thriving; they have crowded out all commercial competitors, at least in the grain business, and seem to be giving satisfaction to their constituency.

The Farm Bureau has a club leader who is active in the community, having organized two girls' sewing clubs and a boys' "B. Square Corn, Calf and Pig Club."

The Commercial Club, which will be described more fully later, makes every effort to promote good feeling between the farmers and the townspeople. During 1923 several Farm Bureau evenings were held, at which different speakers presented the work of the Farm Bureau to the members of the Commercial Club and ways and means were discussed of bringing about better co-operation.

The stores of Eureka are unassuming, and do not seem to reflect the college life of the town as much as might be expected. About half of the business men belong to the Commercial Club; there is some feeling that the canning factory is a little too much the lead in this, since the president of the Commercial Club is one of their employees.

One would expect really attractive soda-fountains and some sport goods exhibits, in view of the college population, but these, strangely enough, are not evident. There seems to be no discords between the merchants and farmers save the general opinion quoted before and it is felt that relations are being improved. All the stores give credit.

There are two banks, one a state bank and one a national. Both carry farmers' accounts to a considerable extent. Checking and savings deposits in these banks have more than doubled since 1916.

In 1923 the following people were doing business in Eureka. I list them alphabetically:

J. M. Allen, coal, lumber, etc.; James Anderson, saw-mill; Edwin Anthony, ginseng grower; George Anthony, building contractor; G. S. Ball, oil station; Farmers' State Bank; First National Bank; Barker and Barker, osteopaths; George Barrett, horse buyer; Mrs. Minnie Barton, dress-maker; Earl Barrett, caretaker of golf course; William Bogardus, hotel; Bon-Ton Restaurant; James Bradle, livestock commission man; Charles Brandt, carpenter; Rudy Brodt, iceman; H. C. Brown, grocer; Dan Buck, custodian;

James Burke, painter; Will Canby, baggageman; Mrs. J. L. Carney, grocer; Austin Carr, painter; Chris Carr, truck farmer; Harry Carr, mechanic; Central Illinois Light Company (of Peoria); T. S. Cleaver, pastor; W. H. Foster, attorney; Cruger Farmers' Association; Danahay Coal Company; H. C. Darnell, garage; E. J. Davidson, clothier; C. F. Derstine, pastor; Dickinson and Company, canners; R. B. Doan, insurance; Ivan Duncan, barber; Economy Grocery Store; Eureka Farmers' Elevator Company; Eureka Hardware Company; Eureka Motor Sales Company; Eureka Printing and Stationery Company; Eureka Produce Company; Farm Bureau; Ernest Fernandes, pastor; W. H. Fisher, shoemaker; Will Flannigan, brick mason; C. C. Frane, photographer; H. E. Frerichs, produce; Fred Darnell, garage; S. E. D. Motor Company; Dave Gardner, taxi; George Gish, restaurant; Miss Jennie Hathaway, boarding house; S. M. Hakes, dairy; Burt and John Hamilton, brick masons; Emil Hartmann, fruit and popcorn farm; Ray Heston, baggageman; Burt Hogbin, grocer; Will Hogbin, city engineer; Ben House, tinner; George Humphrey, meat market; Roscoe Jeck, R. F. D. carrier; Charles Kellogg, barber; J. W. Kerr, painter and paperhanger; C. E. Kessler, real estate and insurance; Klaus Radio and Electric Company; Joe Klopfenstein, meat market; J. L. Krause, dentist; Joe Kuntz, drayman; Kozy Theatre; Will Leighton, trucking; J. H. Leys, grocer; George Luther, teamster; Will Madison, physician; M. and B. Dry Goods Store; R. E. Marshall, real estate; Garth McGuire, station agent; T. J. McGuire, postmaster; N. Melaik, dentist; Henry Mette, plasterer; Will Mette, mailman; Mishler Bros., grocers; C. E. Mishler, shoe store; Charles Moore, music store; Albert Muller, grocer; Sam Mundell, carpenter; Frank Peirce, printer; E. B. Perkins, brick mason; Petroleum Products Company; Earl Pifer, plumber; Ed Pifer, tinner; Frank Pifer, blacksmith; Fred Pifer, painter; R. N. Pifer, hardware; Postal Telegraph Company; W. A. Potter, physician; Prairie Metal Craftsmen, Inc. (ventilators); Frank Probasco, painter; Bert Probasco, mechanic; Renfer Department Store; Derr Reynolds, insurance; E. U. Ridge, Watkins Products;

Orman Ridgely, attorney; E. J. Riley, attorney; C. A. Robeson, auctioneer; Ed. Robeson, attorney; Schumacher Bros., farm implements; C. J. Sharp, Standard Oil; Will Shaw, brick mason; James Smellie, veterinarian; Fred J. Smith, mail carrier; George Smith, veterinarian; J. F. Smith, truck farmer; R. H. Smith, physician; Sigmond Sorg, jeweler; Martin Sornberger, drayman; Sam Steider, taxi; Martin Stromberger, tailor; F. B. Stumpf, druggist; Hugh Sumner, teamster; Jay Tom, electrician; Mrs. Lily Ulrich, bookkeeper; L. H. VanAlstine, real estate; E. D. Van Fossen, carpenter; Otto Wagner, clothier; A. L. Wargo, plumber; W. H. Wittington, barber; Will Wilson, carpenter; Woodford County Journal; Woodford County News; M. E. Wright, furniture and undertaking; O. V. Wright, carpenter; George Youngman, shoes and harness.

This list does not include faculty members and employees of the public schools or Eureka College, employees of Dickinson and Company, or of the Prairie Metal Craftsmen, Inc., county officials, so-called "day laborers," or retired tradesmen. But a comparison of this list with that of Section VI, Part I, shows the extent of diversification of industry in the village in the past half century.

Since the coming of the county seat, Eureka has been organized as a city under Illinois state law, with a mayor and city council; three wards and two members of the council on each ward. The city council has six committees; Public health and grounds, police, finance, judiciary, fire, water, and light. There is a city board of health, composed of the mayor, city clerk, chairman of public health and grounds committee, and the health officer.

A backwardness about municipal improvement was evident down to 1924. Many of the streets needed paving; the high school was old and inadequate; and the water supply was of poor quality and insufficient. A comparison of the town budget of 1916 with that of 1923 shows a definite increase in each item but a slight decrease in the total, since a judgment of \$9,030 was paid in that year.

Eureka is proud of its Fire Department. Although it is only a volunteer one, they feel that it renders as good service as many paid ones. The fire apparatus is kept opposite the canning factory, and several members of the fire department are employees there, so that quick time is achieved when the call to a fire comes. They are proud of their open country record, insisting that many times they are first on the field even when another town is nearer. There are 17 members and they meet regularly, both for practice and for social gatherings.

Townpeople agree that there is not frequent need for charity. The township supervisor is ex-officio overseer of the poor, and the probation officer reports cases of needs, also places homeless children. The Christian church has a relief committee which is ready to help.

The influence of the college makes itself felt in the social life of the town, partly in the number and partly in the character of the organizations. Aside from the churches, which have two organizations in town and four in the open country; and the schools, which have twenty including the college organizations, there are twenty-eight general organizations, twenty-five in the town and three in the open country. The total membership of these twenty-eight organizations is 1,679, while their total budgets for the year 1923 were \$8,207.37, or an average of \$4.88 per member.

Organizations in Eureka divide themselves under the following classifications: Fraternal, including the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters and Rebekahs. It will be noted that each men's organization has its women's counterpart. The total membership in these fraternal organizations is 873.

There are six purely social organizations: The T. A. M., the Four G. Club, the E. N. K., the E. O. T., the E. T. C., and the Dramatic Club. It is not given to the outsider to know just what these various mystical initials stand for, though the rumor is that the E. O. T. stands for "Every One

Talk." The Dramatic Club is made up of adult members and numbers on its roll the county judge, two employees of the cannery, the town dentist, a newspaper editor, and so on. They have tried their luck at Shakespeare and have produced several minor plays. All these societies except the Four G. Club are of recent growth. Their total membership is 120.

Four patriotic organizations serve the community: American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, Daughters of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps. The American Legion is perhaps the most active. They have recently put up a wooden building at a cost of about \$8,000, which they are trying to defray by renting the hall for dances, both for college and high school students.

There are three clubs which might be put in the category of "Women's clubs." They are the Household Science Club, the 20th Century Club, and the Woman's Club. Their total membership is 187.

The only athletic club is the Horseshoe Club, which has 24 members and meets irregularly for business, indulging in its chosen sport, however, nearly every day.

Under the head of general or perhaps community service might be placed the W. C. T. U., the Commercial Club, and the Fire Department. Of course the most noteworthy is the Commercial Club. According to the president, three classes belong—those who want to support a booster organization; those who belong because of recreational facilities; and those who have joined for both reasons. The club has a reading room and a pool room, thus forming a social center for its members.

4. INDUSTRY.

Though Eureka is distinctly a college town with more social life and more intellectual interests than the usual rural village, its industries are almost as important as the college. Here, as everywhere, the lamp of culture requires the oil of prosperity. The agricultural region contributes little directly to the progress and interests of the town, for many

of the best farms are in the hands of conservative Amish and Mennonite farmers.

The most important industry in the village is the Dickinson Cannery. This concern was established in 1899 by a family which had helped to found the town and the college and to which the first Eureka graduate belonged. Its produce are canned peas, corn, and pumpkin. These are raised by farmers who receive the seed from the cannery, under contract, and are paid by the pound of canned vegetable finally produced. The factory buys its peas and pumpkins from seed farmers and tests its own seed corn.

Besides the Eureka plant there is another of equal size at Washington, eight miles away. To supply both plants, 2,099 acres of corn, 652 acres of peas, and 331 acres of pumpkin are farmed under contract. The return from corn for canning, to the farmer is from \$11 to \$40; from peas \$14 to \$69 and from pumpkin \$8 to \$54.50.

Relations between the cannery and the farmers are said to be good, although, to an outsider the farmers seem to be at a disadvantage owing to the fact that their payment depends on the amount of canned output. At present an adjustment has to be made of the loss resulting from a violent windstorm which tied up the factory for several days through lack of electrical power. The farmers were instructed not to bring in their peas, which stayed on the vines, became too hard for canning and will have to be used for seed. This loss, which would seem to be the factory's responsibility, will probably be shared by the farmers.

In summer the Eureka plant employs from 120 to 150 men and from 75 to 100 women. There is one shift of men who work from seven until the day's canning is finished—"anywhere from 4 p. m. to midnight; usually about 8 o'clock." There are two shifts of women, the first from 7 to 4, and another whose hours are usually shorter—from 4 until the canning is completed. The average wage is 41c an hour; women are paid at a lower rate than men, although some of them perform skilled labor. Not many of the cannery force come

from the country. Village women who might otherwise go into domestic service, high school boys and girls, college men who come to Eureka early in order to earn some of their tuition, are included among its employees. A very small force is employed all the year round; these are employed in testing and grading seed, etc.

A number of the regular employees hold stock in the company—seventeen in all.

Under the same president as the Dickinson cannery is the Prairie Metal Craftsman, Inc., established in 1919. Its product is a window ventilator which is sold over a wide area, especially in New England. The busy season is from September to April, and the factory shuts down entirely for the three summer months, except for sales work. This concern is coordinated with the canning industry which takes over its 15 employees in summer. The operations of manufacturing metal ventilators require more skill than the canning processes, and the wages in the small factory are higher; average 61c per hour.

Two printing plants do the usual small town jobs of printing. One of them puts out the county newspaper and the other has just entered the field as a rival, publishing another county newspaper beginning with the middle of August.

An electrical store which has the wholesale distribution of radio supplies manufactured by the Radio Company of America has grown up from a boy's interest in amateur radio supplies. He began to order for playmates and as the science developed his father gave up the harness business and went in with him. Now people are occasionally surprised to find a wholesale agency for radio parts located in this small town.

Both industries and business cooperate in one of the annual events of the town—the Chautauqua. Guarantors as a rule find that instead of a deficit there is a slight surplus, so that the Chautauqua is felt to be on a steady basis. It is held on the college grounds, in a tent, and there are several other small tents nearby provided for camping purposes. These are taken either by the social clubs or by informal groups of

girls or boys who like to change the routine of daily life and at the same time take advantage of the various events. This year all the clubs and social organizations cooperated in giving a community supper one evening, to which everyone was invited and asked to bring his own sandwiches and one dish which might be shared with others. Iced tea was furnished by the committee in charge. Owing to heat the supper was not well attended as was hoped; otherwise it was a complete success.

There is no public library in Eureka. The high school library, with about 400 volumes of fiction and 800 other books, loans books during the school year and is open two afternoons a week during the summer. About twenty children take advantage of this service.

5. THE COLLEGE.

Eureka College, though small, maintains a first class standard, so that students may transfer credits earned there to the Universities of Chicago and Illinois. The town is justly proud of its seat of learning, and contributes generously toward its endowment and expenses.

The enrollment for 1923-4 was 330, largely from within a radius of 100 miles of Eureka. There are five brick buildings, all in good condition, the two newest ones being the gymnasium (1915) and the up-to-date science hall (1917). The one dormitory is for girls and houses 58; board is provided for 75 students, both men and women. The library contains 18,000 bound volumes and has a periodical list of 126. There is no suitable building for the library and its present quarters in the administration building are crowded and inappropriate. One of the professors of political science is librarian and has previously had only student assistants. A graduate librarian has been engaged for next year.

The faculty includes 26 professors and assistants exclusive of student assistants of whom there are 9. The average salary of instructors giving full time to college classes is \$2,099.06.

About one out of every five of the student body is prepar-

ing for professional Christian service. The only outstanding fact about the curriculum is a course to prepare missionaries and ministers.

Although the college has always shaped the character of the town, it influences it less directly than might well be the case. The college library does not function as a public, although it is open to all those who wish to read there. A few parents of students, members of women's clubs, special friends of the college use the library, but their number is small, partly because of a feeling of delicacy about fees. All students pay a library fee, and it has been suggested, through the women's clubs, that the college library would be more generally useful if others were charged. A considerable group of the better educated townspeople attend the "forum" discussions of current topics twice a month during the school year, as well as concerts, plays, debates, and athletic events. This group was called by a college officer "not representative" of the town, but all other evidence seems to show that many of the community leaders are interested in the college and college activities. Because of the number of Eureka boys and girls attending the college, the bonds between college and community are necessarily close.

Ninety college students come from Eureka. Two hundred and twenty-five come from elsewhere in Illinois; twenty from outside the state. Only seven come from farm homes in the vicinity of Eureka.¹ This low number is due to the predominance of Mennonites and Amish in the community, who, because of their religion do not favor higher education.

The college is now in a flourishing financial condition, having increased its endowment by \$400,000 during the last year and at the same time paid off the last of its debts. The largest freshman class of its history entered in September, 1924.

Student government under faculty supervision prevails and has some difficulty in keeping the young people within the bounds of what constitutes propriety according to the old-

¹Eureka College Catalog, 1923-24.

fashioned convictions of Eureka. Dancing is frowned upon. Attendance by college students at the dances which are held in the American Legion Hall is an offense against school discipline and by a somewhat illogical fiction is counted as a "cut" from class attendance. A student attempting to get the names of those at a dance, for the purpose of enforcing this rule, is reported to have got a ducking.

There is a thorough health examination of every student at the beginning of each year. For the girls there is a required lecture course in hygiene, one hour a week. The head of the domestic science department has general supervision of the girls' health and habits. There is no such supervision for boys, partly because there is no boys' dormitory and they are scattered in the town.

During the past school year one of the college teachers took up seriously the question of better movies in the town. She found the manager willing to cooperate with her, and together they looked over the list of available movies. Many of her selections she found had already been given. She also found that in order to get a good movie a proprietor often had to take a number of worthless western pictures along with it. He exhibited as few of these as possible, but couldn't afford to throw aside all of them. On the whole, the class of pictures shown seemed unusually high.

6. LOWER EDUCATION.

The public school system in Eureka started as a "district school" about 1849, using one of the old buildings which the college had discarded. W. F. Richardson recalls that "children of the district school used to meet college students in a spelling match, held in the old red brick Academy Friday afternoon. The public school always downed them. Later there was little intercourse."¹

There was no attempt at a high school until 1881—students who wanted more than common school education went to the college, which had a preparatory department of high school grade. In that year, however, the building was erected

¹History of Eureka College, p. 257.

which is at present used for the high school. At that time it housed both grades and high school.

Eight or ten years ago a new, up-to-date grade school was built, and the high school was left to shift for itself in the old building. The grade school was called Davenport school, after the man who donated the site. It had eight recitation rooms, a superintendent's office and a nurse's office. Each room is equipped with an organ; there is a piano in the hall and a victrola with about twenty-five records. There is no domestic science equipment, but there is a plan to put domestic science into the curriculum, making use of the apparatus in the high school. This would mean that some of the high school work would then be done in the college.

There is a total registration of 286 pupils and the average cost per pupil is \$61.19. There are eight teachers, with salaries ranging from \$1,035 to \$1,125. The grade school shares with the high the services of a music teacher, a gymnasium director, and the principal.

Under the direction of the principal the junior high school plan was inaugurated in 1924, each teacher in the upper four grades taking a special subject or two and teaching it to all four grades.

Eureka presents the anomaly of a well-trained teaching staff of eleven teachers, some excellent equipped, and 147 students housed in a building inadequate and in poor repair. Three years ago the question came up as to whether or not a new high school should be built. Several unfortunate circumstances prevented a favorable vote. Building materials were high at that time. The school board had been accumulating all they hoped to devote to building purposes. The tax-payers resented this amount being "held out on them" and besides, the procedure was not constitutional. Therefore sentiment was inclined to go against the school board. Another unfavorable circumstance arose: they had selected a site which belonged to an individual who refused to sell. It was their intention, if the vote went through, to force a sale. The

owner of the land therefore did everything to oppose the project and influenced everyone he could to vote adversely.

The biggest factor against the new school building was the "Amish" or Apostolic Christian church people in the open country. They are thrifty and hard working, not easily parted from their money, and have no belief in higher education. They voted strongly against it.

In spite of the lack of a good building the high school has been able to maintain its standing as an accredited school, although it was unable to get Smith-Hughes aid in its domestic science department due to lack of space and equipment. The salaries of the teachers run exceptionally high, the average being \$2,106, leaving out the principal, but including the Smith-Hughes teacher of agriculture. This is slightly over the average for the college teacher, which is \$2,066.

There is a good laboratory and commercial equipment, but no space for manual training. Many of the high school students go to college for this, ranking as sub-freshman and getting high school credit for the course. They must pay tuition, however. The number who do this indicates that there is a demand for manual training in the school. The average cost per pupil in the high school is \$170.07.

Since there is no auditorium and a very limited library, the school functions but slightly as a social center. Not more than four plays are given during the year, and the college gymnasium is used for most of these.

7. RURAL SCHOOLS.

In the open country area taken as tributary to Eureka there are eight rural schools, all of the one room variety, with a total enrollment of 197,—105 boys and 92 girls. There are eight teachers, with the average salary of \$777. The average cost per pupil in the year is \$45.47.

These schools are of wood, and are reported all in good condition, with the exception of one, which was hit by a recent windstorm and nearly demolished. One reports a phonograph. Practically all have maps, globes, thermometers, and

a library of some sort. All have light from the left of left and back.

8. HEALTH.

One teacher serves as physical director, play director, and school nurse in both grammar and high school. She holds office hours each day, asking that ailing children be sent her for examination. She weighs the children also, keeping track of the underweights and seeing that they get milk at recess time.

Eureka has two hospitals, but one is inactive. The other is a private hospital, run by Doctor Smith. It has limited operating facilities.

9. RELIGION.

It is evident that religious interests have had much to do with the development of Eureka—the Christian Church, under the influence of Alexander Campbell, and later the Amish and Mennonite churches in the open country. Other churches have come in and helped, but these have taken the leading part.

The Church of Christ was organized in the early thirties, with thirteen members. There was a rise in membership, then a checking of growth, so that by 1837 a partial reorganization was necessary. No building was erected until 1847, when a frame church was put up, which until the Civil War was the only church building in Eureka. It seems to have served as a sort of community center, since one of the earlier settlers recalls: "All meetings of general interest were held there. If any were sick it was then made known and arrangements made for their being properly cared for during the ensuing week. At one time a young man upon whom fell the support of his mother and sisters was sick. The young men of the neighborhood assembled, plowed his land and put in his crop for him. When he was again on foot he had not lost the season and thus fallen financially behind."¹

In 1863 a new brick church was erected. Soon after that the Methodist church was built and the Presbyterian organ-

¹History of Eureka College, pp. 219-220.

ized, to build about 1870. By 1894 the Christian church had 850 members. This seems to have been its high point. Membership now shows a gradual decline.

There are three congregations in Eureka—the Christian, the Presbyterian and the Methodist. Their membership is as follows:²

	Total	Village	Country
Christian	554	495	59
Presbyterian	126	94	32
Methodist	125	110	15

It is evident that the Christian church, in line with its tradition, is still the strongest church by far in Eureka. The presence of the college reinforces its standing and the college young people add to its numbers. “A Christian service flag” proudly displays stars for seventy of its young people who have gone into professional Christian service, the majority of them trained in Eureka College.

The Presbyterian church, though smaller, is active. Its minister is a leader in the community and especially with work among the younger boys. His Presbyterian Boys Club appeals strongly to the younger masculine members of the community, both in and outside of the church. At present there is one member who belongs to the Christian church. Others want to join and the club is on the way to becoming interdenominational.

Among their activities are the following: They make money by selling crackerjack and candy at band concerts. They keep Chautauqua grounds clean, water flowers for church ladies, make birdhouses, book shelves, cutting boards, and bows and arrows. They made a fourteen foot boat and keep it to rent. One requirement for membership is that they must go to Sunday school or else they will be suspended from the club.

The Methodist church ministers to the poorer members of the community, For this reason it gets help from the home mission board, but it is not at all certain that this help will be

²Field Worker's Report, p. 19.

continued. They have a student pastor who shares his time between Eureka and Secor. A successful revival added 67 to the church last spring, but not all of them were "stayers."

Figured on the basis of the 1920 census the total population of church-going age of the village of Eureka is 1,310. This includes males and females over ten years of age. Of these 773 are church members, or 58.8%. In the open country probably 891 people are of church membership age, and of these 459 or 51.5% are church members.³

Comparing in detail the population and the church membership by the different age-groups, we have the following:⁴

	Per Cent of Pop. in Church Membership
Males	
10-21	54.4%
21-44	45.9%
45-99	49.5%
Females	
10-21	86.2%
21-44	64.3%
45-99	70.3%

The following table is also interesting, in that it shows the composition of the total population of church-going age in percentages and the proportion of these same groups in church membership:⁵

	Per Cent in Population of Church-Going Age	Per Cent of Church Membership
Males		
Under 21	10.2	8.8
21-44.....	17.8	45.4 13.3 36.2
45-99.....	17.4	14.1
Females		
Under 21	12.7	17.9
21-44.....	21.8	53.9 22.9 63.7
45-99.....	20.1	22.9

It will be noted that while women are in preponderance

³Field Worker's Report, p. 20.

⁴Ibid., p. 21.

⁵Ibid.

to some extent in the population, they show a much larger percentage in church membership.

The total budget for the village churches for last year was \$16,518.46. Of this \$4,400 went for ministers' salaries, \$5,781.10 for upkeep, and \$6,337.36 for missions. Per capita contributions for the village churches are as follows:⁶

Christian church	\$21.66
Presbyterian	25.71
Methodist	7.94

The two open country churches are important factors in community life. The Apostolic Christian Church, nicknamed "Amish," has a membership of 250 and an average attendance of 500. Church services are family affairs, which begin at ten o'clock in the morning and last until, say 3:30 in the afternoon. Each family takes its turn in providing a luncheon of bread and butter and coffee, to which everyone stays, and after which service is resumed. The women wear cotton dresses and put on black lace caps. There are four ministers, two of them taking charge of a service at a time. None of them are paid.

The church building is large, though simply planned, with one large room, a dining room and kitchen in back, and another small building in which Sunday school is held.

The Amish are strongly conservative in their teaching and practice. Most of them are prosperous German farmers. The German language still persists in church and Sunday school and the families are closely knit together by ties of nationality and religious belief. Higher education is not approved and participation in "worldly pleasures" is by no means favorably regarded. The Amish people do not care to visit other churches—in fact, it is distinctly against their practice to do so. Difficulties arise in connection with the young people, whom liberalizing influences of the present day are bound to reach, and it seems probable that another generation or two will see a change. At present, however, discipline is strictly maintained.

⁶Field Worker's Report, p. 21.

Somewhat more liberal than the Amish are the Mennonites, of whom 76 live in town and 150 in the open country. Some of these worship in the Metamora Mennonite church, and some in the Roanoke Mennonite church. The latter only has been surveyed as part of Eureka community, the former having been considered as part of Metamora community. Like the Amish, each church has four ministers, who give their services without remuneration.

The Mennonites support an old peoples' home with 16 inmates and five workers. It was opened June 14, 1922. There is a nominal charge for inmates, but the denomination, in states west, north and south of Ohio, supports it. About 11,000 Mennonites contribute to it. One inmate is not a Mennonite.

For the first time a Daily Vacation Bible School was held this summer, in which all the churches of the community cooperated except the Amish. There were about 120 children in attendance, in four classes. The range of ages in each class was as follows: I, 4 to 6; II, 7 to 9; III, 10 to 12; IV, 11 to 14; some of the activities were learning songs, memorizing Bible verses, hand work, such as mounting paper dolls, making flying birds and toy houses and furniture, all of paper, and in the older classes keeping notebooks of Bible study, sewing for the girls and making birdhouses for the boys. The school lasted four weeks; there were four paid teachers, each of whom received \$10 a week, and six helpers. The session closed with exercises which were held in the college gymnasium. Each class provided two numbers of a program which included songs, recitation of Bible verses, a dramatization of the story of the lost sheep by the youngest children; a dramatization of the Good Samaritan, done in costume by class II, a Bible story told by a boy of class III, and a cantata, "The Boy Jesus," by the two older classes. There was also an exhibition of hand work.

It is notable that the Mennonites gave cordial cooperation to the plan, although the Amish held aloof.

Another instance of cooperation is the Sunday evening

service, which was held in union by the three village churches last year. The Methodist church, however, decided not to share this Sunday evening service this year but to hold their own. There seemed to be two reasons influencing this decision. They felt that they were more poorly dressed than the others and that they were looked down upon. Also their only services at present are in the evening and to unite with the others would mean giving up separate services entirely.

10. SUMMARY.

Three factors, then, have united in making Eureka what it is today:

The College,
The Canning Factory,
The County Seat.

Of the three the college has left the deepest imprint, in both a social and religious way. Eureka people have always been loyal to their college and to the religious tradition behind it. Back in 1863 there was a rumor that the college was about to suspend for lack of funds. The citizens of Eureka called a meeting, and a committee to canvass was appointed. Four thousand dollars was turned over to the treasurer.¹ That same spirit of loyalty still holds. Probably one of the doctors voiced a prevailing sentiment when he said, "I wouldn't want to live here unless the college was here." Certain it is that business men have again and again gone down into their pockets to increase the endowment and every drive has had a generous response.

Perhaps it is this very generosity toward the college which has made village improvements hard to put through. More street paving is needed, and the water supply is inadequate and unpleasant to the taste.

The leading need, however, as stated before, is a new high school building.² Public sentiment should be educated so that when the question comes up again the vote will be favorable.

¹History of Eureka College, pp. 65-66.

²Erected 1927.

The churches are beginning to find that co-operation is to the advantage of all concerned, as was evident in the Daily Vacation Bible School project, in which all churches had a share except the Amish. It is hoped that this spirit of co-operation will continue and extend itself to other fields.

To the surveyor it would seem that the Methodist church has a definite function in reaching members of the community who might not feel at home in other churches. Withdrawal of home mission funds at present would mean the closing down of a church which in a few years may become self-supporting.

So the village has been "carrying on" since Radford's adjuration of 1875, the same traditions obtaining in a quiet steady way; never a "boom" town, but representative of a great class of American communities of the last quarter of the nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth centuries. But Radford, still an active Eureka, may say with equal impunity "there yet remains much for all of us to do." The last lines of *Middlemarch* come to mind:

" . . . for the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs."

PLANTING THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES AT
LITTLE MACKINAW,
1833-1927.

MACKINAW TOWNSHIP, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BY EMMA DELLE RAILSBACK DARST.

We of the fifth and sixth generations have lived so long in the enjoyment of present-day blessings, that it is difficult for us to enter into the trials and hardships of these forebears of ours who traveled long trails to find for themselves new homes and new fields for their cultivation. Emerson Hough in his book, "The Covered Wagon," has immortalized the trials and triumphs of the frontier days and the dauntless pioneer men and women. Most of them carried across the trackless wilderness ideals of home and beauty and love of God that soon blossomed into fruitage.

In fancy let us visualize those forebears of ours in their far-off comfortable homes of ease and culture, in Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The momentous question of uprooting their families to travel to the far-distant wilderness was debated again and again with trembling hearts at the thought of leaving behind the friends they loved and the comforts to which they were accustomed; but the urge was there which finally compelled them to go. For some the enjoyment of perfect liberty of conscience was the great object they sought in making a home for themselves in the western world.

We can see the anxious examination of the animals that the best to endure the long journey be selected; the covering of the wagons to shelter the women and children from storm and heat; the trembling lips of the mothers as treasures dear to their hearts were laid aside to be left behind.

The brave eyes never faltering, though tears coursed down their cheeks, lips whispering the good-byes to friends

and loved ones, perhaps never to be seen again; the last wave of the hand to home and dear ones; their courage, their indomitable spirit, the exalted expressions of religious faith on their faces as they turned them to the new life in the unbroken wilderness.

In 1830, Thomas Fisher Railsback and his wife, Louisa Villers Railsback, came from Montgomery County, Kentucky, to Illinois with their four children, entering land from the government in Little Mackinaw Township in Tazewell County. By the labor of their hands they developed this land into a farm home where they lived continuously (except for a short residence in Tremont) until 1868. For ninety-seven years this beautiful grove in which we hold our annual reunions, has been possessed by a Railsback—passing from Thomas Fisher Railsback in direct line to the present owner, Fay D. Railsback, of the fourth generation of the family in Illinois.

The first Christian Church north of the Sangamon river was organized in 1828 at Hittle's Grove, in Tazewell County.

Although a Baptist, Thomas Fisher Railsback placed his letter with this congregation until a consecrated little group of seven neighbors of like ideals, as our old records show, "called a meeting of the following disciples at Brother Railsback's house on Saturday preceding the fourth Lord's day in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for the purpose of organizing in a church capacity. Elders John Oatman and William Miller of Walnut Grove, now Eureka, being present with the brethren and sisters agreed to take the scriptures of Divine Truth as their only rule of faith and practice. The following were the named "Charter Members": Thomas F. Railsback, Louisa V. Railsback, Martin and Ann Judy, Elijah and Mariah Howell, and Alexander B. Davis."

This little group continued to hold communion and prayer service in their humble homes, waiting for months the time when a minister would come their way. The first public house in which this congregation worshipped was what was known as the "old frame school house," about half a mile south of

the T. F. Railsback home, now marked by a marble slab in the Little Mackinaw cemetery.

The slavery question at this time was stirring the minds and consciences of thoughtful men and for that reason Mr. John Q. Adams, Mr. Ben Major and Mr. Ben Radford, with their families, left their homes in Kentucky to move into a free country and to Illinois they came, finding in Tazewell County their friends and the newly established church home. Mr. Adams settled on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Railsback, but Mr. Major and Mr. Radford went on to Walnut Grove where a church had been established in 1832. While a house was being erected for Mr. Adams, his family stayed at the home of Mr. James S. B. Allensworth. The following year Mr. William Samuel of Shelby County, Kentucky, settled on a farm adjoining Mr. Adams on the west and Mr. Davis and Mr. Howell on farms near by.

Very seldom the congregation had the privilege of having a preacher, but Grandfather Railsback led the social service and Grandfather Adams led the singing.

The business organization of this church was completed in 1834 by the selection of Brethren T. F. Railsback and John Q. Adams as Elders and Brethren William Samuel and Alexander Davis as Deacons and A. Davis as Clerk.

Elder James Lindsey, who came to this neighborhood in 1834, was the first minister of this congregation. There were difficulties to overcome and problems to be met in this newly organized Church, and as they had agreed to take the Scriptures of Divine Truth as their only rule of faith and practice, when they found brethren or sisters "in fault," they disciplined them according to their knowledge and understanding of New Testament teaching. The records of this first church show a number of the members were dismissed for "intoxication" and "improper conduct." The records also show that Bro. Thomas F. Railsback resigned his Eldership the first Lord's Day in December, 1843, and was restored to the Eldership the third Lord's Day in December in 1843. Resigned again the third Lord's Day in March, 1844. William Samuel withdrew by consent the fourth Lord's Day in Decem-

ber, 1843, and returned to the Church in full fellowship the third Lord's Day in May, 1845. Thomas F. Railsback and Alexander Davis were chosen to act as Elders the second Lord's Day in April, 1846. Alexander B. Davis disowned by the congregation the first Lord's Day in November, 1850, was restored in full fellowship on Saturday, August 2nd, 1851. Being an adjourned meeting from July, 1851, the following proceedings which are annexed: "To the Elders and Brethren of the Church of Christ at Little Mackinaw met for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties existing between Bro. A. B. Davis and Bro. T. F. Railsback. Present Bro. William Davenport from the Walnut Grove Church, and after deliberation Bro. Davis makes the following acknowledgment, 'that he is now satisfied that he injured the committee and the brethren of Little Mackinaw in saying they had acted unrighteously in their decision.' Bro. Davis further states, 'He is now sorry he revived an old difficulty of fourteen years standing. That it is wrong and from the statement of Bro. Railsback he is satisfied and ever has been that it is both wicked and wrong to fail to fulfill contracts, or enter public lands when claimed by another.'" Bro. Davis sincerely regrets that he should have been the occasion of any unpleasant feelings and desires the brethren of this Church to forgive him. In relation to the statement made by Bro. Railsback, "That a designing man (himself or any other) might cause 'schisms' in churches by a popular vote, is indeed true, and that Bro. Railsback only made use of himself as an opposite illustration, and further, that if Bro. Railsback ever made a promise to Bro. Davis he has forgotten it, and if he ever agreed to let him have any land he is sorry he did not fulfill the promise.

Respecting certain letters written to Bro. Railsback bearing dates February 18th, and March 11th, 1851, Bro. Davis says he is sorry he ever wrote them; that the language of said letters is harsh and discourteous, and such as one brother should not use toward another.

Adjourned to meet August 2nd, 1851. Met pursuant to adjournment, when the following proposition was made by

Elder Minier: "Will we brethren endeavor to forget and cordially forgive the past and live for God and Christ and one another?" Whereupon all present responded in the affirmative. Signed: G. W. Minier, Moderator.

The ministers who located in this neighborhood in the pioneer days were Elder James Lindsay, 1834; Elder Isaac Stout, 1843; Dr. G. W. Minier, 1850; Bro. Jeremiah (Uncle Jerry) Chaplin, 1856; Bro. James G. (Uncle Jimmie) Mitchell, 1857. Out of this consecrated little group grew a strong church and from it went forth workers to various parts of the world, even to the Isles of the Sea. In the same building where services were held the children went to school. Two teachers of this first school whose lives have meant so much to the community, to the church and to the whole round world, deserve mention, Dr. George W. Minier and Caroline Nevelle.

Mr. Minier was a broadly educated man and the children of that pioneer day were given a strong foundation for an education under his able teaching. To the influence of Mr. John Q. Adams he always attributed his conversion from Atheism. He became a minister of the Christian Church and like the Apostles of old he preached without financial recompense, except what his congregation gave him as a free will offering.

Caroline Nevelle as a young girl taught school in this building and boarded at Grandfather Railsback's. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Nevelle, had membership in this church in 1837. They afterward moved to Eureka where Caroline was graduated from Eureka College in 1867 and married a minister by the name of Pearre and went to Iowa City, Iowa, to live. It was here that the conviction came to her that a Woman's Missionary Society should be formed. The little spark that glowed in the heart of Caroline Nevelle Pearre kindled and spread till its light shines into the dark places of the earth, and the Isles of the sea have heard thereof and are glad.

In the late forties the little community had grown and spread until it became necessary to build another house. Grandfather Railsback donated an acre of ground three-

quarters of a mile north of his farm home, where in 1849 was built what was known as the "old brown school house" at Four Corners. This house was built by public subscription and cost between six and seven hundred dollars. It also continued to be the meeting place for church and school until in 1863, Thomas Adams donated a plot of land on the township road where the first church home for the Little Mackinaw congregation was built.

The records of the church show that they met to worship in the new home for the first time January 4th, 1867. Officers were chosen. Elders, D. G. A. Railsback, J. B. Chaplin, J. S. Briggs, A. Williams and R. J. Mitchell. Deacons, Charles Samuel, C. W. Hinman, N. P. Williams, T. M. Adams and J. E. Railsback. The statistical report of the Church of Christ in Illinois for the year ending May 30th, 1890: "Local church, name Little Mackinaw, postoffice Bradley, Tazewell County, Illinois. House of worship was erected in 1866 at a cost of one thousand dollars. No church parsonage or other property. No church debt. Fifty-six members in good standing. Increase by baptism, 5; by letter, 2; total, 7. Annual decrease by letter, 4; by death, 1; total net gain, 2." The records show that at a meeting of the Official Board of the Church, January 7th, 1867, it was agreed that the officers of the congregation visit delinquent members, whereupon D. G. A. Railsback and R. J. Mitchell were appointed to visit Bros. A. S. Davis, charge of fighting, and Charles Campbell, charge drunkenness, and Sister Jane Davis, charge dancing, and J. B. Chaplin to visit Mary Kester, charge dancing, and Bros. B. T. Railsback and Oliver McComis, charge using profane language. Officers report January 11th, 1867. Bros. Davis, Railsback, Campbell and McComis, favorably and honorably settled. Did not see Sister Jane Davis, unsettled. Sister Mary Kester's case laid over for further action, unsettled.

To use Bro. Minier's own words, "The Little Mackinaw Church swarmed three times." The first swarm, as the old record of the Little Mackinaw Church shows that in October, 1837, twenty-three members of the congregation were dis-

missed by joint letter, and the record of the Mackinaw Church shows that on the 5th day of October under the able leadership of Elder James Lindsey, they formed the organization of the Mackinaw Township Church at what is known as Mount Pleasant School house (at that time a log house) in Elder Lindsey's neighborhood. They chose as Elders, George Hittle and Samuel Flesher, and Deacons, Michael Hittle and Nehemiah Hill. James Lindsey as Evangelist was authorized to administer the ordinance of the church, also to solemnize the rites of matrimony. A resolution was then made "and we agreed to meet the first day of every week to worship if not providentially prevented." The school house and private homes were soon too small to accommodate the anxious congregation. In 1849 a majority of the members favored building a church in Mackinaw Town. On the 9th day of April, 1850, the contract was let for a building to be 36x50 feet. The sum to be paid for it was \$597.00. (The original bill for this church is in the possession of a member of the Mackinaw Church.) This was the first church home built in Tazewell County. The congregation continued to worship here until in 1875. They disposed of this house and erected a modern church home at a cost of \$3,300, where they have a good, strong organization, one of the two remaining churches of the original church organized in 1833.

The second "swarm" occurred when the Little Mackinaw congregation moved from Four Corners to their new church home on the Township road in 1867. This move added greatly to the distance of the members who lived in the west part of the township. At that time a Sunday School was organized at the old school house at "Black Jack." And here begins the history of the Concord Church. The State Missionary Society sent Brother George Campbell, or Father Campbell as he was known, of Eureka in January, 1870. The record of the Little Mackinaw Church shows that letters were issued February 6th, 1870, to forty members of their congregation as charter members of this new organization at Concord. The officers chosen were Elders, Thomas Russell and Samuel Probasco, and Deacons, James G. Smith and F. O. Kilby. About

this time the little congregation at Tennessee Point disbanded. **Bro. Isaac Stout** and others from that little band united with this congregation. Uncle Isaac Stout, as he was known, was at once made Elder. He urged the building of a church house and started a subscription list to raise the money. He was ably assisted by J. V. Beekman. Times were hard and it took faith and courage of these men to induce men who were paying ten and twenty per cent interest on their debts to subscribe fifty, one hundred and one hundred fifty dollars to build a church, but it was done. Then the list amounting to twelve hundred dollars was given to Uncle Isaac Stout, he agreeing to collect the money and build the church. The heavy timbers and walnut seating were from the sawmill of Uncle Samuel Probasco. Most of the lumber was hauled from Peoria. An acre and a half of the land where the church stands was donated by Uncle Samuel Nutty. The building committee were Thomas Russell, F. O. Kilby and Thomas A. Shaw. Father Campbell named the church "Concord," and prayed that it might never become Discord. Some of the men who preached here in the early days were James Robinson, James G. Mitchell, Uncle Baily Chaplin, Caleb Hainlin, Eli Fisher, G. W. Minier, Isaac Stout and J. V. Beekman. Of the forty persons who formed the roll of charter membership, there remains but four on this side of the river, Mrs. Endora O. Martin, Mrs. Emily (Probasco) Trimble, Mrs. Eunice (Probasco) Hodgson and Mr. Thomas A. Shaw, all of whom reside in Mackinaw Town. After fifty-two years of faithful consecrated service for the Master, this church disbanded in 1924.

The third and last "swarm" from the Little Mackinaw Church settled in Minier, Tazewell County, Illinois. The record of the Minier Church book shows that on Lord's Day, Oct. 24, 1874, "We, disciples of Christ, residing in and adjacent to the town of Minier in the county of Tazewell and state of Illinois, that we may make a united and earnest effort for the salvation of sinners, and that we may observe properly and faithfully the ordinances enjoined by the Great Head of the Church, do band ourselves together in an organization

to be known as the Church of Christ in Minier, Illinois, and we hereby covenant with each other and jointly with our God that in our organization we will know no one as Master but Jesus, no bond of Union but Love and accept nothing as authoritative in all matters of Faith and Practice but the Word of God, as contained in the Old and New Testament." Seventeen formed the roll of charter membership, Louisa Vilers Railsback, Sophia Mitchell, Mary E. Elliff, Elizabeth Johnson, Betsy Johnson, Rodney J. Mitchell, Mary E. Mitchell, James E. Railsback, Ann P. Railsback, N. P. Williams, Catharine (Quigg) Williams, Jennie (Minier) Edminston, T. L. Minier, John F. Quigg, Carrie Baker, Lou A. Ireland and Lon McDowell, all former members of the Little Mackinaw Church. The first official board of this church were Elders, J. B. Chaplin and Rodney J. Mitchell; Deacons, B. N. Ewing, J. W. Chidister, and T. L. Minier; and Clerk John F. Quigg. Samuel Lowe was the first minister who served the congregation as pastor. May 26th, 1875, Bro. George Adams was engaged to preach one-half time for one year at a salary of six hundred dollars. He was retained another year, full time, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars. At that time the records show a membership of two hundred five members. Other ministers who supplied the leadership were Bros. H. D. Niles, J. C. McReynolds, C. G. Cantrall, J. W. Knight, J. C. Lappin, J. E. Couch, Milo Nethereutt, R. D. Cotton and others.

The history of these pioneer families who organized this church in 1833 is an exception in that they all lived in one locality in such large numbers for so long a time, the sons and daughters settled near the old home, and the grandchildren remained in the neighborhood until middle age before they began to move away.

John Strother Briggs married Amanda Railsback, November 14th, 1839. This was the first link connecting the Railsback and Briggs families. Philip G. H. Railsback married Susan M. Adams, February 15th, 1842. This was the first link connecting the Adams and Railsback families. These three pioneer families continue to work together in the Church

of their fathers. The largest group of the descendants of Thomas F. Railsback and John Q. Adams living in the same community, is at Langdon, Kansas, where in 1889, just fifty-six years after the organization of Little Mackinaw Church at his Grandfather Railsback's home in Illinois, John Fisher (Cousin Jack) Railsback and his wife, Carrie Beckner Railsback, with eight others, organized the Langdon Christian Church in their home.

Edna P. Dale, great grand-daughter of John Q. Adams and daughter of Leona Boggs Dale, graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1900. She sailed for China as a missionary under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, November, 1901; was stationed at Wuhu in evangelistic work for women and children until the fall of 1918 with the exception of one year, 1914-1915, when she supplied as principal of the Christian Girls' School in Nanking during the furlough of another missionary. In the fall of 1918 she went to Nanking as representative of the Christian Mission on the faculty of the Bible Teachers Training School for Women, where she was a Bible teacher and in charge of the Practice Service Department. The Bible Teachers Training School for Women is the only Bible school in all China for educated young women. It is a Union School, supported by seven Mission Boards. Students come from all over China and from many missions. During the year 1922-1923, the enrollment was one hundred, representing twenty-four different missions and fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China. The young women are being trained as Bible teachers and evangelists.

“Faith of our fathers! living still,
In spite of dungeon, fire and sword;
O how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene’er we hear that glorious word!
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to Thee till death!

Our fathers, chained in prisons dark,
Were still in heart and conscience free;
How sweet would be their children’s fate,
If they, like them, could die for Thee!

Faith of our fathers, God's great power,
Shall soon all nations win for Thee,
And thro' the truth that comes from God,
Mankind shall then be truly free.

Faith of our fathers! we will love
Both friend and foe in all our strife;
And preach Thee, too, as love knows how,
By kindly words and virtuous life;
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to Thee till death!"

THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By WILLIAM H. DEMOTTE.*

The following account of the assassination of President Lincoln was written by my father several years before his death at the earnest request of his family. His home was in Indianapolis and in 1864 he was appointed Indiana Military and Sanitary Agent by Governor Morton. He went at once to Washington and carried out the design and purpose of the Agency until the close of the war when there was no longer a necessity for such an office.

AMELIA DEMOTTE.

During my residence in Washington, it was my fortune to witness the crowning tragedy in the long list of terrible events which marked the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion. It is a difficult task to make a record of this event. More than once I have attempted to describe the scene, and while my audiences have expressed gratification at my efforts, I have always known they were failures to reproduce in any adequate degree, the sensations and emotions of the reality. Indeed my mind was so stunned by the terrible import of the occurrence and impressions were so blurred and confused that now it is difficult to see in imagination a clear picture. To this fact can be attributed the discrepancies and disagreements of accounts given by eye-witnesses. I shall therefore be careful that in every point my narrative shall be accurately in accordance with the occurrences.

* William H. DeMotte, son of Daniel DeMotte and Mary Brewer DeMotte, born in Perryville, Kentucky, July 17, 1830. Educated in the schools of Covington, Rockville and DePauw University, Indiana. Graduated from the latter institution in 1849.

Married first to Miss Catharine Hoover of Darlington, Indiana who died——; second marriage to Miss Anna Graves of Jacksonville, Illinois. William H. DeMotte was a teacher of the Deaf for forty-two years of his life in Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas; was president of the Methodist School for girls in Indianapolis, Indiana, and later president of the Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, Illinois, from 1868 to 1875.

Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 2, 1910. Buried in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Illinois.



W. H. De Motte

W. H. DE MOTTE



The office of State Military and Sanitary Agent was created by Governor Morton to minister to the needs of Indiana's men in the army in both military and sanitary matters. The Agent was able often to secure for them attention and consideration where they could not act. The inexperienced has no idea of the gulf which lies between the voluntary private and the regular officer. The Agent acted as counsel in cases of entanglement and in the prosecution of claims which soldiers or their heirs filed against the government. He was at once the representative of the governor of the state and the actuary of the State Sanitary Commission.

The office rooms were at the northwest corner of F and 10th streets. They were the rendezvous for Indiana men, a center of information where soldiers might freely come at any time or send for news or aid and to which letters or inquiry could be addressed and supplies forwarded for distribution.

On the evening of Friday, Good Friday, April 14, 1865, after dinner a number of us were seated about the door of the office when the cry of the newsboy, "Evening Star, President Lincoln and General Grant will attend Ford's Theatre tonight," started the suggestion that we make use of the occasion to see these noted men, Grant just from the surrender of Lee and Mr. Lincoln always and everywhere an object of popular interest and admiration. Finding that two of the men present, one from Indiana and one from Pennsylvania, had never seen either man I readily consented to go with them.

There had been four days and nights of most extravagant demonstration over the surrender of Lee and the close of the war. On Tuesday night, while the whole city was ablaze with illumination and fireworks, at 10 o'clock a great crowd, preceded by a brass band went up to the White House and called for the President. Mr. Lincoln soon appeared at the second story window under the porte-cochere and read a short speech to the crowd, closing with the sentence, "We've got at least one good thing from the Rebels, and that's Dixie.

Let the band play it!" And they did and the crowd cheered as he retired and the window was closed.

I still hold unspoiled by other sight, undimmed by lapse of years the image of that face ready to my call, so full of all that is noblest and best in human expression. It was the last view I ever had of Mr. Lincoln's face. When a few days later by invitation of Sec. McCullough I was among a favored few who were allowed to see the body as it lay in the East Parlor of the White House, prior to its removal to the Capitol to lie in state, I reached the entrance to the room I could not persuade myself to look upon it marred by death. I dropped out of line declining the opportunity. During the next week I had another opportunity at Indianapolis and again declined. And so it is today that the name of Abraham Lincoln brings to my mind only a most pleasing face, full of life and of the attractive expression of a good and great mind and heart.

We remained seated about the door of my office till 8 o'clock when fearing darkness would foil us in our purpose of seeing the great men, we went across the street diagonally to the door of the theatre. Soon a drizzle of rain made that place uncomfortable. I purchased tickets and we all went in, taking seats as nearly opposite the box the President and General Grant would occupy as we could get. The gallery was not full and there was no one in any of the other boxes. Soon after we were seated the play began. None of us were theatre goers. We had no interest in the play which was "Our American Cousin", and the occasion was a benefit to Laura Keene. We were closely occupied in watching for the President and General Grant. The box intended for them in easy view from where we sat, was draped in flags.

I will not attempt to say how long we waited. I remember a number of players, men and women in a lively scene, when the Presidential party entered and the orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief". When the party was seated in the box, the play went on. General Grant did not come as was expected and Mr. Lincoln sat so behind the drapery that we could not see him. We decided to remain for a time hoping

General Grant would come in and President Lincoln would change his position so as to be visible. I supposed thirty minutes elapsed when, while Harry Hawk in the character of Asa Trenchard was alone on the stage, to the right a pistol shot was heard. I and, no doubt, most there for the moment thought it was in the play. In a moment a tall, dark man, neatly dressed in black, sprang lightly over the front of the box occupied by the President and party, holding to the front with his hands, lowered himself to the stage floor, some twelve feet below. As he passed, his foot caught in the flags which draped the box and he alighted upon the floor below with one foot bent under him in such a position as to strain or break the ankle. He rose instantly and hissing in a strong stage whisper, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," stalked deliberately and in a highly tragic manner diagonally across the stage, going out through the flies at the northeast corner. I remember no other words. I have seen it stated that the assassin added, "The South is avenged." I did not hear it.

For an instant, it seems to me now like a much longer time than I am sure it must have been, there was a breathless silence. Some rose to their feet, others sat, all were startled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln and perhaps words she spoke, I do not recall any, gave notice of the tragedy which had occurred. The man at my left said, "The President is shot," and the one on my right said, "That was Wilkes Booth. I saw him play here a few nights ago."

Mrs. Lincoln's screams continued and she leaned over the front of the box and said something and there was movement within the box which I could not see plainly on account of the flags.

The city was under military oversight. The Veteran Reserve Corps, consisting of men unfit for field service and yet competent for light duty, were stationed all over the city. Several were in the theatre and one of them immediately took position at the door of the box, which the assassin had fastened behind him, and another upon the stage directly below the box. In a minute or two the one upon the stage assisted

a man, whom we understood to be a surgeon, to climb up to the box, the same way the assassin had come down.

By this time there was an increase of stir among the occupants of the theatre but no loud talking. People began to go out. A number of the play people came forward upon the stage. I do not remember any rush or crowd toward the box. I do not recall any authoritative statement or announcement. I think none was made. Quite a number of people remained quietly awaiting the result. The fact soon spread among them that the President had been shot in the back of the head or neck, and that the wound was serious. In a short time, men came out of the box along the aisle toward the steps and outer door carrying the apparently lifeless body of the President, denuded of the upper clothing, not only his face and neck exposed but his breast and arms. His coat or cloak was thrown loosely over his chest.

They passed out the door and directly across the street into a small brick house, since known as the Peterson house. A slight rain was falling. As they passed into the door a soldier took his place on the landing without and a close guard was kept there till after the removal of the body the next morning.

By this time a crowd had been collecting on the street in front of the Peterson house and soon Tenth Street from F to E was packed. And though the rain fell continuously all night there was no diminution. People wandered away in the dark only to return in a few minutes to ask anxiously if there was any information. But no word came from that guarded chamber and we knew of the fatal result only when an undertaker arrived next morning about seven.

At intervals during the night the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard as squads of cavalry galloped about the city. Each time there would be quiet and listening of the vast crowd till the direction was determined and as the sound always died away from us we knew the assassin was not found.

It was impossible for the authorities to know in what direction to look for Booth, and the intense feeling was not favorable to the clearest action of judgment. Since Booth

had made his plans for the execution of his desperate purpose and laid his lines for escape, great events had occurred. The surrender of Lee and the consequent change of "lines" made his escape by the route originally laid impossible. The injury to his foot made it necessary for him to stop not only wasting precious time, but leaving a mark by which his after-course could be traced.

Booth's presence in Washington for some days previous to the assassination was not observed, as he was accustomed to spend considerable time there. He was not such an actor as to command constant engagement. He had plenty of "leisure," and chose to spend much of it between Washington and Baltimore, where he found congenial society. He was not a desperado in that larger sense which made the Guerilla leaders whose bands harassed the border during the war, but in that smaller and more despicable acceptance of the term which strikes from the hidden place in the dark and runs to the safety of supposed protection.

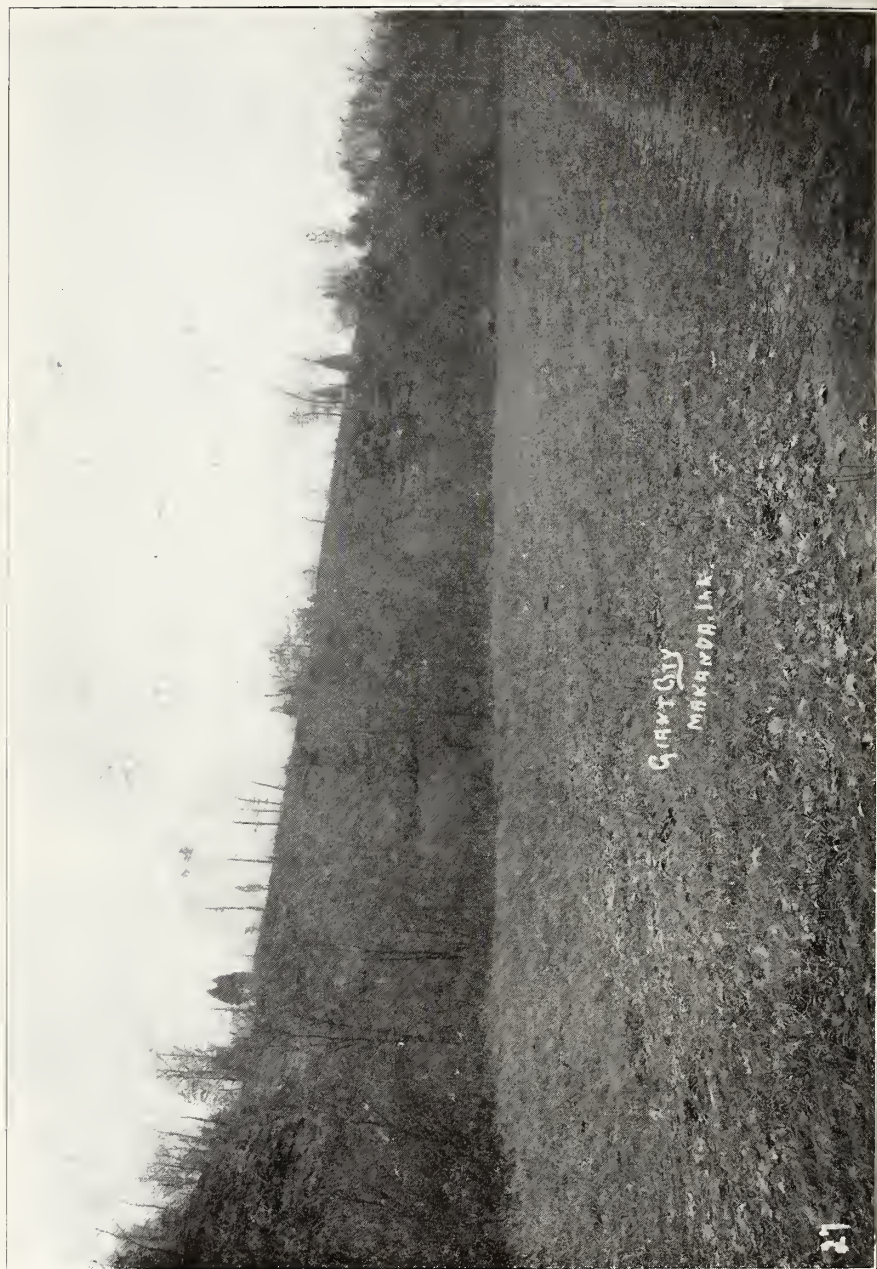
The extent of the assassin's plot was not surmised and as soon as it became known that attacks had been made upon others, the wildest rumors were circulated until it was decided that all the heads of the civil government were killed and the military power would have to take matters in charge. It was suggested and believed by many that this would so encourage the South that the Army would repudiate the terms of Lee's surrender and renew the fighting. The absolute silence of those who knew the truth added a mystery to all which helped the imagination to all sorts of wild and unreasonable speculations.

The reaction of the terrors of the night were appalling. As business hours approached on Saturday morning the banks, stores and shops were not opened or if a door stood half open here and there one saw few customers and few salesmen. I remember going into a dry goods store near the corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, one of the largest stores, to get something black to drape our door and passing down the long room to quite the rear to find some one to wait on me and then it was difficult to make him understand

just what I wanted. I saw it only in Washington but I knew afterward as the wires carried the information all over the country it was the same everywhere.

At once every fabric which could be used to designate sorrow and mourning, from finest crepe down to black muslin, was sought for. Foolish prices were paid. But the demand was for days far beyond the supply. As I passed about Washington there was some token of sorrow everywhere, on government buildings, on many of the better residences occupied by government officials, on shacks and tents.

The terrible scenes of the long war had accustomed the people to the reports of battles and of carnage and had hardened them somewhat to the knowledge of thousands slain and in many homes the sense of personal loss so filled the mind and heart that other's loss was not considered. The papers almost every day contained accounts of skirmishes and battles and there were long lists of "casualties" embracing names of the "killed," "wounded," "captured." Thousands of homes were already in mourning for their own dead. It would seem they would have no space for this great national calamity. But they had. They suddenly saw their loss, however great it had seemed, dwindle into nothing at this greater loss. The core of the grief was that *such* a man should meet *such* a fate. The expression everywhere was as if each had suffered a great personal loss, the appearance as if a father, a guardian, a protector lay dead in every house.



GIANT CITY

GIANT CITY STATE PARK.

BY J. G. MULCASTER.

The latest acquisition by the State of Illinois as a State Park and a relaxation playground is "Giant City," a tract of 914 acres in the very romantic and beautiful Ozark region of this State, situated in the shape of a half moon around the little village of Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois, which nestles in their midst. This is on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, eight miles south of Carbondale, Illinois, 50 miles north of Cairo, 100 miles southeast of St. Louis, and is one and one-half miles east of Route No. 2 from Rockford, Illinois, to Cairo, Illinois.

This tract of land comprises such a variety of scenery seldom found in the world. It consists of hills, valleys, cliffs, dells, dales, caverns, sunken gardens of wild flowers, ferns and mosses so that the weary human can find rest and pleasure there from any walk of life.

"Giant City" is not in any railroad or postal guide but takes its name from its massive rock formations 50 to 70 feet high, as smoothly carved as if by the hand of man; evenly laid out, indeed as if some Giant of a forgotten age had amused himself with these city blocks of solid sandstone.

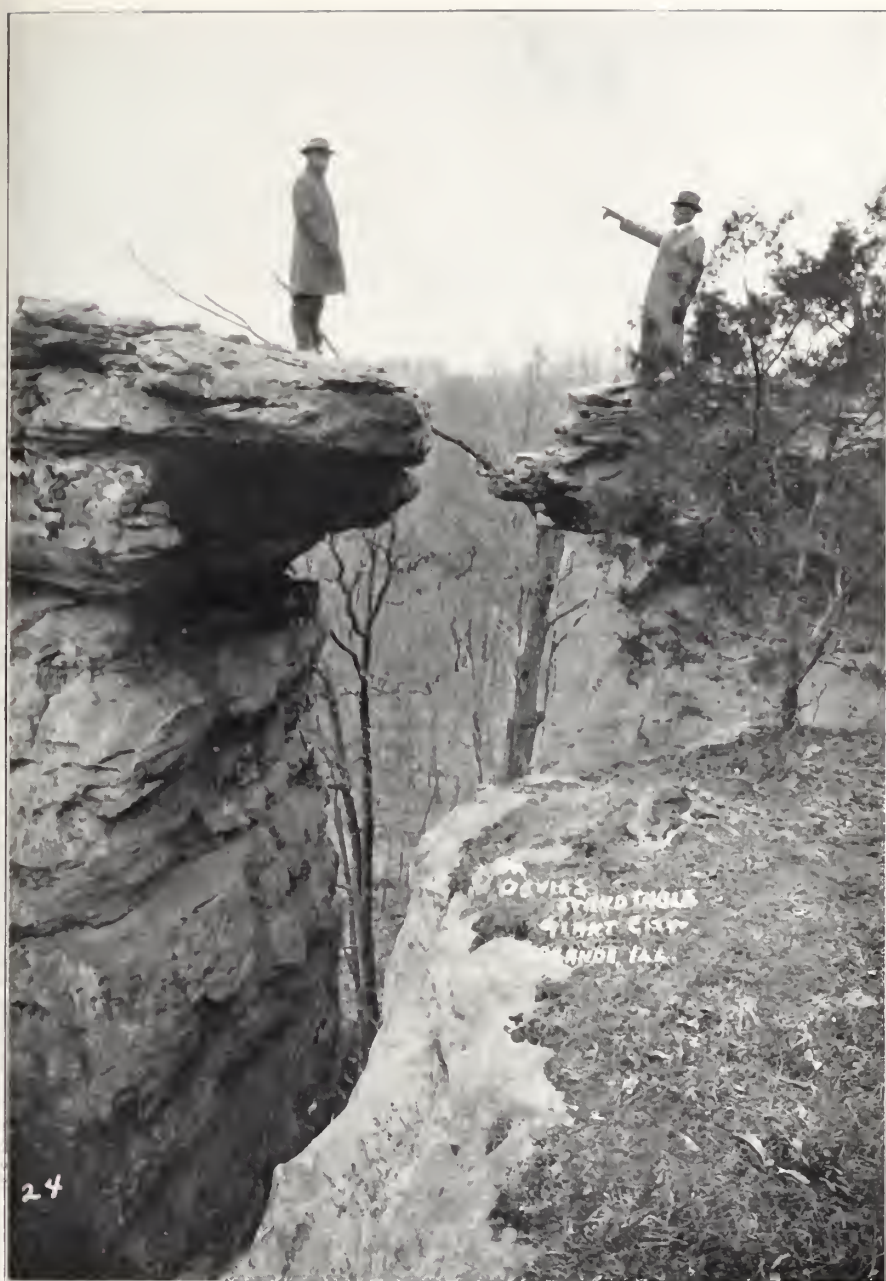
Eastward through this beauty spot we come to Signal Hill, a spot so high that from its summit one can plainly see seven surrounding cities, east, west, north and south. From this point also the glory of the Ozarks can be seen as they fling their lovely noses skyward from the Mississippi to the Ohio.

Signal Hill is the spot during the Civil War from which Col. Thompson kept the Stars and Stripes lashed to the top of a high poplar tree in defiance of members of the "Golden Circle" and other supporters of the Confederacy. "Giant City's" caves hid deserters and bush-whackers from the army

in the southern fields, and this romance led Mary Tracy Earle to write the beautiful story in book form entitled: "The Flag on the Hilltop." This book can be found in most any library. An entire book of poems was written by J. W. Thomas, entitled: "Poems of Egypt." The author of these poems lived in "Giant City" and was inspired by the beauty of this place to write them. Makanda and "Giant City" are also given beautiful mention in "Seeing the Middle West" by John T. Faris.

Turning northward from "Giant City" proper we come to Old Stone Fort, which is one of the two most historic spots in Egypt. This is also in the boundary of "Giant City Park." It consists of an old, fallen down stone wall of huge stones of different sizes and shapes. They bear no marks of any tools, hammer or chisel. This is built across the neck of a protruding bluff, two sides of which are about 80 feet high and unscalable. From its location in this valley one is led to believe it was built by men as a defense against some enemy, but alas what men and what enemy. Was it DeSoto who we hear was at Old Fort Massac in 1542? DeSoto was a gold hunter and not a builder of forts. Was it Jean Vincennes, the intrepid Frenchman, who came down from Canada, founded the city on the banks of the Wabash, which bears his name and for twelve years kept the country between Shawneetown and Kaskaskia open? We have a clear account of Vincennes and nothing is written about these two old forts so it still remains unknown. Could it have been George Rogers Clark, who led his army down the Ohio River to Fort Massac, thence across the neck of land as described by Rocheblave to attack and capture Kaskaskia? Reference to his route shows this Fort to be directly in his path, but George Rogers Clark went too swiftly to build forts.

As we stand in the majesty of this mute pile of stones there is a witchery about them that inflames our imagination and warps our judgment. We cannot look down upon the works of a people which stands so solemnly around us: "what people" we do not know without feeling ourselves stretching away into the dizzy past, our heads in a whirl and our brain



GIANT CITY PARK "THE DEVIL'S STAND TABLE"



INDIAN HEAD ROCK
GIANT CITY
MAR 1908



DEVIL'S STAND TABLE



GIANT CITY "LOVELY EGYPT," ETC.

searching through the phantoms of antiquity. The builders of these Forts seem to have belonged to a race of people who finished up their work on earth before the real life work of men and nations began, and have just left these spots here behind to puzzle us with curious investigations and questions never perhaps to be answered.

We do know they built these Forts and monuments on our principal rivers, the Ohio and the Mississippi and their tributaries. They look down solemnly upon the civilization of today, but point backward to oblivion—not a word, not a sign—nothing to betray their origin, nothing to wring from them the terrible secret of a people long vanished from the earth. In the neglected “*Archives De Indies*” at Seville, Spain, are thirty million pages of long hand descriptions of Spanish explorers which have never been catalogued or indexed—a research there might indeed change our history.

The valley is very beautiful and in botanical specimens it is the richest in Southern Illinois. There are about twenty-five different species of ferns found in Stone Fort Valley. These fringe all the ledges of the bluff and on the south side where they grow more luxuriantly they festoon the cliffs in wonderful magnificence. The valley is not neglected by nature. In fact it is one of her royal spots. Let us shut our eyes and dream of the Indian Chief on his pony riding down this valley, down and out into the Great West, leaving his hunting ground behind which he had woven in with his many fanciful dreams.

Yes, these patriots of the wild land,
Steeped in superstitions rare,
Tell their stories in great poems
Left unwritten but still there.
These, when read, now pale Greek writers
With a freedom daring—wild.
And in all of Nature's beauty,
Born with them a Mountain Child.

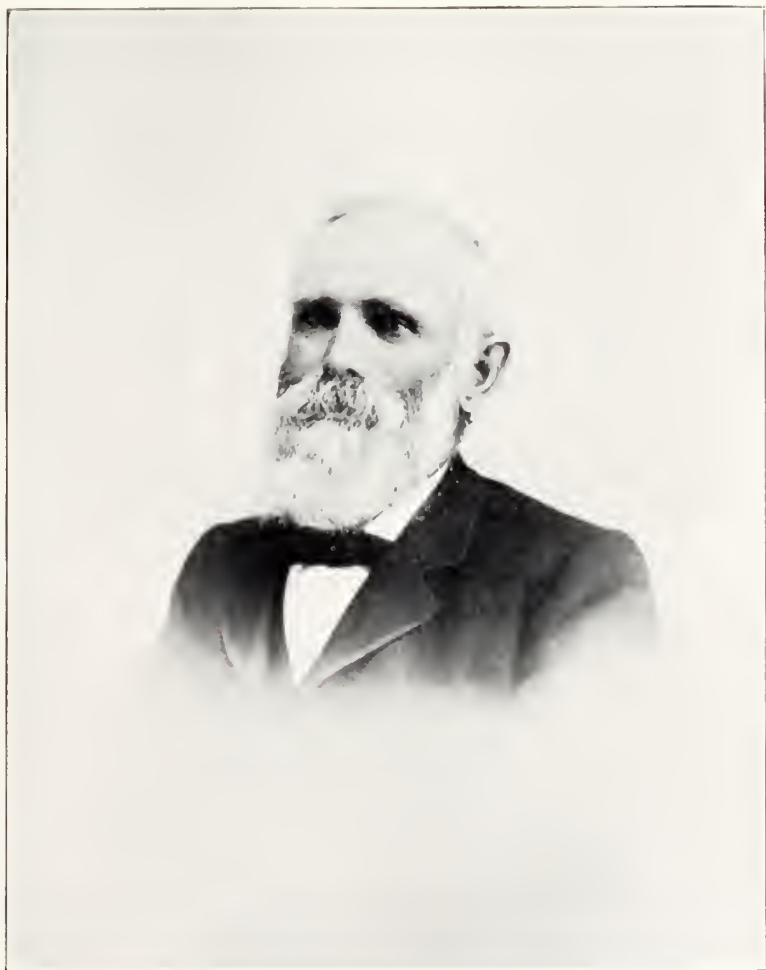
WILLIAM DAVIS COLBY.

BY LYDIA COLBY.

William Davis Colby, the fourth generation of Colbys to bear the name William Davis, was born November 25, 1838, in the log house near Petersburg, Illinois, that his father, Jonathan, had built for his bride, Lydia Ingalls, and brought her to in April, 1837. On his father's side, he was descended from Anthony Colby of Roos Hall, Beccles, England, who came to Boston in 1630 and later became the founder of Amesbury, Massachusetts. Anthony's old house still stands in Amesbury and is occupied by one of his descendants. His great, great grandson, the first William Davis Colby, was a soldier in the last Indian War. For this service he received a land grant to Beech Hill, one mile from the village of Hopkinton, and five miles from Concord, New Hampshire. This old home, also, still stands, but has passed out of family hands and is now the summer home of a Professor of the University of Virginia.

On his mother's side the family line of the subject of this sketch dates back to Edmund Ingalls, who came to Salem in 1628 with his brother, Francis. In 1629 the Ingalls brothers and their workmen started a tannery at what is now Lynn, Massachusetts, and so founded a town and the great shoe industry for which the place is still famous.

Like many another first born son, William received much of his mother's love and special attention. She early taught him to read and spell, and instilled into him principles of honor, integrity, diligence, and courtesy. He went to a country school for a time, then with his oldest sister, Mary, he attended Lee Center Academy, Lee County, Illinois, where the two children boarded with their uncle, Ephraim Ingalls. Later they were sent to nearer schools; first a Cumberland Presbyterian Academy at Virginia, Illinois, and then to North Sangamon Academy at Indian Point. These were all private



WILLIAM D. COLBY



WILLIAM D. COLBY MILITARY PICTURE

schools that have disappeared with the coming of the tax supported high school.

While a little six year old boy, William went with his father one night to a nearby log school house, to hear Abraham Lincoln make a temperance speech. He was too small to remember what was said, but he never forgot seeing Mr. Lincoln unwind his tall figure from the low front bench where he sat. To the little boy it seemed as if that lengthy figure would never quit unwinding.

William united with the Clary's Grove Baptist Church with Eli Reep in 1860. Of this church, which was afterwards known as the Tallula Baptist Church, he remained a faithful member and supporter, as long as he lived, though he lived elsewhere and attended and supported other churches.

Helping on the home farm and teaching school two winters brings us up to the opening of the Civil War. William Colby enlisted first in the 106th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The 106th and the 114th Regiments had a joint picnic at Sweetwater, wanting to consolidate. While at this picnic, William secured a man named Duncan of Logan County to exchange regiments with him as he had many more friends in the 114th than in the 106th Regiment. So he was enrolled in Company F, 114th Regiment Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862. He was sent to Camp Butler near Springfield, Illinois, for training. He was there during the time of a mammoth picnic when friends and relatives fed the boys such quantities of rich food, together with barrels of sweet cider that it was almost their undoing. A few more such picnics and there would have been few soldiers of the regiment left to fight the Rebels.

In a war diary kept by William Colby, we read:

"Nov. 6, 1863; Camp Cowan, Miss. Weather bright and clear, all well. Rob complains of diorreach. J. T. B. (Beekman) on picket. Had inspection of arms today with an eye to condemnation. No mail today. Received orders to move at six A. M. tomorrow. Destination Memphis. G. A. B. prepares rations. I find myself with a big knapsack, and two

pair of pants. I hope never to be found again with extra pants to carry. Loaned G. A. B. \$5.

Nov. 7, Sunday. On board boat Minnehaha. At Memphis at 3:30 P. M. Struck tents. Mixed my first bread. Arrived in V. B. 10:45. On board at 12. Weather clear and pleasant. All well.

Nov. 8, Monday. On board the Westmoreland. Weather clear and cool. J. T. B. has a chill. Left boat Minnehaha at 2 P. M. Shoved off from Vb. at dark; tied up and wooded opposite Milliken's Bend. Wind cool in the evening. Names of Co. F. (114) on board; Cap. A. Miller, Lieut's. J. I. Workman and O. M. Purviance. Sarg'ts. Smedley and Osborne. men; Beekman, Thrapp, Armstrong, T. Armstrong, Bergen, Burtran, Bell, Geo. Bell, Bowhurt, John Campbell, Carreyers, Carmen, Clark, Carson, Combs, Candee, Fox, Gish, Gumm, Gumm, Hollings, Harrison, Huff, Huff, Irwin, Irwin, Kinner, Lang, Monroe, McDonald, Merrill, McNeal, Osborne, Perrin, Plunkett, Russel, Sanders, Scriptor, Spears, Stevenson, S——— (blurred), Wood, Watkins, Yokum, and (Colby of course). Geo. Bell is sick." (Here diary is blurred. It is written in pencil.)

"Nov. 11, Wednesday; On board Westmoreland. Weather clear and pleasant. Made a steady run. Took on wood eight miles below Holland. Passed Helena. At nine P. M. saw a deer swimming in the river. Many shots were fired at it, none more than slightly wounding it. Thomas Armstrong died in the night. He was on his way home on sick furlough. J. W. Bell died on the Pioneer.

Nov. 12, Thursday. In camp East of Memphis. Weather clear and pleasant. Went to see J. W. Kincaid. He went to the boat with me. Loaned Thomas Osborne \$10."

(The record is blurred here and cannot be read but the writer knows that Co. F. 114th was stationed in Memphis all the winter of 1863 and 64 on Prove duty. I visited Memphis with my father twice after 1902 and we hunted up the old slave warehouse where he had been quartered, and fed the squirrels in the park as he had fed them in war time. But

the course of the Mississippi River had so changed that it was not at all natural to him.)

"Apr. 29, 1864. Memphis, Tenn. On duty patrolling. At dark recieved orders to be at Headquarters at five next morning.

Apr. 30. At Headquarters at 4 A. M. Raining hard, went to depot, took cars at 7 A. M. Camped at night at fort built by Companies A. and E. of the 14th Ill. Infantry.

Sun. May 1. Go to (blurred). Find bridge burned. Have preaching. A real good sermon by the Chaplin. Text Rev. 3:2. Remained all night.

May 2, 1864. Up and crossed the pontoon bridge at 3 A. M. The bridge broke down. Lost five mules and a wagon loaded with ammunition and hard bread. Go on picket at 8 A. M. At 2 P. M. move across the North Fork of Wolf River. Again on picket. Citizens here profess loyalty. North Fork Mills are running.

May 3. Started as rear guard at six. Marched 25 miles. Camped at eight P. M. eight miles from Bolivar. In the evening a 72nd thief shot a negro girl from whom he had stolen a ring, a watch and a silk dress. He was arrested by Col. King.

May 4. Up at 2 A. M. Start at 3. Boys complain of sore feet. There are many stragglers. Reach Bolivar at eight A. M. Found the bridge had been burned by the Rebels yesterday. Had breakfast and lay down to rest. Camped at Bolivar.

May 5. Up at sunrise and start marching at 8:45. The day is warm. Hard marching. No halt for dinner. Camp at 9 P. M. Saw the first lightning bug.

May 6. Up at 3 A. M. Hard marching through poor, thinly settled country, covered with pines and chestnuts. Crossed the Mississippi line. Camp at sundown. The Colonels go to the General about the hard marching. This afternoon we marched 45 minutes and rested 15 minutes. Killed a beef.

May 7. Up at 3 A. M. Start at 5. One half in the rear of the Brigade. Hot water scarce. In one of Co. F. 95th

Regiment volunteer infantryman accidentally wounds two comrades and a negro servant badly.

May 9. Up at 3 A. M. Start to pass Harris' Brigade, composed of 11th Wis., 37th Ill., and 61st U. S. (colored). March rapidly and steadily. Good country. Saw a school. Halt at 11 A. M. for dinner. Rest an hour and a half, then march rapidly through good country to the R. R. Take cars at six P. M. I rode on the platform of the car to Memphis. Reached Memphis at 10:30 P. M. and camped on South Street. Rain came. I slept in the sutlers tent.

May 10. Rolled out at 6. Got eight letters. We recieved seven new recruits for Co. F. Ordered to move out on the Raghleigh Road at twelve." (The diary is blurred here, and not legible. If this article had been written during Father's life time, as planned, he could have filled it in.)

Some bits from letters to his sister Mary who had been mother to her brothers and sisters since the death of their mother, September 3, 1858, give a fuller view into his soldier's life.

"Duck Port, La., April 5th, 1863; ————— We are some eight or ten miles above Vicksburg cutting a 'raging Canal' from the Mississippi River into a bayou on the West side of the river. After an interval of two hours, I am permitted to resume my writing. This is Sunday, but for all that, our Regiment is on fatigue digging canal. I dug day before yesterday and was sick all night and yesterday forenoon. I felt first rate this morning and fell in with the Co. to dig today but Cap. (Miller) came and told me I had better stay and get dinner for our mess as I was not very well. Every one is as kind to me as I could ask. When we left Memphis, Col. Judy took me into the state room with himself, told me if there was anything I could eat, he would get it for me.—I was passing his tent today. He was alone and invited me in and divided an orange with me that had been sent him while he was sick. (Nearly every one has had a sick spell.) He talked of home and his family which he is very much attached to. —————I expect we will take part in the Vicksburg fight when it comes off if the Rebels don't run and leave it.—————"

From a letter written from Black River, Mississippi, August 8, 1863:

"Your kind letter of July 17th recd.———I can assure you that your letters are read with great pleasure. There is no news of any great importance. They are enlisting Regular Cavalry out of some regiments. They have not commenced with ours yet. Strong inducements are held out and many will enlist. \$402 bounty is offered in installments. The time is three years or during the war. I think that the war is about played out. I shall not enlist. My health is not as good as it used to be. I have to be very careful what I eat——I suppose they are conscripting or will be soon in Illinois. If Henry should be taken, I would rather he would come to us if he can. I am sure that we would be better contented than if in different regiments. By being together, we could care for each other if sick or wounded and avoid the suspense we would feel if either should be in battle. I am glad you prosper so well with your Aid Society. Our Hospital in February recieved a great deal of Sanitary goods and I hope they are used judiciously.——We live mighty poor at 'our house,' without one has a good appetite, then hard tack and 'sowbelly' eat pretty well and keep soul and body together if a ball does not come between. I think the danger of balls has about played out in the West. The report has just come that we are going to Helena in a few days."

"Sept. 19, 1863. Camp Sherman, Oak Ridge, Miss.;——The prospect is that we will remain in or near Vicksburg this winter. Co. A is and Co. E (114th) is to be mounted as soon as horses can be procured. This is to meet the Guerillas who are conscripting both white and black forty or fifty miles in our rear. I hope we will be permitted to come home before the hot weather of another year. The Rebs say that the war is near its end.——I sent \$11 home by Bob Clarke. I need a watch and I wish Father would have mine cleaned, a good crystal put in and send it to me by Clarke."

There are no letters nor diary concerning the fall of Vicksburg nor the two battles of Jackson, Mississippi, in all three of which William Colby took part, but neither is there

any record of the battle of Guntown where he was captured or of his eight and a half months prison experience.

A letter dated from Memphis, May 11th, 1864, reads in part:

“We have been out on a ten days scout through Bolivar, south into Mississippi through Salem and back to Memphis. Saw no Rebs. The Cavalry had a little fight with them at Bolivar. We are not on Provost duty now but on Picket line north of the city about two miles from our old quarters. Health is generally good. Charlie has the small pox and is in the hospital, doing well. Jimmie had the variloid on the Scout. He was not sick enough to ride but one day. He is able for duty and rations now, as well as ever. Henry Spears is able for duty again. I stood the march as well if not better than any of the other boys. John Beekman and George Bell both have the sore eyes, not very bad now. Bob Clarke did not go with us (on the Scout). He was not strong enough. He is well now and on duty in town at Gen. Bucklands residence.

We have a beautiful shady grove for our camp, but I fear we shall not get to stay here long. From all I can gather, we are going down the river soon to join the forces on Red River. If I was sure I would keep well nothing would please me better than to take the field. In fact I could hardly be satisfied on post duty. I am not the light slim boy I used to be.

Father has hit the nail on the head this time renting out his ground. Labor is so high and the Spring so backward.—Tom Cogdal is back. Saw him last night and had a good talk with him.—I don't think soldiers are such lovely things—most of them I mean. Those who come into the army and resist its bad vices, and come home without doing a deed of which they need be ashamed, are men to be honored. There are many such, but after all only a small proportion. Poor John Chambers. I wish I could do something for him. It is harder to give one's life up by littles for one's Country than to lay it down at once. It is so dark I can see to write no more. I will write to Sarah and Bub (his brother Grosvenor)

as soon as I can. Love to Father, Sisters, and Brothers, I am with Affn. Your 'Sojer' Brother W. D. Colby. Write."

These old letters have been found recently. On the envelope of this last one in his sister's handwriting is "Answered Hopkinton (N. H.) June 6, 1864." It is hardly probable that William got the answer for Sherman had ordered an expedition from Memphis to defeat Forrest's Cavalry, then in northern Mississippi. This was to protect his long line of communication and prevent Forrest's descent upon his line of advance. On June 1st a small but well organized force began its march from White's Station near Memphis. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis was placed in command. History says that Sturgis did not want to give battle and blamed him for great mismanagement. As a little girl I remember hearing my father tell of seeing Sturgis ride out from Confederate Headquarters and that Mrs. Sturgis was a Bureaugard. At any rate he was not in good repute among his men and was said to have been drunk the day of the battle, June 10, 1864. It was in the heart of more than one of his men to shoot him. (Does not this sound like the stories our soldiers brought back from the World War?) The shooting soldier would have lost his life but with another in command the outcome of the battle would have probably been different. But no one shot and his men felt that Sturgis had simply given them away in battle—1,500 of them, many to a fate that was worse than death. The fighting began at five o'clock in the morning near some timber beyond Brice's Cross Road. Forrest's men were driven back but were not followed up, and by five in the afternoon they had reformed and were driving Sturgis' men toward Jackson. At Ripley a stand was made the 2nd morning but Forrest attacked on two sides and Sturgis' retreat resumed. Hard pressed, with no adequate leadership, the retreat became a disorganized rout. Soldiers threw away knapsacks and blankets and sought shelter as best they could. It was every man for himself. Colby broke his gun in the hard ride and threw it away. Seeing a loose artillery horse at Ripley he captured and mounted it and started toward Memphis. He overtook a comrade, Bob

Clarke, who had injured his knee and was having hard work getting along. Dismounting, Colby put Clarke on the horse and told him to ride as fast as he could toward Memphis. Clarke did and escaped but Colby had given away his chance. Going toward Memphis as fast as they could on foot, they were soon surrounded by Forrest's Mounted Infantry. With four others Colby sought shelter in a cave with some brush hiding it. Here the men disagreed as to the way to Memphis or they might have escaped under cover of darkness. But their morale was pretty much gone and they staid in their cave in the thicket until morning. Forrest's men discovered the place the morning of June 12 and ordered the men to surrender. The others went out and surrendered and all were about to move on when one of the Union Soldiers turned to look back to see why Colby was not coming. He was a small man and hoped to stay behind without being seen and later try to escape, but the Rebel saw the soldier turn for his comrade, rode back and called, "Come out of there you Yank." And so went Colby's second chance of escape.

Colby had purchased a very fine light rubber blanket, better than those issued to the soldiers by the Government. Being small he wrapped this around his body under his jacket. He had a good silver watch. The guard at Andersonville to which the prisoners were sent, ordered this watch given up, but again his small stature served him well. He slipped around among the other prisoners and the guard could no longer pick him out. He also managed to hide the \$1.30 change he had in his pockets. The Andersonville Stockade was built of 18 foot logs set six feet in the ground. There was a parapet over the wall where the guard walked. The place had been heavily timbered and if the timber had only been left it would have provided shelter from the burning sun and in winter fuel for the men. But Andersonville was meant to complete the slaughter not accomplished by Confederate bullets.

The rations at Andersonville at this time were one pint of raw cornmeal and a small piece of salt pork, about two inches square, per man per day. The citizens came with food

to sell occasionally to any prisoners who had money to buy. One day a negro woman brought a dish of rice and beef boiled together. Colby and his mess bought it. Out of one of the beef ribs, Colby carved with his jack-knife, a two tined fork, that is today one of the valued possessions of his family. With the same knife and a piece of the stockade wood he made a darning needle, and ravelling out one of his extra gray wool socks, he kept the others in repair. This needle his Aunt Melissa Ingalls had the Libbey Glass Works seal in a small glass bottle blown around it. This is also in the possession of the family. Out of a piece of log, the men in his mess hollowed out a wooden bucket for themselves. Being in an open stockade and exposed to sun, rain, and cold, the five men in Colby's mess made themselves a shelter by stretching his rubber blanket as a tent awning over a place in the sand fixed for a bed by hollowing it out to fit their hip bones that day by day became sharper and more tender. A second blanket was their covering. These five men lay spoon fashion as close as they could lie; when one turned over, they all must turn. After a prisoner's hip got to aching past endurance, he gave the order to turn and all faced the other way. After it grew cold a fire was arranged with a piece of sheet iron that warmed the ground before the men turned in. This was the best bed that they could arrange, but it caused a paralysis of the nerves of one hip that Colby felt as long as he lived. Lewis Furgeson of the 106th Illinois, a neighbor boy, was in Andersonville at the same time as William Colby. One day Colby went to him to patch up his blanket from pieces that had been thrown away. When he came back to his own mess he found two of their men fighting and about to destroy all the shelter and comfort they had. "Get out if you want to fight," said Colby. Wilson of Tallula fought on, though the other man quit. Colby seized the wooden bucket and struck Wilson over the head a blow he never forgot nor forgave. But their shelter was saved.

With all his brain power Colby planned to live, to keep as healthy and clean and whole as he could. Day by day he watched his hands grow thinner and thinner and the thought

of food was always in their minds. Every day found many dead among them. The comrades gathered the dead near the gate of the stockade. Every morning the Confederates gathered up the dead into wagons, like cord wood and buried them in trenches.

His theory of the "Spring" in Andersonville is that when the stockade was enlarged and the old end taken out the sandy soil was loosened and the spring burst out. It was a miracle to the poor prisoners, who needed the clean water. American history records no page so brutally black as the story of Andersonville—Colby missed his chance of exchange at Andersonville when he was away from his mess helping a comrade.

After four and a half months at Andersonville, Colby was transferred to Savannah, Georgia; then to Millen, Georgia, where they had the worst provisions of all. Here the corn was ground cob and all, and it and a few cow peas occasionally constituted the ration. The cow peas were cooked in old tin cans. For fire wood to cook them they dug up timbers of the old stockade and shaved them up. Colby had the scurvey so bad here that his teeth all loosened. Back of the tent which the men had taken with them, they planted some of the peas, eating them as soon as they showed above the ground, to cure their scurvey. M. D. Goldsby, another neighbor boy, secured herbs to help and cared daily for his old friend. But for Goldsby's help, Colby felt that he never would have lived to get out of prison. From Millen, the prisoners were sent back to Savannah, then to Florence, S. C., and to Goldsboro, N. C. All this later transferring was to escape Sherman's troops. Once all guards were removed, and had the men only known and stayed behind, Sherman would have overtaken them. At Goldsboro they were exchanged and sent to Wilmington, N. C., by boat. Such a feeling as came over them when they joined their own troops and saw "Old Glory" above them, and their own Bluecoats doing their best to care for them, we cannot realize unless we, too have escaped from a Hades to a Heaven. The troopers tried to feed carefully stomachs unused to fit or enough food. Onions

were among the first of the foods given. Any prisoner who failed to restrain himself and ate all he wanted, usually paid with his life for his selfgratification. Two things had made the Southern Prison Pens possible; first the great scarcity of food in the South where the Confederate troops were on short rations; second it was a land of overseers, and "Old Winder" was a Swiss who had his training on the plantations of the South.

Among the pitiful prison stories that I have heard my father tell in the last years of his life (He did not mention it for years, it was too bitter. But time mellowed that) is the following of a comrade in prison 'seized with despair' as the men called it. It was a complete state of physical and mental collapse that often came just before the end of life. It was the only case of the kind he ever knew to get well. When all hope, all mentality and almost all manhood was gone, the men died. This poor boy, not out of his teens, was seized with 'despair.' A terrible army dysentery had seized him, he vomited as well. He could scarcely walk. The prisoners were being transferred, I think the last move before Wilmington and liberty. The men came to a little stream with a log across it for a footbridge. The poor boy cried like a baby and said he never could get across "O yes you can," said father, "I will help you." And putting the boy ahead of him on the log and holding him by the only part of his clothing that was fit to touch—the strap at the back of his trousers, he steadied and coaxed the boy across the stream. The support was purely mental but it was all that was needed. The boy got back to freedom and home and health and prosperity.

When the Grand Army of the Republic went to the Pacific coast for its National Encampment in 1912, Colby with three others of his Post attended. He had previously written the boy of the above story that he was coming and would like to meet him. They met and later, the boy, an old man now, entertained Colby in his palatial home on Mares Island opposite San Francisco. His son-in-law was a multi-millionaire and the parents were making their home in their latter days with him and their only daughter. When they were all sitting

round visiting, Colby said: "Why didn't you answer my letters?" The one time boy's face quivered and he said, "I couldn't." The wife said that when the letter came he cried like a child. Every time he tried to answer it he cried, until he finally gave up trying to write. But he was on the spot to meet and welcome his old comrade who had helped him over the stream from death to life and there was nothing that he or his could do that was left undone in the entertainment of his old comrade.

From Wilmington, William Colby was paroled, Feb. 27, 1865, after eight and a half months in Southern prison pens, and sent to his home at Petersburg, Illinois. He was honorably discharged at Springfield May 25, 1865.

His term of enlistment was a little less than three years, but it added much to his actual age. He used to say that it shortened by ten years the life of any soldier who suffered any hardship at all. That no Government could pay its men for such service. The men would all volunteer again if their country needed them but just money could not pay for what those men gave. Because of this attitude he refused to apply for a pension until near the close of his life—just before old age granted it to them all.

After a year at home recuperating, Mr. Colby came to Henry County, Illinois to see some land with a view to purchasing it. His father had helped George Rote buy some land in Cornwall Twp. of that County. A cousin, James Colby's widow and her family, were living at Wethersfield in the same county. Mrs. James Colby was always known to the Colby children as "Aunt Emily." In an old diary under date of Feb. 21, 1866, we read:

"Staid last night at Jo Polands. Geo. Rote came before breakfast and rode with us to Kewanee. At Mr. Scotts I saw Mr. Griswold, who informed us of the sale of the Widow Wilson's farm. Saw Mr. Norton at his picture gallery. He rents his farm, the Old Jack place to a Mr. Allard. He wishes to sell the 160 acres for \$3,250. Cheap enough, I think. Sent a letter to Mr. Raynolds informing him of the condition of his land and forwarded the abstracts.———Walked out

to Aunt Emily's. Met Laurette Colby and Miss Hortense Murry. (Two teachers in Wethersfield village school.)

"Feb. 22, 1866, Washington's Birthday. Came from Aunt Emily's to Kewanee at a quarter past seven, 15 minutes too late for the train. Went to a bookstore and bought Harper's Magazine and this diary in which I desire to keep a strict account of my daily life, adding a thought for the conclusion at which I may arrive. This, I think will be pleasant for retrospection and profitable as a record of experiences. May I always have God and the right for my motto.

"I spent a miserable day, having a chill at The Kewanee House. Could scarcely eat a thing. Drank a cup of poor, hot tea which made me feel much better. One year ago I was a Federal Prisoner of War at Wilmington. Thank God, if I am sick, I am better off than I was a year ago. He surely has shown me great mercy and delivered me from the Power of my Country's Enemy, may He at last deliver me from all the Powers of Darkness.—Stopped at The Adams House, Camp Point, for the night——."

The diary continues and he finally secures the land from Mr. Reynolds, paying \$2,000 for it. It was unimproved and lay partly in Annawan and partly in Cornwall townships. Fall found him at work on his new land, with a team, 'Jim and Tom,' that he had broken in the spring at his father's, and driven overland to his new home. 'Wes' Nichols worked for him and they kept 'batch' together in a little one room house.

In May, 1867, William Colby went to Atkinson on business. There he met the Nowers men, John F. and Thomas, Sr., and Thomas, Jr. John F. and Thomas, Jr., had succeeded their father in the general mercantile business which included lumber as well as dry goods and groceries. Mr. Colby brought with him \$800, which he asked to deposit with the store. In part, it was to pay for the lumber and supplies he was needing for his new home; in part, it was to be a deposit to be drawn from as a checking account might, there being no banks nearer than Kewanee or Geneseo. If he needed more money than the Nowers Brothers were apt to have on hand, Colby was to give notice beforehand. This was the be-

ginning of a life long friendship between the three men. The Nowers Brothers established a private bank April 6, 1881, and did a banking business for the public. In all the 46 years that they did business together, until the death of Mr. Colby, their friendship increased as the years passed. 'Sometimes they put over some large transactions,' said John F. Nowers, who told me this story, 'but if ever there was an unkind thought in the minds of any one of the three, no one ever knew it.'

In this age (1927), we pay our taxes at our banks with a check. This is the diary record of May 14, 1867. "Went to Atkinson. Drew \$40 from Nowers. Went to Cambridge. Pd. Father's taxes \$11.26. My own, \$27.14. Then went to Aunt Emily's at Wethersfield, a ride of 40½ miles". (Taxes were less in those days. Also horses could cover ground as well as automobiles.)

In January, 1868, Mr. Colby returned to his home in Petersburg where on January 16, he was married to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. Gilbert and Mary Clinton Dodds. He brought his bride to his tiny home in Henry County, and took up the task of making it a real home. Five children were born to them, Alfred Ingalls, Lydia, Alice Dodds, Mary, and William Davis, Jr. Mary died in infancy, the other children all grew to maturity.

With economy the family prospered and in 1877 Mr. Colby purchased and moved his family to the Foster Benedict farm in Cornwall Township, where they had the advantage of having the school house on one corner of the farm and the Calvary Presbyterian church on the other, the house being eighty rods from each. Old dog "Smith", a big Newfoundland, daily took the children to and from school. In those days there was always a good maid in the family. She, too, was fond of "Old Smith" and felt very safe with him on guard.

In 1881 the Dakota land boom broke loose in Illinois. Having an offer of \$11,000 for his first home, Mr. Colby sold it and with the cash in his pocket went to Grand Forks County, N. Dak., on the Red River, to invest it. He bought

himself land poor. A half section against the Village of Reynolds, an 800 acre tract at Manvel, and another large one in Minnesota, across the river, and some holdings in the town of Grand Forks ate up more than his ready cash. As in all booms the bottom dropped out soon, and holding on was not easy. But he held on and one by one sold his holdings without loss at last, and without souring his sunny disposition. But he saw much of human nature in the raw; an absentee landlord had to have eyes in the back of his head and be able to read between the lines of his agent's communications.

In 1885 he sold the Benedict farm and bought a larger tract from Dr. Nichols. This was also in Cornwall. Taking a fresh grip on life, he built up a second fortune and out of a rather poor farm built a good one. He put up new and modern buildings, meaning to make it a permanent home. The children's Academy teacher, Rev. Norbury Thornton, called it Colby Place, and the name stuck ever after. Colby Place has been a gathering place for good times in the community for thirty-five years for the spirit of hospitality has passed on to the next generation with the property. It was a far cry from its spacious rooms to the tiny twelve foot square home of their beginning where three visiting ladies had to be asked to sit on the bed that their hoops might collapse and the new homemaker get about the room to prepare supper. They rode in a lumber wagon in those days, but so did their neighbors, and they had good times and many friends. It was a friendly world and all were young. There was nearly always a maid in the home for the father thought that if the mother did not have to overwork when her children were small, she had a chance for a healthy, strong old age. And it proved even so. Some of those maids were a very real part of the family, whom the children obeyed and cared for always.

Mr. Colby kept abreast of the times. Hearing of a rural telephone system in the South part of the county, he began to consider it. His son Will, Jr., being sick one night, a hired man had to be routed out of bed to ride to Atkinson for Dr. W. W. Adams. When the patient was relieved the Doctor and Mr. Colby talked telephone systems in earnest. The

result was that with much riding and much talking by these two men they sold the idea to their neighbors, and the Henry County Telephone Company was established with headquarters in Atkinson and wires reaching to Kewanee, Cambridge, and Geneseo. The originators were a bit out of pocket and Colby had some broken ribs from a runaway caused by a vicious dog's jumping at his team on one of his promotional trips. Mrs. Colby and Mrs. Arthur Dickey had to play switchmen until the line was really completed. It was not always easy to arise from scrubbing a floor or mixing a batch of bread to connect for a neighbor anxious to talk. But the women were glad to contribute this bit of unrequited labor for the sake of the ultimate good to the country. The mutual free toll service agreed upon with other telephone lines in the county was part of the Colby-Adams idea of a public utility as a public servant.

In 1901 when Rural Free Mail delivery was beginning to be talked of as a National measure, Mr. Colby got Congressman Prince to take the matter up in Washington and with the help of his neighbors had Route 1, Atkinson established as a trial route. The Government inspector rode over the route in the best carriage behind the best team in the neighborhood. They all brought up for a good dinner with Mrs. Colby, who always did her bit for a good cause. The route as they planned it was accepted and stands today as it was laid out by its local promoters in 1901.

Mud Creek, a tributary of Green river, and rising over near Kewanee in the south part of Henry County wound its slow tortuous way through the back of Mr. Colby's farm. He had been straightening and deepening its channel ever since the purchase of Colby Place but with the creek in bad condition below him, his own lone efforts did but little good. The creek overflowed and backed back on him yearly. He became convinced that while a drainage district has its drawbacks, it was the only way to handle the situation. In 1907 he called the land owners interested in straightening the creek, together to see what could be done. This is the record of that meeting found in his notebook of that year. "July

12, 1907. Preliminary Council of owners for Mud Creek Drainage District met at Ernest Henry's to organize. Present: Jerome Black, William Couve, and W. D. Colby. Jerome Black was chosen President and W. D. Colby, Secretary. Mr. Black was appointed to hire an engineer and helpers to survey the ditch. Went to view Lehman ditch. Adjourned."

There follows a description of the lands benefited by the proposed ditch. The Colby family had by this time moved to Geneseo for a home (they moved in 1902) and the youngest son lived in the old home. Geneseo is fifteen miles away from Mud Creek. It was before automobiles were common, so it was a long ride to be taken many times before the ditch was a completed thing. Mr. Colby stayed by until all legal formalities had been arranged for, with Henry Waterman as Attorney and Edson Reeves as Engineer. When the work was really underway, he resigned and left those on the field to finish the task. Of the three original promoters, only Mr. Black is alive. His time is largely spent outside of the County. Others have taken over the management of the Drainage District and done considerable work at the mouth of the Creek, where the land owners refused to join the District in 1907. Much land has been reclaimed at considerable expense.

Coming down from his English ancestors, Mr. Colby inherited a good deal of sentiment for land holdings. He often said that no person had a right to a farm, who did not leave it better than he found it—a theory supported by our Agricultural schools of today. A successful farm means much hard work for its owner but to the right living individual, it offers a living, a place in which to develop friendships and character, and a safe place in which to bring up children. Mr. Colby had a real fondness and aptitude for law. Had his mother lived, he would probably have followed that profession. He dignified the one he did follow. He never had any political aspirations for himself. He was too busy with his business to afford the time. He did serve as Supervisor for his Township for a term or two, and as School Treasurer for the town-

ship for twenty or twenty-five years—until the family moved to Geneseo in 1902.

While in Geneseo, he was one of a half dozen or more men who put up \$100 apiece to enforce such temperance laws as we then had. He came hurrying home from Hammond, Louisiana, one April to vote on local option, but the high license party outvoted him. He prophesied then that those same leaders of high license would ride on the water wagon when it became popular and they have.

Mrs. Colby was born in Sangamon County, November 2, 1840. Her father, Rev. Gilbert Dodds, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, had been one of the early settlers of that county, coming from Caldwell County, Kentucky, to Sangamon in 1824. His brother Joseph Dodds was one of the first permanent settlers of Sangamon County, he having come with his father-in-law, William Drennan, and two other families in March, 1818. April 25, 1825, William Drennan and wife, Joseph Dodds and wife, Gilbert Dodds and wife, and James and Ann Wallace organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sugar Creek, Sangamon County, with Rev. James M. Berry as their first pastor. The next year, 1826, Gilbert Dodds was formally ordained as a C. P. 'Minister of the Gospel'.

Mary Elizabeth Dodds grew up in an old-fashioned Christian home that always had family worship. Keeping pace with the times they sang at their worship the good old standard hymns of the church as well as the Psalms on which their elders had been brought up. The Kentucky uncles still clung to the old custom of singing of Psalms. One morning at family worship, a visiting uncle was asked to lead in prayer after the singing of a hymn. The good man, to whom the hymn singing had been a sacrilege, replied, "You may pray to your liltis yourself." The uncle did lead in prayer one morning later, and blew out the lights as he knelt facing the wall. Two visiting grandsons were highly entertained by the performance. One of them crawled clear across the room to kick his brother to make sure that he was taking in all that was going on.

The Reverend Gilbert Dodds family was a large one. There were seven boys and five girls, as full of irrepressible fun as ministers' children usually are. Those were the days of red flannel, homespun, and no overshoes. The days of fireplaces, and singing schools in the log school house, and horseback riding. Bettie Dodds' playmates were her brothers and some nephews who were almost as old as herself. She climbed trees with them and rode horses that they blindfolded for her to mount. As she grew older she had her own saddle horse.

The Dodds were a singing family. In the home in Rock Creek, Menard County, where the family moved in 1847, they took part in the neighborhood sings. Campbell led a singing school in the school house and taught his sisters to sing by note, "do, re, mi," etc., out of the old *Carmina Sacra*. In early war time the singing Dodds formed a quartette that sang the Civil War songs all over the country. Bettie had a beautiful lilting soprano voice, Campbell a fine baritone, Alfred sang a good tenor and Margaret sang the alto. Bettie was the first one in the neighborhood to sing "Just Before the Battle, Mother," one of the, then, new songs. The song had a very real grip on families where sons were daily leaving home, volunteering for service in the Union Army. In her own family three brothers volunteered, Campbell and Ira and Alfred. The latter had just graduated from medical school, entered as a private but was an acting surgeon all during the war. At Champion Hill he had a tent for a hospital. Amputated arms and legs were piled in a small stack outside the tent before the doctors were through. The doctors literally waded in blood. Bettie's nephews, who had been her playmates, Billie (James W.) Dodds and George Drennan, went from Sangamon County. Billie fell leading his company in battle at Tupelo, Mississippi. Out in Kansas her older brother, Francis Newton Dodds, a man forty years old and with a family, was in a Kansas regiment helping suppress a slave holders' rebellion. Bettie's neighbor boys were nearly all in the war. Her father, an old man now, tried to run the home farm. Bettie helped him to pick apples and

milk and do such things as she could do to help win the war. Her Kentucky cousins were fighting on the "other side" for a "lost cause." One of them, Finis Ewing Dodds, in Forrest's Mounted Infantry, was wounded at the Battle of Guntown, where her future husband was captured. The brothers, Alfred and Campbell and Ira, all came home sick and were to be cared for. It was a very real war to Bettie Dodds.

She taught school for two terms after it was over and then married William Colby, who had seen so much of the hardships of war. When the Spanish War was on, her oldest son, Alfred, wanted to go with the Company he was drilling at Bolckow, Missouri. She and her husband said, "No, not until the need is greater. Your wife and children need you at home." Out of her past experience, Bettie Dodds Colby said, "The whole of the Spanish possessions are not worth one American soldier, if that soldier is your boy. I have lived through one war. I had hoped never to see another one."

From being a carefree, happy girl, who rode and sang and went places with her brothers, for there was always something doing where the Dodds boys were, to being a wife and mother on a new farm in Henry County was a great change. But she fitted into the new niche. She was a good wife and mother, a thoroughgoing housekeeper, and true to the traditions of her family, a hospitable hostess. She never grew old but played and kept young with her children to whom as babies she had sung instead of telling stories. Their childish requests were "Sing about Old Uncle Ned or The Oak Tree, or the little child that was burned (a neighborhood incident)" instead of asking their parents "To tell about" the story they wanted.

One of the family sayings was "That a man's wife either makes or breaks him." In a very real sense Bettie Colby made her husband develop the finer side of his character. She died of angina pectoris at their home in Geneseo, May 19, 1907. She was but sixty-six years old, the age that her own mother had been when she was taken. After thirty-five years of happy married life her husband's life was broken. He was no longer content in his Geneseo home and asked his

daughter housekeeper if she would go back to the farm with him. They returned in 1908 and Mr. Colby took up his old life with seeming contentment. Three years later, the death of his youngest brother, Grosvenor, came as the first break in the circle of brothers and sisters. Ties of blood were strong in him. Every year since his coming to Henry County, he had visited his old home in Menard County and kept those ties alive. He felt keenly the loss of his brother. It strengthened the tie between him and his brother Henry.

On a small farm that he owned near Atkinson, Mr. Colby had put a promising, ambitious young man, hoping to give him a start in life. The young man delivered mail most of the day, and with a hired man and his wife's help, he tried to carry on the farm. It proved too much of a load, so he offered his farm implements, stock, etc., for sale and quit farming. Mr. Colby went to the sale with his son, Will, Jr. Returning, the horse became frightened, overturned the light runabout, and ran away. Mr. Colby received injuries from which he died in the Hammond Hospital in Geneseo, February 27, 1913. His going was a great loss to his family and community. Upright, honest to a penny, generous to a fault, a great reader as well as a student of human nature, stern to stand for the right as he saw it, he was one of the outstanding men of Henry County for forty-seven years.

Of his children, that he counted over as women count their jewels; Alfred Ingalls, married Eva Blanche Vail and was a farmer at Bolckow, Missouri. He died in 1899. He left two children, Mary Ruth Colby, who is now Secretary of The Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control of Minnesota, with an office in the state house and a corps of half a dozen helpers, and William Davis VI., an employe of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis. He is married and has a son, William Davis Colby VII.

Lydia, was a critic teacher in The Northern Illinois Normal School at DeKalb, Ill., until ill health stopped her career. She never married.

Alice Dodds, married William George Ramsay, D.D., a Congregational minister at Ottumwa, Iowa. He is the son

of an Irish landlord and was born at Claggan House, Cookstown, Ireland. They have no children.

Mary, died in infancy.

William Davis V. married Fannie Jane Vail and lives at Colby Place. They have three children, Alfred Vail, William George, and Lydia Elizabeth. Mrs. Fannie J. Colby died July 17, 1925, after having kept the 'open house' traditions of Colby Place and being a vital part of her community for twenty-four years.

Much of the information in this sketch has come from my Father's diaries and old letters to his sister, Mary. His brother Henry gave me some facts and reviewed this article in July, 1926.

L. COLBY.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS, AUG. 15th, 1927.

Flying over a familiar route and swooping down on the field named in his honor with an ease born of long practice, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived in Springfield, August 15th, 1927, and brought with him his beloved plane, the other half of "We."

"It's like coming home," he said, "flying to Springfield."

Throughout the hour and forty-one minutes he spent in Springfield he was on home ground, among people who knew him and whom he knew. He wasn't a stranger being lionized. He felt at ease with friends. Springfield's welcome was more homelike than any he had received. It felt entirely natural for him to fly again to Lindbergh Field.

Yet he did three things unaccustomed to him in Springfield the many times he has visited this city—three things significant and momentous in the history of a historic city.

He placed a wreath on the sarcophagus of Abraham Lincoln, rode in a parade, and made a speech.

Fifty thousand people along five miles of line of march cheered him as he passed, and ten thousand more shouted a welcome at the state arsenal where he talked on this city's possibilities for a future in aviation and where the dedication of Lindbergh Field was held.

He departed from precedent in that he posed for pictures. This was barred, his managers had advised. But Lindbergh, contrary to the practice he has been forced to adopt in his tour of 20,000 miles, posed freely and readily for both amateur and professional photographers and cameramen.

The world famous young flyer who only a few short months ago was a pilot on Springfield's airmail route, received a welcome which has seldom been equalled in

Springfield. It was larger than that given Queen Marie and other royalty who have visited this city, accustomed to receiving the distinguished people of the world as its guests.

It was such a welcome as only Springfield could give Lindy, or "Slim," as he is better known here.

Given a schedule to which it sought to abide, Springfield found time in the short period of Colonel Lindbergh's stay to pour out a heartload of genuine warmth and affection of real love for a tall blond boy whom it feels it has a right to claim, and of the admiration for achievement and courage in which all the rest of the world joins. It was Colonel Lindbergh's own interest in Springfield which caused that schedule to be as long as it was. Originally limited to an hour in Springfield, Lindy himself had granted the extension of time for the city to which he had so often given his service in the airmail.

Colonel Lindbergh landed at Lindbergh Field at 12:04 o'clock, August 15th, flying from Chicago in his Spirit of St. Louis. He departed at 1:45 o'clock exactly.

He was greeted at Lindbergh field by a small official reception committee, escorted immediately to Springfield for the parade through the streets, the downtown section and out to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge cemetery, where the high and the low of many lands have journeyed, then to the state arsenal, where he was given the welcome of the State of Illinois by Col. A. E. Inglesh, acting for Governor Small, and the city of Springfield extended by Mayor J. Emil Smith, presented with resolutions passed by the Illinois house and senate, by Secretary of State Emmerson, and a handsome watch as the gift of the people of this city, heard Lindbergh Field dedicated in his honor, made a brief ten minute address, and then was taken back to the flying field.

Flags draped the streets through which he passed. Posters bearing his own picture and "Welcome Lindbergh" looked out from the windows of every house and building along the route. Three units of the National Guard to which Colonel Lindbergh himself belongs, one hundred members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, fifteen

special state highway police and a corps of city police guarded him, his plane, and the right of way along which he rode. The state arsenal in which he spoke was brilliantly decorated.

The crowds through which his car passed, an open car in which he sat in plain sight and from which he waved and smiled in greeting, cheered him along the way.

The shining silver monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, in which on Friday, May 20, he hopped off from Roosevelt field, all alone, and in which he sat through those long thirty-three hours in mist and rain and sleet and night and day over an expanse of water never before bridged by man-made wings, and in which at last, on Saturday, May 21, he landed at Paris to the plaudits of the world, came into vision at 11:55 a. m., to the north of Lindbergh Field.

Other planes had landed there during the time the reception committee and several hundred other people waited, one of them, another white painted monoplane, even. But there was no mistaking the Spirit of St. Louis and the swift, sure, confident, even mischievous way in which Lindbergh flew it. It was recognized at once.

True to form, Lindy could not pass the flying field without some kind of greeting, so he swooped down low, zoomed high again, made a steep bank, circled the field, then flew off to fly over Springfield before returning to land.

It was as if that swoop and the swift steep zoom were a personal greeting to everyone on the field, and every face wore a delighted smile. All eyes turned to where, clearly visible, he was seen to circle the statehouse dome, wheel and dip over the city, and then turn again to the landing field.

Mounted members of Troop D, 106th Illinois cavalry, and members of the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars on duty at the field, directed by Capt. Robert E. Shontz, had swiftly thrown up a guard of ropes, and within open space a small group was admitted to await Lindbergh's landing.

Fifteen minutes previous, Captain Philip R. Love, Lindbergh's former co-pilot in the mail service and with whom he had opened the Springfield route, had landed in an official plane of the Department of Commerce, with Capt. Donald E.

Keyhoe, assistant secretary of the department and advance man for Lindbergh, and Theodore Sorenson, expert mechanic in charge of the two planes.

The group within the ropes included Postmaster William H. Conkling, honorary chairman of Springfield's Lindbergh Committee; Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, Col. A. E. Inglesh, Mayor J. Emil Smith, General Chairman George A. Bengel, President S. A. Barker and Manager C. E. Jenks of the Chamber of Commerce, Raymond V. Bahr, B. F. Myers, Chicago, general traffic agent of the U. S. airmail service; Captain Love, Captain Keyhoe, Representative Tim Sullivan, Senator Earl B. Searcy, Representative Henry Mester, Theodore Sorenson, John W. Sheehan, Jr., of The State Journal, V. Y. Dallman of The State Register, newspaper reporters; photographers and moving picture cameramen.

Coming back to the field, Colonel Lindbergh swooped, zoomed, banked and circled and then landed swiftly and surely. Captain Love, Captain Keyhoe and Sorenson guided the plane to an indicated position near the car in which Lindbergh was to ride.

Although everybody had been requested to stay away from the landing field, and the roads to it were guarded, a large number of cars had been driven into fields adjoining, and there were two or three hundred persons on the edge of the field. From these, and from the members of the reception committee, there went up a cheer as the plane landed.

After that there was silence. Everybody strained for a look at the world famous young man sitting within the plane. For two or three minutes he busied himself with the instruments in the little cabin in which he had made his epochal trip. Then he started to put up one of the cabin's windows, inserting and fitting it into place, while Captain Keyhoe adjusted the other.

Then Lindy stepped out of the plane and to the ground. And the silence broke.

Postmaster Conkling was the first to greet him. Colonel Lindbergh smiled warmly and shook hands with him, greeting

him as an old friend, and then shook hands with the others who pressed around him.

"I made it in two hours and thirty-five minutes," he said, in answer to a question, meaning the flight from Chicago. "I flew off the route to pass over Mooseheart and Joliet, then flew over Peoria."

So that Peoria, although on Lindbergh's old route, had only a visit from him in the air, while Springfield fared more fortunately.

"Did it feel natural to land here?" someone else asked.

"It didn't feel anything else but," he said, with one of his rare quick grins.

His plane had scarcely come to a halt before a cordon of ropes was thrown about it by the Legionnaires and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Before Lindbergh left it he made sure of its protection and was assured by Captain Shontz that it would not be touched.

Then he was led to his car, an open Lincoln automobile draped with flags, driven by Frank Jennings in which he rode in the back seat with Postmaster Conkling beside him. Captain Keyhoe sat in front. The other cars were filled and the parade to the city began.

There were eighteen automobiles, decorated with flags and numbered, in the parade, bearing the flyer and his party and members of the official field committee. This committee represented state and city government and the general reception committee. A larger committee, representative of federal, state, county and city government and the civic life of the city, officiated at the state arsenal.

Members of the various committees were as follows:

FIELD RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Car No. 1. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Donald E. Keyhoe, William H. Conkling and Frank H. Jennings.

Car No. 2. Press.

Car No. 3. Press.

Car No. 4. Press.

Car No. 5. Governor Len Small, Col. A. E. Inglesh,

Mayor J. Emil Smith, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, George A. Bengel, S. A. Barker and C. E. Jenks.

Car No. 6. J. E. Hemmick, J. Fleetwood Connelly, Howard Knotts and Carlos E. Black.

Car No. 7. Raymond V. Bahr, D. W. Snyder, Donald Funk, George H. Reiter, W. F. Workman.

Car No. 8. William B. Jess, James A. Easley, Carl H. Klaholt, George B. Helmle, Latham T. Souther, Dr. Franklin Maurer.

Car No. 9. C. J. Doyle, L. W. Coe, E. M. Majors, H. L. Loud, Walter A. Townsend, R. W. Troxell.

Car No. 10. O. F. Davenport, H. L. Williamson, Truman L. Flatt, A. W. Hillier, C. R. Horrell.

Car No. 11. John B. Inman, M. J. McGlennon, Frank Pilcher, H. B. Davidson, Ralph Lord.

Car No. 12. Earl B. Searcy, T. J. Sullivan, Carl E. Robinson, M. E. Bray, C. D. Franz, Henry H. Mester and driver.

Car No. 13. Albert Pickel, C. W. Byers, Harry C. Luehrs, Herman Pierik, H. M. Solenberger.

Car No. 14. Commissioners Willis J. Spaulding, Charles H. Wood, Harry B. Luers and Joseph F. Figueira.

Car No. 15. John Glenwright, Jr., H. D. Lukenbill, Dr. H. D. Fullenwider, A. A. Hoffman, Frank T. Sheets and Dr. E. E. Hagler.

Car No. 16. William H. McConnell, A. L. Bowen, Thomas Rees, George M. Clendenin, Judge Louis Fitzhenry, Albert Myers.

Car No. 17. Herbert Bartholf, Charles F. Hodgson, Hon. James M. Graham, W. B. Robinson.

Car No. 18. Dr. A. C. Baxter, J. Earl Major, Tom Lowery, Dr. John T. Thomas and Walter M. Allen.

Car No. 19. R. V. Prather, A. D. Mackie, V. Y. Dallman, J. W. Sheehan, Philip R. Love, Earl R. Bice, Theodore Sorensen.

ARSENAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Fred E. Sterling, Rockford, Lieutenant Governor; Oscar Nelson, Geneva, State Auditor of Public Accounts; Garrett D. Kinney, Peoria, State Treasurer; Francis G. Blair, Super-

intendent of Public Instruction; Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo, Attorney General; Charles W. Vail, Chicago, Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court; Charles S. Deneen, Chicago, United States Senator; Richard Yates, Springfield, Congressman-at-Large; Frank L. Smith, Dwight, United States Senator; J. Earl Major, Hillsboro, Representative in Congress; William E. Hull, Peoria, Member of Congress; Loren E. Wheeler, Springfield, Ex-Representative in Congress; Col. Richings J. Shand, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. S. O. Tripp, Assistant Adjutant General; John C. Lanphier, Jr., President of Park Board; Walter M. Provine, Taylorville, U. S. District Attorney; Charles W. Cushing, Peoria, U. S. Marshal; Sam T. Burnett, Springfield, Clerk U. S. District Court; A. J. Sur-ratt, U. S. Department of Agriculture; B. F. Myers, U. S. Air Service, Chicago; C. J. Root, Meteorologist; Judge Charles G. Briggles; Judge Oramel B. Irwin; Judge Roger E. Chapin; R. Albert Guest, County Auditor; Basil Ogg, County Treasurer; H. E. Fullenwider, State's Attorney; O. G. Addleman, Collector of Internal Revenue; W. A. Pavey, Clerk of the Probate Court; James E. Kent, Sheriff of Sangamon County; Oscar Becker, County Clerk; J. Harry Winstrom, City Superintendent of Schools; Rt. Rev. James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield Diocese, Catholic Church; Rt. Rev. John Chan-ler White, Bishop of Springfield Diocese, Episcopal Church; Rabbi A. Sacker, B'rith Sholem Temple; Mrs. E. E. Hagler, Springfield Woman's Club; Elmer J. Kneale, Secretary, Mid-day Luncheon Club; John Pfeiffer, Master-in-Chancery; Wil-liam Booth, Chairman, Sangamon County Board of Super-visors; J. Ed. Taylor, County Superintendent of Schools; Robert G. Moore, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Secretary, State Historical Society; Mrs. George Thomas Palmer, Director of Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs; R. E. Woodmansee, Illinois Tradesman; John H. Underwood, Springfield, Chief of Police; John H. Walker, President, Illinois Federation of Labor; Dr. Robert Curran, Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America; Edward W. Payne, DeWitt W. Smith, W. L. Patton, Robert C. Lanphier,

Johnnie Connors, W. C. Hurst, Mrs. A. E. Inglesh, Mrs. Walter M. Allen, Mrs. Fred C. Sterling, Mrs. Louis L. Emerson, Mrs. T. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Francis G. Blair, Mrs. Oscar E. Carlstrom, Mrs. Garrett D. Kinney, Mrs. Oscar Nelson, Mrs. C. W. Vail, Mrs. Thomas Rees, Mrs. C. E. Jenks, Mrs. J. H. Holbrook, Mrs. S. A. Barker, Miss Edna Lennox, Dr. D. M. Ottis, W. J. Robertson, Albert E. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Parrish, Gray I. Morris, G. E. Weaver, E. E. Staley, Edmund Burke, Dr. C. W. Compton, George A. Fish, Henry Thoma, Logan Coleman, E. A. Hall, J. H. Holbrook, John E. George, Pascal E. Hatch, Edward D. Keys, Mrs. Annette C. Branson, Mrs. Marie Moore Smith, Mrs. Lucy Dickerman, Mrs. R. W. Lavelly, Mrs. Aimee O'Brien, G. W. Bunn, Jr., J. Paul Clayton, Henry Bunn, Morton Barker.

AT THE ARSENAL.

"An American youth in an American plane has flown himself into the hearts of the citizens of the world," was Postmaster Conkling's simple introduction of Colonel Lindbergh at the Arsenal. But it was enough. That vast assemblage swept to their feet and cheered until it was like the sound of thunder, as the tall young flyer rose and advanced to the edge of the platform.

Colonel Lindbergh stood until the cheering ceased and everyone was again seated. Then he stepped to a point close to the microphone, though not directly in front of it, and began to speak.

While he himself has said that he does not like to make speeches and feels much more at home in his plane, he talks well, as everyone who heard him at the Arsenal and the many thousands of others who listened in over radio can attest. Reports from all over the city from radio fans showed that his voice came over the "invisible wires" clearly and that everything he said was distinctly audible.

He talks thoughtfully. That is, he chooses his words. He definitely has a message to deliver, and he selects what he says with care. His voice is strong and clear.

He was unembarrassed and unselfconscious—just his

upstanding young self, as he spoke to that crowd of ten thousand people.

"Mr. Chairman," he addressed Postmaster Conkling, then, "Ladies and gentlemen," as intense silence and close attention lay on that immense throng.

PLEADS FOR AVIATION PROGRESS.

Characteristically, he plunged right to the heart of what he had to say.

"You have already seen some very important developments in commercial aviation," he began. "A few years ago there were only two or three rebuilt war planes in your city. Just a little over a year ago the first airmail from St. Louis to Chicago was carried over the route through Springfield, and this city had an important part in the inauguration of that service.

"From time to time, almost every month, there will be other developments in aeronautics, both on land and on the seas.

"Springfield has already made a mark in airmail among cities many times its size, and you may well be proud of it. There is not another city in the United States of its size which has made a better record in airmail than Springfield, Illinois. You are to be congratulated. And in a large measure you have your postmaster, Mr. Conkling, to thank for this.

"But no one person can accomplish all that is to be done in aviation. It takes the co-operation of every citizen. The advantages of airmail are seen almost more clearly in Springfield than in other cities, and you have given it fine support.

"Our service in this country over all airmail lines is the best in the world, and there will continue to be improvements. There are still a few things to be done, but they have been nearly overcome, or there are good prospects of their being so.

"For instance, there is the question of fog, with some problems of flying due to fogs that have to be solved. In the last few years there have been developments which allow

us to take off during a fog and to fly during a fog. Radio solved these for us. But the problems of landing during a fog still remains. Another radio invention may solve that, and we may continue to expect improvements all along the line.

"In the United States there are ten thousand miles of airmail lines, with sixteen thousand miles flying over them daily. By the end of this year there will be twenty thousand miles flown daily, and in 1928 it will be still greater. From now on you may look for faster service on the mail routes.

"Practically every city of importance is either on an airmail line or will soon become so. Every city will in the future have air passenger ways, too. In a few years travel over air lines in the United States will more than equal the development along this line in Europe.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO CITY.

"Springfield is to be complimented on supplying a landing field and in the co-operation which has been given the committee. But this field was selected only for temporary use. It is not a question of how small a field can be used, but how large a field you must have in order to bring air service to your city, the big commercial planes which are marking the development of aeronautics.

"From what I have seen of Springfield and its airmail progress, I know that the citizens see the advantage of finding a better field for the future, and I look forward to the day when large planes from every part of the United States will come to this city's airport.

"I thank you for your interest in the past, in me and in airmail, and I hope your interest in airmail in the future will continue to grow."

As simply as he had begun he finished, and deafening applause answered him.

In the invocation with which the meeting was opened, Monsignor M. A. Tarrant asked a blessing on the heroes of the past and the heroes of the present, and a particular blessing upon Colonel Lindbergh as the hero of today, on his

purpose and his achievements, then repeated the words of the Lord's prayer. The lips of the flyer were seen to move in repetition.

In opening the meeting, Postmaster Conkling recalled that during the high honor given to Lindbergh when he was the guest of New York City upon his return to America from his historic flight across the seas, Springfield's invitation to him to visit this city was given by Richard Yates, congressman-at-large from Illinois, who said, "Springfield honors you. Springfield loves you, and awaits you. Will you come?" Lindbergh replied, "Yes, but I cannot say when."

"Today," Postmaster Conkling said, "Lindbergh is here."

Postmaster Conkling then introduced Col. A. E. Inglesh, who represented Gov. Len Small in greeting the famous flyer on behalf of the State.

"Colonel Lindbergh, it is my pleasure and duty to greet you today and on behalf of Gov. Len Small cordially welcome you to Illinois. Governor Small regrets that official duties prevent his being here, but he desired me to express his keen admiration for you and for your wonderful feat, and to thank you on behalf of the people of the State for your presence here, and the opportunity your presence gives them to see and to honor you."

Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson was then introduced by Mr. Conkling and presented the resolutions adopted by the Illinois house and senate in appreciation of Lindbergh's accomplishment at the time he made his world famous flight.

"Colonel Lindbergh," Secretary Emmerson said, "The fifty-fifth general assembly of Illinois, before it adjourned, expressed its appreciation of your great and important service by resolutions unanimously inviting you to come to Springfield and Illinois over the route you previously flew in the airmail service. These resolutions accord you the admiration, the love and best wishes of the people of the State of Illinois."

The two scrolls were tied with red, white and blue rib-

bons. Colonel Lindbergh rose to receive them from Secretary Emmerson and extended his hand in a grip of thanks.

Then Mayor J. Emil Smith was introduced and voiced Springfield's official greeting, at the conclusion of his talk, presenting to Colonel Lindbergh as a gift from the people of Springfield a handsome Illinois watch. Colonel Lindbergh rose to receive it and thanked Mayor Smith with a warm handclasp.

Mayor Smith said:

"A few months ago, a modest, heroic youth was flying across the ocean alone in a monoplane, taking all the chances of landing in an unmarked tomb.

"Today, we are here to welcome that same youth and acclaim him as America's most renowned citizen.

"While he was making that flight which has made history, crowds were around the newspaper offices in this city eagerly scanning the bulletins, hoping and praying that he'd make it—for the flyer of that plane was 'Lindy,' who once piloted the mail plane to Springfield.

"When the news was flashed that he had reached Paris shouts and hats went up. Lindbergh, the laughing conqueror of space, now the most famous individual in the world, was on the lips of everyone.

"My heart swelled with pride. My parents, like Lindbergh's father, had come from Sweden. I am frank to admit, Colonel, I boasted a good deal about our Swedish ancestry, until an Irishman called me by saying, 'I want you to know that while there is Scandinavian blood in Lindbergh, there is also Irish blood in his veins.' Well, I said, that goes to show a sense of Irish humor combined with Swedish grit will take a man a long distance.

"Today as Colonel Lindbergh placed a wreath on the tomb of the great Lincoln, I thought of how he had followed Lincoln's example. Lincoln early in his career said: 'I will study and prepare myself and when my chance comes I will be ready.'

"Lindbergh studied weather conditions, prepared himself as a flyer and when his chance came he was ready and

hopped off by himself. Very few would have had the courage to do what he did but fewer still, if any other, would have refused to commercialize their achievement. In the refusal to commercialize his feat, Colonel Lindbergh showed his greatest courage and demonstrated there are finer things in life than money.

"In history, three men, Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon attempted to conquer the world. Their method of conquering was through violence. They had no desire to give themselves to the world—to make the world better. They were intent on honors, ease and lust for power. But Lindbergh conquered the world with a spirit of good will and his feat means the closer knitting together of the peoples of the world, a deeper understanding, a finer tolerance.

"As he sailed through the silver of that summer dawn, the stars watched with a still delight to see a child of earth so brave riding the air, a comrade of cloud and wind and foaming wave. And as he neared his goal the sun, the sea and the huge unfettered spaces hailed him a victor and chanted to him 'well done.'

"Colonel Lindbergh, this city also echoes, well done. You have captured the hearts of kings, you are unequalled in history for daring, fortitude and achievement, but here in Springfield, the home of Lincoln, the capital of liberty, we grant you to ever know, you are welcome beyond all other places.

"As a token of the warm, friendly regard and great admiration borne toward you by the people of Springfield, it is my very great pleasure at this time to present to you on their behalf, this beautiful Abraham Lincoln watch, the product of one of our greatest institutions.

"With it goes our best wishes—the sincere wishes of a city that ever desires to call you 'Lindy.' "

Then came a significant part of the meeting, the dedication of Springfield's airmail field, selected by Colonel Lindbergh and opened by him when he inaugurated the St. Louis-Springfield-Chicago airmail route on April 16, 1926. The field, very fittingly named for him and dedicated on the occa-

sion of his visit to Springfield, was secured for the city by the Chamber of Commerce, and President S. A. Barker of the chamber made the dedicatory address.

"There can be no doubt in the minds of thinking people that commercial aviation is here to stay," said President Barker in his talk dedicating Lindbergh field. "It is as inevitable as the coming of the automobile, and in the not far distant future many of us will be traveling by plane to Chicago, New York City and other distant points.

"A few days ago coming from New York I picked up a railway clipping in which a minister was upbraiding the people for traveling on trains at the reckless speed of fifteen miles an hour. That was several years ago. Today, the public is demanding a much faster means of transportation, and it has already been demonstrated that the continent can be spanned from dawn to dusk, and the Atlantic in thirty-two hours.

"Unfortunately, progress in aviation has not been attained without great sacrifices. The early efforts of the Wright brothers were scoffed at, precious lives have been lost, and our government has spent millions in experimentation.

"A few short weeks ago the whole world was awed by the exploit of Charles A. Lindbergh, who, undaunted and alone, risked his life in crossing the mighty Atlantic to further demonstrate the practicability and possibility of commercial aviation.

"Three things are necessary to insure the success of commercial aviation, namely, planes, pilots, adequate landing fields.

"Realizing this, Springfield in April of 1926 took steps toward securing a landing field and entered into a contract with Robertson Aircraft Corporation for regular airmail service. Several sites for a landing field were proposed. Finally, Charles A. Lindbergh himself, after inspecting the various sites, selected the one now in use. Since its inception and up to the present time, the rental of this field has been borne by the local Chamber of Commerce, and I am almost em-

barrased to announce in the presence of our distinguished guests who have done so much to advance the cause of commercial aviation, that when the city proposed to take over this field and put to a vote a bond issue for public approval, it was defeated at the polls. This, we feel, was due to a confusion of issues voted upon at that time, and perhaps to a lack of appreciation of the importance of maintaining a field. But I am sure that when next the opportunity presents itself to vote on this proposition, it will carry overwhelmingly.

"Charles A. Lindbergh selected our field. He was the first pilot to carry mail to and from this city. He had endeared himself to Springfield long before he won international fame and honor. It was, therefore, only logical and fitting that when christening time came, we should give our field the name borne by one upon whom not only the crowned heads of Europe but our own revered president bestowed the highest honor in his realm.

"Springfield was the first city in the United States acknowledged by Washington as having named their field 'Lindbergh Field.' So, today, we have the great honor and privilege to dedicate this field to that young man of modest courage and divine genius—Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh."

On the platform Colonel Lindbergh occupied a seat directly in the center, in a row of seats in which sat Donald Keyhoe, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce; Mayor Smith, Postmaster William H. Conkling and Col. A. E. Inglesh on either side of the guest of honor, Rev. M. A. Tarrant and President S. A. Barker of the Chamber of Commerce.

The platform was divided into two sections. On the west half were seated members of the general reception committee, and for those who, owing to the great number, could not be seated there, the three front rows of the main floor section were reserved.

The seats on the east half of the platform were left for the members of the field committee who followed Colonel Lindbergh onto the platform.

Colonel Lindbergh's car was driven into the north entrance of the Arsenal, through guards of Company C, 130th Illinois Infantry, in command of Captain Langdon Robinson; Company I, 130th Illinois Infantry, the colored unit, commanded by Captain John W. Slaughter, was stationed at the Lincoln Tomb. City police guarded the door itself. Colonel Lindbergh alighted from the car and stood, with Postmaster Conkling, Donald E. Keyhoe, Colonel Inglesh and Rev. M. A. Tarrant, who represented Bishop Griffin, until the signal was given to mount the steps of the platform and take his place. As he stepped into the sight of the ten thousand people who filled every bit of space in the great hall, a vast cheer greeted him. The young hero gave a quick look over the throng and acknowledged the cheer with a smile.

Just before Lindbergh and the field committee walked up on the platform, an amusing incident occurred. Captain Philip Love, his buddy, had not been given a badge, and in the press of people about the Arsenal entrance became separated from the official party. He was stopped by the police and guardsmen and kept from entering.

His dilemma lasted but a moment, however, before Captain Keyhoe caught sight of him, and hurried back to assure the guardians of the portal that the young man had every right to enter. Captain Love smiled as though he had enjoyed the joke on himself, and Colonel Lindbergh, taking it all in, smiled, too.

**SHELBY COUNTY ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL OBSERVED
IN FOREST PARK, SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS,
OCT. 11, 1927.**

The Shelby County Centennial Observance began officially at 1:30 p. m., October 11, 1927, at Shelbyville, when a parade of all county and city school children, headed by the Shelbyville and Strasburg bands, left Lincoln Square and passed down Main to Broadway, to the street leading to Forest Park. Floats and decorated automobiles were a part of the parade. The pageant given in the park consisted of the following episodes:

Scene I—Williamsburg—First permanent settlement. Wakefield's trading with Indians.

Scene II—Home of Barnett Bone.

Scene III—Selection of County Seat.

Centennial Song.

Scene IV—Joseph Oliver—Centered around first store.

Scene V—Early Marriage—William C. Ward—Miss Askins.

Scene VI—Early Schools.

Scene VII—Social Life—Cornhusking, apple peeling, country dance.

Scene VIII—Captain Stamps.

Scene IX—Lincoln Episode.

Scene X—Women presenting flag to company leaving for Civil War.

Song—"Illinois."

Style Show of Old Time costumes.

CENTENNIAL SONG.

The Centennial song, specially written for the event by Mrs. R. G. Newell, of Shelbyville, was sung to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," and is as follows:

I.

In eighteen hundred twenty-seven our county
had its birth,
Our pioneers, a sturdy race, the cream of all
the earth,
Undaunted by their hardships—noble men of
matchless worth—
Thus swore allegiance to Shelby.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! for men like Thomas Pugh!
For Thornton, Wakefield, Joseph Oliver too!
Judge Moulton put the Free School System in
our State for you—
Thus giving honor to Shelby.

II.

When war sent out her challenge for the brave
to dare and do
Old Shelby answered promptly with her men and
money, too.
Her Gold Stars form her diadem, her boys were
staunch and true—
Thus adding glory to Shelby.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We love Abe Lincoln's
name!
Mother Turner, Bone and dear old Auntie
Graham!
To do the thing that's right has always been
our country's aim—
Thus adding honor to Shelby.

III.

Today we've met to celebrate her birthday, as
you know;
She came to be a county just one hundred years
ago.

We'll hold aloft Ambition's torch, in Truth and
Wisdom grow—
Thus keeping honor with Shelby.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Old Shelby's in the van!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Let's help her all we can.
Let's boost her towns and industries, there's not
a better plan
For bringing honor to Shelby.

RELICS ON DISPLAY.

The call for relics and antiques which have some bearing on the progress of Shelby, issued by the committee in charge, met a responsive chord and one saw many of interest, some of which were regarded as luxuries in the early days. This display was housed in the Ragan building on Main street, and was in charge of Mesdames Joe White and C. E. Bolinger.

Among the relics was a flint-lock musket and flint stone used by John Cochran during the Revolutionary War of 1776.

John Cochran was the great-grandfather of James H., George and Will Cochran of Ash Grove Township, and great-great-grandfather of John J. Cochran, Mrs. W. Ed. Storm and Mrs. John Ferguson living near the Ash Grove church. The remains of the Revolutionary veteran, John Cochran, rest in the Cochran cemetery near the old home place.

Also on exhibition was a sword used by Mr. Cochran, which was presented to him for bravery during service in the War of '76.

There was also an old wooden cabinet made by James Cochran, which was used in the postoffice during his term of service as first postmaster of Shelby County in Ash Grove Township, which in the early days was known as Cochran Grove. The Cochran family settled in Ash Grove Township in 1825, when the stage coach plied between Terre Haute, Indiana, and St. Louis.

Other relics of interest were an old hand reap hook, tallow

candle mould, flax hackle and scythe and cradle belonging to John Duncan, also of Ash Grove.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1818.

The first permanent settlement was made in Shelby in March of 1818, the same year the State was admitted. Charles Wakefield, Sr., moved into and settled in what now is Cold Springs Township. He was accompanied by his wife and children, Simeon, John and Enoch, who were married and brought their families with them. Ormsby Van Winckle, a son-in-law, also accompanied them, as did Charles Wakefield, Jr., an unmarried young man.

Mr. Wakefield built his house, the first one to be built in the county, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the Cold Spring, which furnished an abundance of clear, cold water as it does now.

This location, now Williamsburg, was doubtlessly chosen by these men because of the pure water, the fertile soil and abundance of all kinds of game in the surrounding forest. The Wakefields were noted hunters and genuine frontiersmen. They lived in St. Clair County, this State, before coming to Shelby County. After planting a little corn in the spring of the year, they would devote their time to hunting and trapping. They were friendly with the Indians, who were principally the Kickapoo Tribe. These Indians went farther west after the Black Hawk War.

A year later, in 1819, Thomas Pugh, a native of North Carolina, but who was reared in Kentucky, established his home near Cold Spring, which the settlement has come to be called. Greenville, Bond County, was their nearest milling place for several years.

FIRST LAND ENTRY.

July 19, 1821, the first land entry was made in Shelby County. It was 80 acres in Section 13, Township 10, Range 2, by Charles Wakefield.

Jonathan C. Corley, who was born in Virginia and went to Kentucky in 1808, and from there came to Illinois in 1823, locating at Robinson Creek, northwest of Shelbyville, was the

first blacksmith and farmer. He was the father of thirteen children.

In 1825 Samuel Little came from southern Illinois and built a cabin in what is now Ash Grove Township. The following spring he was joined by his brother-in-law, Robert Duncan.

Other early settlers were David Elliott (1825), who built and operated a mill; William Weeger (1826), one of the county's earliest commissioners; Samuel Weatherspoon, Basil Daniel, William Daniel and B. Fancher also who settled in neighborhood of Big Spring in 1826.

UNVEILING OF PADDOCK TABLET BY NINIAN EDWARDS CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By NORMAN G. FLAGG.

The afternoon of October 22, 1927, was made memorable, both in the patriotic endeavors of the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., of Alton and also in the appreciative hearts of the descendants of Gaius Paddock, by a most beautiful ceremony. The scene was the Paddock Cemetery, eight miles north of Edwardsville and twelve miles east of Alton. Here lie buried seven of the eight daughters of the Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Polly Wood Paddock, who was also a daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, Josiah Wood. The Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., caused to be erected over the grave of Gaius Paddock an exquisite bronze tablet, large in size and most artistic in design. In addition to the names of Mr. Paddock and his wife the tablet contains the names of the seven daughters who are buried in this same cemetery. An eighth daughter, Mrs. Salome Paddock Enos, is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. In order of birth, the seven daughters are: Jane, born 1787, died 1863; Mary, born 1789, died 1862; Susan, born 1794, died 1884; Joanna, born 1796, died 1867; Julia, born 1801, died 1872; Eveline, born 1803, died 1900; Elvira, born 1807, died 1862. Jane was twice wed, first to Barney Richmond and second to Gershom Flagg; Julia also was twice wed, first to Henry Reily and second to Eli Blankenship.

The father, Gaius Paddock, saw service throughout 1776 in the Third Massachusetts and later re-enlisted. Born in 1758, November 2, he was but seventeen years of age when he entered the service. His military record is fortunately preserved with absolute accuracy, by reason of his application, on March 23, 1824, for a pension, and in the affidavit accom-

panying his application (found in Madison County Circuit Records, Book D, page 276) he himself states that he "enlisted on the first of January, 1776, in Capt. Isaac Wood's Company of Colonel Larned's Regiment, being the Third Regiment of the Massachusetts line, and was afterwards commanded by Lieut. Col. Sheppard, served under the said enlistment one year, during which he was with the troops that evacuated New York, was in the battle of Trenton and the affair of Frogneck; that after the expiration of the year he re-enlisted for six weeks, during which he was engaged in the second battle of Trenton and the battle of Princeton. Besides which he was in several skirmishes. That afterward, in 1779-80, he served in a company commanded by Lieut. Bates in Col. Bradford's Regiment, and that he received regular discharges from Cols. Sheppard and Bradford," etc.

At the head of his grave the D. A. R.'s rendered their excellent programme of October 22, led by their Regent, Mrs. James Johnston. A large attendance of D. A. R.'s and of descendants of Mr. Paddock was present, and the perfect weather of that day made the whole occasion an ideal one. After the bugle call by Mr. Stocker of Alton, Mrs. S. D. McKenny led in prayer, then came a short address by the Regent, with a response by Mr. Gaius Paddock, grandson of the Revolutionary soldier and now 91 years of age. The address of the day was given by Rev. Atchison of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Alton, preceded, however, by a short but most fitting address by the Secretary of the State Historical Society, Miss Georgia L. Osborne of Springfield. The tablet itself had been hidden from view during the ceremonies by a Continental flag (containing but thirteen stars) and at the proper moment was gracefully unveiled by Miss May Paddock, a great grand-daughter of the patriot of '76. Taps were sounded in a very impressive manner by Mr. Stocker and the historic occasion was ended.

Following are the names of D. A. R.'s present at this ceremony:

MEMBERS OF THE NINIAN EDWARDS CHAPTER, D. A. R., WHO
ATTENDED PADDOCK'S MEMORIAL MARKING.

Mrs. E. H. Blair, Mrs. R. A. Blair, Miss Sarah Blair, Mrs. W. H. Cartwright, Miss Vinot Cartwright, Mrs. R. E. Dorsey, Miss A. Flynn, Mrs. I. C. Giberson, Mrs. D. L. Hair, Mrs. Luella Williams Hamilton, Mrs. C. W. Huskinson, Mrs. V. P. Johnson, Mrs. James Johnson, Miss Margaret Johnson, Mrs. S. B. McKenny, Dr. Nina P. Merritt, Mrs. D. G. Ray, Mrs. Frank Sargent, Mrs. Clarence Sargent, Mrs. W. M. Stanley, Mrs. W. H. Stifler, Mrs. A. Don Stocker, Mrs. Mae B. Worden, Mrs. T. C. Merriman, Mrs. C. E. Pettingill, Mrs. E. F. Sherwood, Mrs. John Leverett, Mrs. F. R. Milnor, Mrs. Paul Smith, Mrs. C. H. Burton, Mrs. John Culp and Mrs. Horace Ash, pending member.

Others present were, from Springfield, Illinois: Mrs. James S. King, ex-State Vice-Regent; Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Librarian, Illinois State Historical Library; Mrs. I. D. Rawlings, Regent, Springfield Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. L. E. Stone, Miss Geneva Hemmick, Miss Lillian Keys, Mrs. O. M. Hatch, Mrs. Frank Patterson.

From Jacksonville, Illinois: Miss Carolyn Gay Taft, Mrs. H. H. Haverhill, and Mrs. Henry W. English, State Librarian, D. A. R. Mrs. English, as Librarian, made a complete record that day of names of all buried in the Paddock Cemetery.

From Alton and vicinity: Mrs. L. M. Castle, Mrs. H. E. Rumsey and daughter, Elinor, Mrs. Abel Sargent and Mrs. James Johnston.

From Edwardsville and vicinity: Mrs. Anna W. Burton, Mrs. E. L. Gillham, Mrs. A. G. Tuxhorn, Miss Louise Travous, Misses May, Sara and Alice Paddock, Mrs. Gaius F. Paddock, Mrs. F. H. Blackmore and Mrs. J. F. Gillham.

From Bunker Hill, Illinois: Mrs. A. S. Cuthbertson, Acting Regent, Nelly Custis Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. E. C. Campbell, Mrs. M. D. Van Horne and Mrs. I. E. Sanford.

Many others were prevented from attending by reason of the date of the unveiling being moved forward (due to road

construction). Regrets were received from the President-General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau; from the Vice-President General, Mrs. John H. Hanley; from the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle; from Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles; from State Regent, Mrs. William Jackson Sweeney; from the National Chairman Historic Spots, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, and from other State Officers, National Chairmen and State Chairmen.

**ADDRESS OF GAIUS PADDOCK AT UNVEILING OF
TABLET, PADDOCK CEMETERY, OCT. 22. 1927.**

Honorable Regents, Daughters of the American Revolution
and All Others Who Have Favored Us With Your
Presence:

We welcome you here to this hallowed resting place with feelings of deepest thankfulness and gratitude for the patriotic spirit which has moved you to place a lasting tribute to the memory of our loved kindred, who enacted a noble part in life's drama, in the defense of his country for freedom's cause and his descendants which lie buried here.

While their mortal bodies have long since moulded into dust, their memory remains with us as long as life here endures. In the changing vicissitudes of life which was largely spent upon this place in the quietness of rural life, I am well aware that personal remembrances will interest you but little, as they do not mark any noted events, but being requested to give them I briefly and reluctantly note here what I was told many years ago.

Our grandfather was born in 1758 in Massachusetts on a farm, and when the firing of the guns and conflict in Concord and Lexington reached their quiet home, it aroused his patriotic spirit and he enlisted in Captain Isaac Wood's Company of Colonel Larned's Regiment, being the Third Regiment of the Massachusetts line. He served seven years in the Revolutionary Army, was at the battle of Princeton, Trenton and spent the winter in Valley Forge. He remained with the army until the surrender at Yorktown.

While I know but little of the part which he enacted, I have heard my grandmother, who was the daughter of Captain Wood, relate many of the events in which he took part. Besides serving his country he was fortunate in winning his Captain's daughter, which was reward enough for his services, and they were married in February, 1786. They lived a number of years in Vermont, rearing a large family, two sons and eight daughters.

He arranged to leave for the West in 1812, but the war

prevented their going. In September, 1815, they left Woodstock, Vermont, journeyed by wagon and horseback across the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, arriving at Fort DuQuoin. There they bought a keel boat and floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, arriving there late in November. They remained in Cincinnati until the following fall, then they took up their journey and floated in the keel boat down the Ohio to Shawneetown. They then shipped a part of their belongings to St. Louis by boat and continued their journey by wagon and horseback across southern Illinois, then a territory, arriving in St. Louis October 5, 1816. They remained there but a short time, spending the winter in St. Charles, which was then quite a town. They returned to St. Louis in the spring. Grandfather and family were not well pleased with the surrounding conditions which existed. The Slaveocracy was fast coming into power and control of the government and was seeking to fasten the withering power of slavery upon that section.

He decided to leave St. Louis and with his son-in-law, Pascal P. Enos, crossed to Illinois, settled here and obtained quite a large tract of land, which is still in the possession of the family and their descendants. Grandfather commenced at once the erection of a cabin, cultivating the land and preparing a place for their future home. Coming to this remote section, which was then a wilderness, they had to endure the hardships of frontier life. But in 1819, on completion of the house, which you notice is still here, they were more comfortable and enjoyed the new life, spending their time with the household duties, ministering to the sick and afflicted. They formed the first Sunday School, taught the old and young their scriptures and many their letters and reading. I often have had old men tell me that they owed to them all they knew of the Bible and learning that they had.

And now their descendants welcome you here and feel grateful that you are honoring their memory by placing the beautiful, artistic memorial upon their monument. I feel unable to express in words the joy it gives us to have you

here upon this sacred, hallowed ground that marks the resting place of our loved kindred whom I knew so well so many years, and felt their endearing kindnesses which were shown me from infancy through manhood in the early portion of my life, the Gracious Lord having been pleased to extend my life beyond the four score and ten, their endearing affection was manifested in so many ways. But when the last one of these loved kindred was laid at rest in 1900 at the advanced age of 97, we all felt that the chain that had bound us to them for so many years had been severed here on earth but we live in the hope of being again reunited in life eternal.

NECROLOGY

REV. WILLIAM ANDREW GALT.

1862-1926.

Rev. William Andrew Galt was born at Farmingdale, Sangamon County, December 26th, 1862, son of John Galt and Margaret Epler Galt. He received his education in the district schools, graduating in 1890 from Blackburn College, Carlinville, completing his theological training in 1903 at McCormick Theological Seminary. On April 5th, 1894, he was married to Miss Harriette Lowrey Brown. For nine years Mr. Galt with his devoted wife gave full time service working on the Omaha Indian Reservation under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions. An outstanding work was accomplished. Under the strenuous demands of this Indian work Mr. Galt's health broke; he was compelled to accept lighter responsibilities.

He served pastorates at Union, Missouri; State Center, Iowa; St. Louis, Missouri, and Bethany Church, Danville, Illinois. Quoting Dr. Gerrit Verkuyl: "In the Synod of Illinois the Rev. W. A. Galt was a pioneer in Vacation Church School work. So far as I can determine from my acquaintance in the educational work the summer work with the children of the Bethany neighborhood in Danville was started before the idea had become popular, and before it was taken up by other Presbyterian churches in Illinois outside Chicago. To me his work was of immense importance both for instruction and for inspiration."

The last few years of his life he resided in Decatur, Illinois; serving most of the time under the direction of Synod's Committee. He died at his home in Decatur, September 13th, 1926. Interment was made in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.

Mr. Galt was almost an ideal missionary, diligent and painstaking in every detail; a splendid student of the Bible;

the possession of an analytical mind fitted him for the work of a teacher as well as a preacher. He was most successful as leader of Bible Study in neighborhood groups. The last day of his life was spent in outlining a new course for this type of work. It might be truly said of him his work was that of the pioneer preacher; apparently nothing giving him greater joy than working along lines where others had not gone. He was truly a man of God and his works follow after him.

CHARLES L. CAPEN.

By DAVID FELMLEY,
President, Illinois State Normal University.

It is not always that we can clearly trace pronounced personal characteristics to racial stock, to education, or to later environment. Every profession stamps its mannerisms upon its practitioners. The farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the teacher, the physician, the clergyman, the insurance solicitor who has reached the age of fifty rarely needs to tell us what his business is. But occasionally we meet an individual, a unique personality, whose native trends stand out like exposures of bed rock thru the later soil deposits revealing the fundamental structure of the man. Such was the subject of this sketch.

Charles Laban Capen was of unmixed Puritan descent. The founder of the family, Bernard Capen, was one of the Winthrop Colony which came over in 1630 in fourteen ships and settled in and around Boston. He was one of 140 emigrants who came in one shipload chiefly from Dorchester, England, and founded the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts. These Dorchester settlers were earnest, sober-minded, God-fearing people, as is attested by the fact that thru the whole of the ten-weeks voyage they required for their edification three sermons a day from their minister, Rev. John White. The house that Bernard Capen built in 1632 was still standing in 1909, the oldest but one in all New England, and his tombstone is the oldest in this country lettered in the English language with the possible exception of one in Jamestown, Va.

Upon this Capen estate, which has always remained in the family, Washington planted his artillery when he prepared to drive the British out of Boston. John Capen, his son next in line, was Selectman in Dorchester for sixteen years, representative in the general court of Massachusetts for six years, lieutenant and later captain in the Indian wars,



CHARLES L. CAPEN

member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Deacon of the church for 34 years. He was one of the jury that found Elizabeth Morse of Newbury guilty of being a witch. On the other hand he donated the land for the first free school ever established in America.

Some of the descendants of Bernard and John Capen have been prominent as educators in New England, but in the direct line of descent to the subject of this sketch they were farmers living successively in central and western Massachusetts, in Vermont, and in Central New York where Charles Laban Capen was born at Union Springs, near Cayuga Lake, January 31, 1845. It is noteworthy that the families into which his ancestors had married were prominent Puritan families with such well-known names as Clapp, Bass, Thomson, Shaw, Fiske, Munger, Chapin, Stone, and Dix.

Luman Capen, the father of Charles, was an ardent abolitionist and maintained at Union Springs a station on the "Underground Railroad." In 1855 when the free-soil people were calling for emigrants to Kansas "to save the state for freedom," he heard the call. When he reached Lawrence, then the capital, he slept in a room with seven others each with a Sharp's rifle at the head of the bed. The next day at church he found every one but himself armed. He saw the free-soil leader, "Jim Lane" shoot down a man in the street in cold blood. Being a man of peace he decided that he could not bring his family to this land of violence and bloodshed. On his return to New York, he stopped at Bloomington, bought forty acres, just east of town for a truck farm, and moved his family to Illinois in March, 1856. After a year on the farm he moved into the city where Charles was to spend his entire life. After this event the son divided his time between attending private schools and helping his father in the store, until the fall of 1862 when he entered the high school of the Normal University. Charles had always been a studious lad, fond of books, interested in the larger affairs of his country. He had long cherished an ambition to go to college; his parents encouraged him in this ambition.

At Normal he found as principal of the high school a young man fresh from Harvard, W. L. Pillsbury, later registrar of the University of Illinois, the father of Arthur Pillsbury, the well-known architect of Bloomington. He was a man of rare scholarship and marked ability as a teacher.

Capen entered Harvard in 1865, just when it was entering upon that period of liberal and progressive expansion which later under the presidency of Charles Eliot made it our foremost institution of higher learning. Here he met with great teachers; Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, James Russell Lowell, Francis Bowen, under whom he took special honors in philosophy and political economy; Emerson sometimes lectured; Longfellow had just resigned but was seen on the streets and in the college yard almost daily; Holmes and Wendell Phillips were in their prime. The successful close of the Civil War in which Massachusetts took so pronounced a part had brought a new and forward-looking spirit which energized teachers and students alike. His life ever after was dominated by the principles and ideals of that noble institution.

After his graduation from Harvard, young Capen took up the study of law in the office of Williams and Burr, the foremost lawyers of Bloomington, shortly afterwards being admitted to the firm. Mr. Burr soon retired because of ill-health and the firm became Williams and Capen. After Mr. Williams's death in 1899 Mr. Capen practiced alone for twenty-eight years. He and his firm were the local attorneys for the Chicago and Alton Railroad for twenty-five years, of the Illinois Central for fifty years.

Mr. Capen was not drawn to the legal profession either by ambition for political honors or by the prospect of a lucrative practice. He loved the study of law because to him the law represented the fruits of the struggle through the ages for human rights, for justice between men, and it appealed to him particularly because justice needed more defenders in America. He was too fair by nature and too liberally educated to be a narrow partisan. He always endeavored to understand the other man's point of view. He was always a staunch advocate

of reform in legal practis, and was activ in the national and state bar associations, serving for a time as president of the latter body.

He was an able lawyer, wel verst in the law and especially proficient in the writing of briefs. Thruont his career he took part in the trial of many important cases; his name appears frequently in the reports of the Illinois supreme and appellate courts. His fellow lawyers before the Bloomington bar often remarkt that it was a delight to be associated with Mr. Capen in the trial of a lawsuit either with him or against him, for his temper was never ruffled, he was always the courteous gentleman. No resentment ever remaind in his brest, no matter how vexatious and irritating the trial of a case may hav been.

It often seemd to Mr. Capen's friends that he ought to be a teacher rather than a lawyer; for his interest in young people, his faith in higher education, his passion for sharing his intellectual tresures with others, his work for many years as instructor and Dean of the Wesleyan Law School markt him as eminently fitted for this servis.

In February, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Altgeld a member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, that for sixty years guided the affairs of the State Normal University until replaced in 1917 by the present State Normal School Board. For several years he servd as its president. During all the thirty-three years of this servis he took his duties seriously. He never mist a meeting unless out of the State. He never was so busy but he could find time to visit the Normal University at least twice a month; he kept in touch with the work, acquainted with its faculty, and redy to leud his counsel and aid in all important matters. At all its social functions he was an honord guest. The various contests, platform entertainments, and lecture-course numbers found him an interested auditor. Next to his family and his profession the Normal University occupied the largest place.

Mr. Capen was always interested in political affairs. As

a boy of twelve he had edged his way into the first Republican state convention, held in Bloomington in 1856, and heard the greater part of Lincoln's "Lost Speech." He was a wide reader of political biography and history and of contemporary political discussion. Altho by inheritance and early training he was a Republican, he later became identified with the reform movement that culminated in the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. In his later years he might be classed as an independent Democrat. He was opposed to the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan, and was an equally strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson. His associates nominated him repeatedly for mayor and county judge, but his party was the minority party in Bloomington and McLean County; he was not elected.

Mr. Capen's devotion to principle was one of his marked characteristics. In his veins coursed the blood of a hundred ancestors who left Merrie England for the wilderness of Massachusetts rather than surrender their convictions or deny their faith. So he would never compromise with his sense of duty. Having been once convinced that a proposed course of action was right he persisted in it even to certain defeat. He was a good loser and accepted defeat philosophically and in true accord with his democratic code. He would often say, "Well, we have done our duty. What more could be asked?"

Mr. Capen was always a student. The best magazines were on his table, the books that thoughtful men and women were reading. He was active in the founding of the Bloomington public library and for many years was a member of the library governing board. He was a member and director of the State Historical Society.

While Mr. Capen's chief interests were intellectual interests, nevertheless he was social in his tastes with great capacity for friendship. In accordance with his father's advice he made it a rule in his college days to spend an hour each day in conversation with his friends.

He often remarked that he received greater benefit from

this than he could have gained in any other way, for he cultivated the friendship of the best men in his class. It was a rare privilege for a western boy; he had come a greater distance than any other member. One of his three roommates, with whom he exchanged frequent visits for more than fifty years, became Governor of Kentucky, another became a surgeon and colonel in the United States Army, the third became president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, a position that he filled with rare ability. No son of Harvard was ever more loyal to his Alma Mater, and few men have better exemplified the fine traditions of that noble institution.

Mr. Capen's ancestors were Congregationalists and Presbyterians with the exception of his grandfather, who was a Baptist. Like his father he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, a punctual and regular attendant upon its services.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Ella Eugenia Briggs, whose grandfather had fought with Oliver Hazard Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, and whose father was captain in the Black Hawk War. He left surviving him his widow, his daughter Charlotte, wife of Percy B. Eckhart of Chicago, his son Bernard Capen of Denver, Colorado, besides two brothers, four grandchildren and one great grandson. His golden wedding was celebrated October 25, 1925.

On Thursday, May 19, he attended the meeting of the State Normal School Board in Chicago. At the home of his daughter, he was taken ill the following night. He was able to return home on Friday; but his illness returned, he soon became unconscious and passed peacefully beyond at 8:45 P. M. Saturday, May 21, 1927.

In his character and life he fulfilled President Eliot's "Spirit of Harvard," the spirit of service; the firm purpose to be of use to one's fellow man. In his law classes at the Wesleyan he taught among other subjects Legal Ethics. His students often remarked that it was a noble, generous, exalted code, yet he lived up to it as few others did. His city was a better city because of him; for he was identified with every

movement to promote the culture of its citizens and improve its civic life. Sincerity, serenity, good humor, sweetness of temper, unbending integrity and courage in thought and deed coupled with absolute fairness wer his outstanding characteristics. He will ever remain a vivid memory, the finest type of a good citizen, a finisht scholar, and dearly beloved friend.

MRS. JOHN McAULEY PALMER, 1838-1927.

Hannah Mather Lamb, daughter of James Lee and Susan Cranmer Lamb, was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 6, 1838. She was named after her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Mather. Her early education was begun in Springfield, but later she attended Monticello Seminary, graduating from the institution in the class of 1856. Her marriage to Mr. Legh Kimball, Auditor of the Wabash Railroad, occurred June 18, 1862. Mr. Kimball passed away on May 30, 1865.

After the death of Mr. Kimball, she became librarian of the Springfield Public Library. In the library she became acquainted with Gov. John M. Palmer, aiding him in his research on legal and historical subjects. On April 4, 1888, Mrs. Kimball and Governor John M. Palmer were married, the wedding taking place at the Lamb homestead at the south-east corner of Second and Adams Streets.

A few years later Governor Palmer was chosen United States Senator, and Mrs. Palmer traveled with her husband on many of his political trips. Her state-wide acquaintance quickened her interest in charity, and for ten years she was President of the Willing Circle of King's Daughters, aiding in its development.

Mrs. Palmer was among the first to sponsor the Young Woman's Christian Association, was interested in the Home for the Friendless, and all other movements for the betterment of mankind. She was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and from time to time made contributions to its Journal, among them being "Remembrances of Two Springfield Weddings of Olden Times," in Vol. 3, No. 2, July, 1910, and "The Illinois State Capitol Grounds," in Vol. 15, Nos. 3-4, Oct. 1922-Jan. 1923.

Mrs. Palmer was a woman of winsome personality and scholarly mind. One of the finest tributes to her was in an

editorial in the "Illinois State Register" at the time of her death, which is quoted as follows:

"MRS. JOHN MCAULEY PALMER A VERY
REMARKABLE WOMAN.

One's mind runs back through many decades of the history of Springfield and the State of Illinois when indulging in reminiscences of the life of Mrs. John M. Palmer, who passed away in New York, August, 1927, and who will be buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. We see her in her beautiful home, the central and attractive figure of an ideal picture of Springfield society in its earlier days. We see her with Mrs. Charles Ridgely, Mrs. William E. Shutt, Mrs. John T. Peters, Mrs. James A. Jones, Mrs. Christopher C. Brown, Mrs. Charles E. Hay, Mrs. George N. Black and others of that romantic period who were the personification of a city's highly intellectual social development. We see her in her study with her books which she loved so well. We see her at her desk producing literary gems on a great variety of subjects, the products of her pen being greatly in demand for the press and for historical reviews. We see her taking leadership in the activities of women for the development of the Y. W. C. A. and similar institutions founded upon charity and Christianity. We see her upon the political rostrum addressing groups on political and governmental issues of the day, her wit and wisdom impressing and delighting her audiences. We see her campaigning with her illustrious husband, a potential force in his career. We see her extending the kindly gentle hand of charity to women and children in distress.

These are but a few of the thoughts which come to mind in considering in this brief space the exemplary life of this very remarkable woman. All who knew Mrs. Palmer held her in highest esteem. Those fortunate to have enjoyed close contact with her admired her with a sincerity that could only be called deep affection. Her individual force of character, her magnetic personality and her possession of all the charms most to be desired in ideal womanhood attracted to her this



MRS. JOHN M. PALMER

sincerity of friendship and affection. Verily her passing is a great loss, but to all who mourn there comes sweet solace in the thought that she lived to be nearly ninety years old and that every day of every year of her life was jeweled with high idealism."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D. 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6-33. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1926. (Nos. 6-26 out of print.)

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. clvi and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III. Lincoln Series, Vol. I. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. 627 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. xxxiii and 317 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. V. Virginia Series, Vol. II. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 1 and 681 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. civ and 610 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series, Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. cxviii and 469 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. clxvii and 715 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series, Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. I. The Critical Period, 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. lvii and 597 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

*Out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XI. British Series, Vol. II. The New Régime, 1765-1767. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. xxviii and 700 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1916.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XII. Bibliographical Series, Vol. III. The County Archives of the State of Illinois. By Theodore Calvin Pease. cxii and 730 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIII. Constitutional Series, Vol. I. Illinois Constitutions. Edited by Emil Joseph Verlie. 231 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIV. Constitutional Series, Vol. II. The Constitutional Debates of 1847. Edited with introduction and notes by Arthur Charles Cole. xxx and 1018 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XV. Biographical Series, Vol. I. Governor Edward Coles by Elihu B. Washburne. Reprint with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord. viii and 435 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1920.

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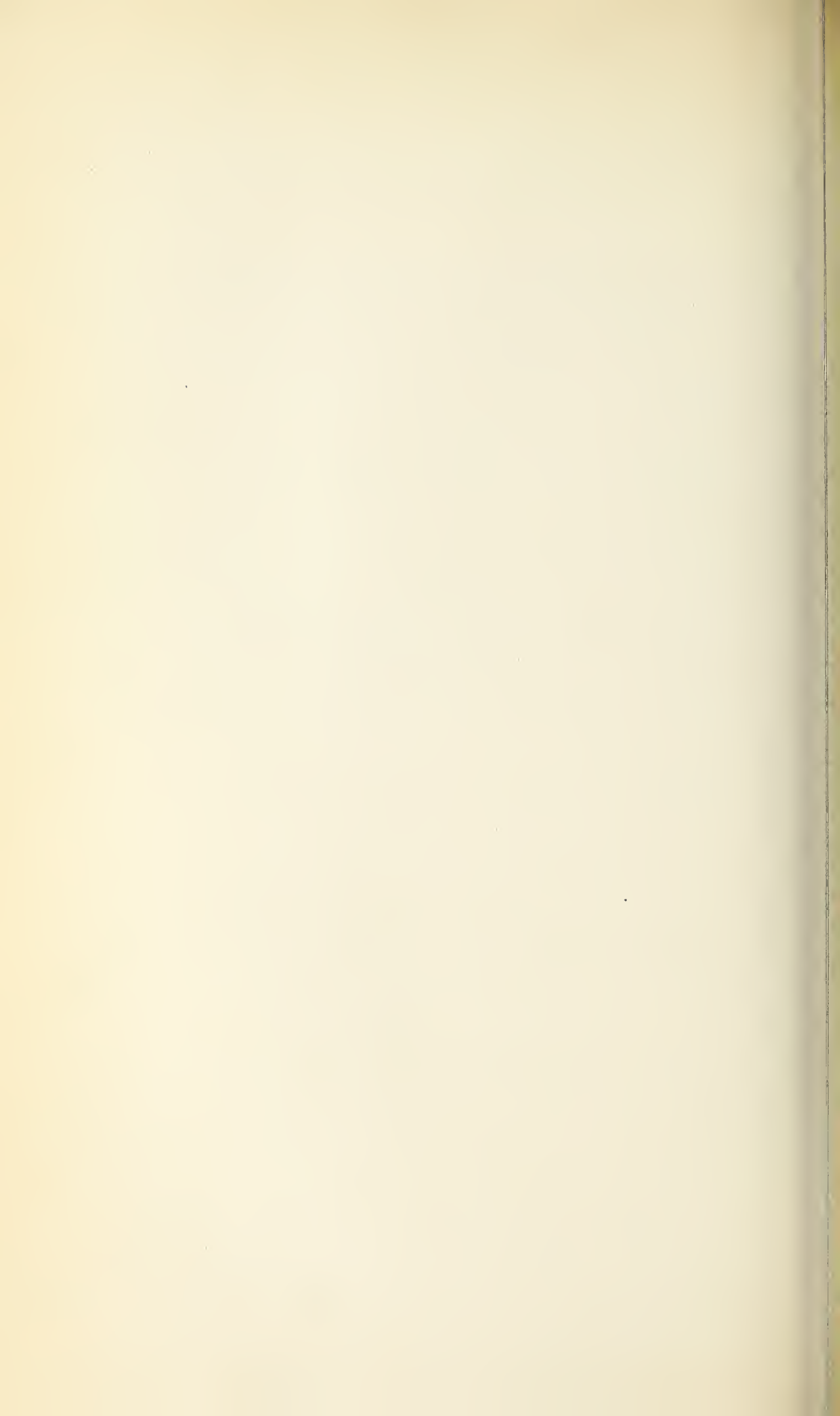
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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(MEMBERS PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR LETTER)

Books and pamphlets on American History, Biography, and Genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian Tribes, and American Archaeology and Ethnology; Reports of Societies and Institutions of every kind, Educational, Economic, Social, Political, Co-operative, Fraternal, Statistical, Industrial, Charitable; Scientific Publications of States or Societies; Books or Pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed Works; Newspapers; Maps and Charts; Engravings; Photographs; Autographs; Coins; Antiquities; Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Bibliographical Works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; Materials for Illinois History; Old Letters, Journals.

2. Manuscripts; Narratives of the Pioneers of Illinois; Original Papers on the Early History and Settlement of the Territory; Adventures and Conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great Rebellion, or other wars; Biographies of the Pioneers, prominent citizens and public men of every County either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs, a sketch of the settlement of every Township, Village, and the Neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois History.

3. City Ordinances, proceedings of Mayor and Council; Reports of Committees of Council; Pamphlets or Papers of any kind printed by authority of the City; Reports of Boards of Trade; Maps of cities and Plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; Annual Reports of Societies; Sermons and Addresses delivered in the State; Minutes of Church Conventions, Synods, or other Ecclesiastical Bodies of Illinois; Political Addresses; Railroad Reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of Colleges and other Institutions of Learning; Annual or other Reports of School Boards School Superintendents, and School Committees; Educational Pamphlets, Programs and Papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier Laws; Journals and Reports of our Territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' Messages and Reports of State Officers; Reports of State Charitable and other State Institutions.

7. Files of Illinois Newspapers and Magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of Counties or Townships, of any date; Views and Engravings of buildings or historic places; Drawings or Photographs of scenery; Paintings; Portraits, etc., connected with Illinois History.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; Coins; Medals; Paintings; Portraits; Engravings; Statuary; War Relics; Autograph Letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian Tribes—their History, Characteristics, Religion, etc.; Sketches of prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Weapons, Costumes, Ornaments, Curiosities, and Implements; also Stone Axes, Spears, Arrow Heads, Pottery, or other relics. It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Historical Library as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE.

THE HANKSES

BY REV. WILLIAM E. BARTON, D. D., Litt. D.

We were traveling through Kentucky, my friend, Hon. William H. Townsend and I, looking up material relating to Abraham Lincoln. It was one of our many pilgrimages together. He sat at the wheel of the automobile and I was beside him with a road-map spread out on my knee. We stopped to inquire the way at a wayside garage. "Yes, I'll tell you how to get there," said the tall proprietor. "First, throw away your map."

He then directed us to go on to the first fork in the road and take the right, and then to the third fork beyond and take the left, and to follow the ridge till we descended and crossed the stream and turn right, and so on. His directions proved reliable, but nothing that he told us was so valuable as his first sentence, "Throw away your map."

I am about to give some account of Abraham Lincoln's maternal ancestors, and the most important thing I have to say is to throw away all books relating to this subject between 1899 and 1925. There lies a quarter century of error. The most of the people who wrote about Nancy Hanks' parentage in that period did so in good faith, and some of the books are valuable in other particulars, but in this one respect the light that is in them is darkness.

Anyone who will read either of the two short autobiographies of Abraham Lincoln, that prepared for Jesse W. Fell in 1859, or that for John Locke Scripps, which became the basis of all authorized campaign biographies of 1860 and 1864, will be impressed with the disparity in bulk and detail of Lincoln's own account of his father's family contrasted with that of his mother. No one can honestly doubt that his reticence concerning the Hanks line was intentional. He had to explain this to Scripps:

"He communicated some facts to me concerning his ancestry, which he did not wish to have published then," said Scripps, "and which I have never spoken of or alluded to since."

There can be no reasonable doubt that these facts were in substance the same that Lincoln gave to his law-partner and subsequent biographer, William H. Herndon, and by printing which Herndon raised a storm. In a word, the fact about which Lincoln was sensitive was that illegitimacy was not unknown in the Hanks family, and that his own mother, Nancy Hanks, herself virtuously and honorably married to his father, was the illegitimate child of Lucy Hanks, who subsequently married Henry Sparrow.

This situation had been accepted by Nicolay and Hay, and it passed under the blue pencil of Robert T. Lincoln without change. It was stated, by Nicolay and Hay conservatively, even vaguely, but it was there, honestly though diplomatically told. Those authors have rendered no service to the cause of truth or to the family line of Lincoln who have denied this, and have set up in place of this not very pleasant fact a genealogy, parts of which were deliberately invented, and innocently copied and broadcast.

It has been necessary for me to tell the truth about this, and the present article is not written to tell it again. I am seeking to give an authentic account, in some respects more full than that given in my *Life of Lincoln*, of the Hanks family in Virginia.

It was through no plan or desire of my own that I have become an authority on the genealogy of the Hanks family. When I began publishing books about Abraham Lincoln I supposed that his ancestry on both sides had been investigated by experts whose results I was more than willing to accept without more labor than should be necessary to afford me an honest judgment that these writers had done their work well and were to be depended upon. I had other and very definite plans, and am still at work upon them. But I found that, while researches into the paternal line of Lincoln's descent were fairly well performed, all that had been done to clarify the maternal line was much worse than worthless.

Furthermore, not many Lincoln authors have any idea of the means that would be necessary to begin to investigate the Hanks line. When my *Life of Abraham Lincoln* appeared in 1925, my honored and beloved friend, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, honored the book by a long and, in the main, commendatory review. With regard to what I said concerning the Hanks line she was more open-minded than most critics would have been whose opinions and published judgments were so flatly contradicted. I do not have her review before me, but she said in substance, and almost verbatim:

"Dr. Barton may be right, but there still are gaps. What now is needed is that a skilled genealogist shall take this material, and go over the whole problem, decipher the inscriptions on old tombstones, compare records in old family Bibles, and give us a complete Hanks genealogy."

That genealogist is in heaven if he is anywhere. When he comes and sets about this task, what will he do when he has wandered through one hundred and fifty years of Hanks burying-grounds and has not found one single stone with the Hanks name upon it? The Hankses, and their neighbors for the most part, in Virginia and Kentucky, were content with a simple rough stone at the head of the grave, and sometimes another at the foot. And what shall he do when he sets out to collect family Bibles, and goes for two hundred years, and cannot find that any Virginia or Kentucky Hanks owned one? Former authors not only have not investigated; they lacked knowledge as to how investigation would need to begin. The wonder is, not that there are some gaps in my genealogy (they are now very few) but that there is anything else than gaps.

For two hundred and seventy-five years the Hankses have been in America, and the first two hundred years leaves us no dotted "i" or crossed "t" written by the hand of a Hanks, in line of Lincoln's descent.

He who seeks a place of beginning in the published compilations of Virginia records meets with repeated dis-

appointment. The index of Swem's two-volume *Bibliography of Virginia* does not contain the name of Hanks. One searches for it in vain in Boogher's *Gleanings from Virginia History*. It is not found in Stanard's *Some Emigrants to Virginia* or in *Prominent Virginia Families* by Louise Pecquet du Bellet. William Armstrong's *Virginia Colonial Militia* with its lists of commissions and land grants through the Colonial period has no name of Hanks.

Even the Revolutionary War yields surprisingly little data of the then rather large family of Hanks. In Virginia's own records, as shown in the first volume of her published lists of Revolutionary soldiers, the name of Hanks does not appear. Three names of those who served brief periods of enlistment in the militia are to be found in the second and supplementary volume, mostly from data discovered in Washington. None of this material appears to have any bearing on our quest for the origin of the Hanks family and the ancestry of Lincoln.

Furthermore, there is a strange paucity of public records. Many of the ordinary sources fail. No name of Hanks has been found as an officer in the militia of Colonial Virginia. There were wars that called out nearly all able-bodied men, and of some of these we have muster rolls. No Hanks has been found among them. Land was freely bestowed upon soldiers who served in the Indian wars, in the French War, in Bacon's Rebellion, in the Revolution. No Hanks has been found in Virginia among the men thus rewarded. Long lists have been compiled of Colonial officials, but no Hanks has been found holding office large or small, except as road commissioner. The name Hanks is not in the two recent volumes of Burgess—*Virginia Soldiers of 1776*. Parish registers have been preserved from the beginnings of many Virginia parishes; scores of these have been searched, including all of which there seemed reason to expect results, and the gleanings have been small in proportion to the labor expended.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that we have not discovered everything; it is surprising that we have

found anything. Nothing that I have found had been discovered by my predecessors. Furthermore, in this field it is not possible for the present author to give credit for assistance to those who have previously attempted this same task. Uncharitable as it may seem, it must be affirmed that practically all of those who have attempted to lessen our ignorance concerning the Hanks family have tended rather to increase it. Those who have written with the most of confidence in the rectitude of their own conclusions have been blind leaders of the blind. We should have been wiser if they all had held their peace. In general it is not only an obligation but a joy to acknowledge the assistance of those who have gone before an author in pursuit of knowledge in the same field. But so far as receiving help from my predecessors in tracing the origin of the Hanks family is concerned, I have been assisted only by those who have pretended to no knowledge whatever. Those who professed to know, and whom for a time I followed, led me far astray, and measurably increased the difficulty, already great. I might have learned the truth years earlier if I had not had assistance.

While Abraham Lincoln was deeply interested in attempts to trace his paternal line, he made no recorded effort to follow the "family by the name of Hanks" further back than his own mother, and he lent no assistance to any person making the attempt.

Even this is not a full statement of the difficulties. The Hanks family tradition would have been at best an uncertain source of knowledge, but it was hopelessly corrupted by those who, a quarter century ago, infused into the family tradition a story so pleasant that the Hankses who knew of it gladly accepted it and did their best to incorporate it into their own. The palimpsest of the Hanks story as now told is a curious muddle, but there are those who would gladly hold to it. For instance, my dear friend and colleague, Miss Tarbell, attempts in one place to refute my documentary evidence by relating how, in 1891, the Hanks

family in the vicinity of Quincy, Illinois, remembered and told an investigator, or rather a suggestor, (not Miss Tarbell) that when Lincoln used to practice law in Quincy he invariably stayed with his Hanks relatives, and called one of them "Uncle Joe." Well, he was Lincoln's great-uncle, and Lincoln probably would have called him "Uncle Joe" if he had visited him. But Lincoln, on July 21, 1860, declared in a letter that he never had been in Quincy but twice in his life, and on both occasions was there making political speeches. One of his debates with Douglas was held in Quincy in 1858, and he certainly had no time for visiting the Hankses then, and the other time was in 1854, and he stayed at the Quincy House and left before daylight next morning. We simply cannot trust the Hanks tradition where it has been tampered with by authors who wanted to prove a point of their own, and assisted the Hankses to furnish them the material they wished. The supply of myth has been equal to the demand.

Now, in view of all this, where will this heaven-sent genealogist begin? And how much will he learn?

I am prepared for the criticisms of those who, reading these pages, may say, "Dr. Barton has indeed made diligent and successful search, but there still are gaps. We must wait for further and more thorough investigation."

My answer is that there will never be another investigation as thorough as mine has been, and that this is the only thorough investigation that any one has ever made. And I am practically at an end. There may be discovered and I hope will be, some old documents in unindexed piles in unexpected places; but my search has covered all the probable sources of knowledge. Some one seeking documents for other purposes may discover something that will yield incidental light on this subject. But no one has given and no one will give, to this inquiry toil such as I have given; and while my discovered results will be supplemented and possibly in details corrected, this article gives the correct basis for whatever knowledge we are yet to gain of President Lincoln's Hanks ancestry.

In my *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, published in the spring of 1925, I have said that the first American Hanks of whom we have certain knowledge was Thomas Hanks, who came over in 1654 as an indentured servant of Mr. Thomas Fowke of Westmoreland. I was then in error, as many others have been, in assuming that the person who filed the "head-rights" certificate of an immigrant was the immigrant's master. That was the normal and frequent usage. Each person who brought into the colony an immigrant, male or female, received a certificate entitling him, the importer, not the immigrant, to fifty acres of land. I have learned later that these "head-rights" certificates became a kind of circulating medium, and were traded about, sometimes for years, as after the Revolution warrants for soldier's land grants were bartered. The fact that John Doe filed claim for land on the head-rights of Richard Roe does not prove, though in the absence of opposing evidence it may be presumed to imply, that Richard Roe was the servant of John Doe.

Thomas Fowke, as I now know, was a lawyer and merchant, who with his brother Gilbert, bought up a good many of these certificates. We do not know how many years Thomas Hanks' certificate had been in circulation or who brought him over. What we do know is, that when Thomas Fowke traded in this certificate, on June 10, 1654, he had twenty-six others that he may have been presumed to have been some time in accumulating, and he secured patent on a very large tract of land.

This does not prove that Thomas Hanks had not originally come over as the servant of Thomas Fowke, but there can hardly be said to be a presumption that he had done so, when we know that Thomas Fowke was in the business of buying up these certificates.

One thing we now know, which is that more than a year before Thomas Fowke was filing Thomas Hanks' head-rights, that man himself was taking up land on the head-rights of a male and a female immigrant. Where a man

filed only one or two head-rights, he usually filed those of his own servants, buying both the service and the head-rights from some ship captain or other importer of labor. We shall say more of him.

It will be profitable to consider for a moment the use of the term "servant" as it was employed in Virginia and elsewhere in the colonies; it had great elasticity. It applied to all who bound themselves or were bound by law under provisions of agreement embodied in a legal document, or, in the absence of any such agreement were bound according to the usual custom of the country. The term "servant" was applied to all apprentices as well as to agricultural and domestic laborers.

A large body of white servants in Virginia were free persons who wished to go to the colony to better their condition and were too poor to pay the charges of their transportation. They voluntarily entered into contract with any man who would assume their charges for such a term of years as would repay the outlay, placing themselves for this limited period at the disposal of the master for any reasonable service. The contract was made in Great Britain with agents for the shipment of colonists but more frequently with shipmasters who traded in Virginia and disposed of the servant on his arrival as they saw fit.

Indentured servants in Virginia were of widely varying kinds:

1. Servants, agricultural and domestic such as had served the household in England and still were needed.
2. Men especially secured for the heavy work of clearing the forests, hired under a contract for a period of years.
3. Apprentices, clerks, etc., of higher grade than domestics and farm laborers who soon became land-owners in their own right.
4. Younger sons and adventurous spirits with little money but ambitious, some of whom made good, others not.
5. Political prisoners, royalists, paupers and vagrants.

6. Criminals and dissolute persons who "left their country for their country's good." During the period, 1653-1661, convicts were sent over in considerable numbers.

Head-rights under the Virginia land system were not, as I once thought, the right of the actual immigrant to land to become his on the completion of his period of service. The certificate, good for fifty acres, was not the property of the immigrant but of the person importing him. A proprietor bringing over household and servants could claim head-rights for himself, his wife and children, and each of his servants, male and female. Ship captains entered claim for their entire list except as otherwise and previously entered. A case is cited to me by William G. Stanard of a man in relatively inferior circumstances claiming and receiving land on two men many years deceased and in social and financial conditions quite superior to his own. While usually the man who owned the head-right for importing another stood in a higher social and financial position, this was by no means invariably the case. A group of young loyalists deported with little intent of tilling the soil might utterly disregard the head-rights accruing on account of them--and so might the wealthy friend who paid their passage.

It is charged that clerks in the land-office, when properly fed, looked down the list and would discover what head-rights were abandoned and not likely to be claimed, and issue certificates, which those same clerks would immediately honor for land to be owned by a purchaser who had never seen the persons in whose name he claimed land.

Mr. Stanard says:—"All that one is certain about in finding that John Doe claims land by virtue of having imported Richard Roe is that Richard Roe had come to Virginia before that date and that John Doe was here at that date."

We do not know, therefore, in what capacity Thomas Hanks crossed the ocean. The captain of the ship that

1. This list is given by Mr. Stanard in the *Virginia Magazine of History* vol. 5, pages 158 and following. The persons tithable under each name consisted of the head of the family, his wife and adult servants.

brought him may have sold his head-right several years before Thomas Fowke, merchant, used it toward his own large land purchase in 1654. But what we do know is that Hanks was established, and buying land on his own account, fifteen months before Fowke turned in the Hanks certificate.

Thomas Hanks had been in Virginia long enough to work out his period of servitude and to obtain money or tobacco enough to buy two head-right certificates, and very likely the service of the people for whose transportation they were issued, by February 16, 1653. His land was in Gloucester county, a new county formed from Northumberland and York in 1651. This land was shunted back and forth into and out of other counties. Old Rappahannock County was formed from Lancaster in 1653, and in 1692 Richmond County, formed from Old Rappahannock, was on both sides of the Rappahannock River and included the home of Thomas Hanks. We therefore have to search for records in Lancaster, Richmond, Old Rappahannock and Gloucester Counties, as well as in New Kent, for the Hanks land came to extend into that. And we must search the land records in the Capitol building in Richmond, the vast collection of manuscripts in the State Archives, and the collections in the Virginia Historical Society. All of which and much more, we have done, and also the county and state records in Kentucky, the census returns for 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820, and much beside.

The first list of Lancaster County "tithables" was made up in 1653, and is defective. The next was made up on February 6, 1654¹. The section which interests us consists of names of residents all in this general neighborhood so far as Mr. W. G. Stanard's painstaking researches enable us to locate them. This is the list; "Mr. Thomas Bryce to collect these: himself 9; Thomas Hardy 1; Captain Hacke 2; Thomas Powell 2; Walter Dickinson 6; Mr. Edwards 4; Thomas Hopkins 4; Thomas Roots 1; Dominie 4; Widow Grimes 4; Edward Dudley 1; John Merriman 2; William

1. See note on Page 507.

Meeshan 6; Mr. Hanks; Mr. Reach 3; John Paine 7." The interesting name, of course, is that of Mr. Hanks. It was Thomas. The number of members of his household unfortunately cannot now be deciphered, but apparently there were others than himself. The title Mister as applied in early Virginia usage was flexible, but still implied a certain degree of dignity.

Between 1653 and 1674 Thomas Hanks, Hancks, or Hanks, obtained six patents covering more than 2000 acres. These are the patents:

1. To Thomas Hancks 100 acres in Gloucester County, February 16, 1653.

- 2-3. Thomas Hancks two patents both dated April 8, 1663; one for 527 acres and the other for 530 acres, both in New Kent County.

4. Three hundred acres on Pianketank Swamp, October 8, 1667.

5. Two hundred and sixty four acres in Gloucester and New Kent Counties, October 23, 1673.

6. A large tract from its description but whose exact acreage I do not find on record, April 8, 1674, adjoining a former patent of the said Hanks and also adjoining "the land whereon he now liveth." Apparently this tract connected two of his earlier patents.

This land lay in the borders of New Kent and Gloucester counties, on both sides of the Pianketank, and had a considerable frontage on the south shore of the Rappahannock.

Furthermore, as early as 1655 he was leasing improved or partially improved land and paying for it in cash or tobacco. In that year, on January 12, he leased from Abraham Moone, for a period of three years, an improved plantation, with houses, servants and livestock, and paid for three years in advance.

We find one or two other records of him. The earliest is September 27, 1653, when he was witness to the will of Robert Mascall, and signed his name without making his mark. He received a small bequest from this neighbor, "one marked young sow, on both the ears with the swallow-

fork." The gift of a young sow may not have been so small a matter then. But the value of the gift is not important.

Even in 1653 Thomas Hanks had been on his plantation long enough to have one of its boundaries known as "Hanks Branch." And he was there in 1674, twenty-one years later. His plantation had been moved more or less from one county to another, but he had been there all that time, enlarging his borders, and buying and renting tracts of land in addition.

From here on there ought to be plain sailing. We should find in Gloucester and New Kent Counties how he disposed of his lands, when he died, and who were his heirs when his estate was settled.

And here is where I acknowledge and proclaim my one solitary gap in the American line. By a series of courthouse fires and the vicissitudes of the Civil War, there is not a cinder left of the records of those two counties prior to 1865. And the most diligent search of the archives of the State Capitol affords us no assistance.

But it does not appear to be a very bad gap. It is less than five years in length. The last recorded land purchase of Thomas Hanks was April 8, 1674; in or about June, 1678, one William Hanks, a carpenter, married a woman whose last name we do not know but whose first name was Sarah, and moved across the Rappahannock from the vicinity of the plantation of Thomas Hanks, and bought land on the Indian Town Branch, called by some Dumb Man's Branch, in North Farnham Parish in Richmond County. If William Hanks was a son of Thomas Hanks and had moved from the plantation of his father, he had not traveled many miles. From any tree on Indian Town Branch, tall enough to lift him to where he could have seen across the river he could have seen the land of Thomas Hanks. William Hanks bought other land, several tracts of it. He appears to have had money or tobacco with which to pay for it, for receipt of consideration is acknowledged. He and his children and his grand-children lived and died in North Farnham parish,

and there are no breaks in the line from him to Abraham Lincoln.

I judge that William Hanks, Sr., was the son, and probably the only son, of Thomas Hanks. This is my one conjecture. I assume that Thomas Hanks, if he came over as a servant, must have been in Virginia as early as 1643 or 1645. But the records of Thomas Hanks beyond 1674 went up in the smoke of the Civil War.

Thomas Hanks bought his last recorded farm, and twenty-six years after he bought his first, we find William and Sarah Hanks presenting for baptism in the North Farnham Church in Richmond County, formerly a part of Lancaster, their son William Hanks, Jr. The boy was born February 7, and the baptism was recorded February 14, 1679. William Hanks, Sr. had not come over as an immigrant, at least there is no record of his having come. Apparently he had been born there. There was not time for an intermediate generation.

In my *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, I stated that Sarah, wife of William, was a widow, whose previous husband was Richard White, and that she had a son Richard. This was a mistake. Her first husband, William Hanks, Sr., died in 1704, and she immediately married her second husband within a few weeks or even days of her first husband's decease, and he appeared as administrator, or as one of the heirs-at-law, in right of his wife. This I discover occurred rather frequently. This very thing happened in the case of Abraham Moone, whom I have mentioned. I thought for a time that John Curtis, who appears as administrator of Moone's estate, was Mrs. Moone's son, by a previous marriage; but she married in time for her second husband to administer her first husband's estate and claim her rights under the law. This was the case with Mrs. William Hanks.

This part of the story I give very briefly, for this I told before, and I have not only confirmed and amplified it, but I now have an amazing volume of documentary matter attesting all these generations. The only gap is the four or five years between Thomas Hanks and the older William,

and that has been so narrowed and so circumscribed by the conditions discovered that it can hardly be called, a gap. But certainly there is no gap from the older William Hanks on. He, married about 1678, was just about as old as a son of Thomas Hanks should have been if Thomas Hanks was in a position of economic independence and at liberty to marry in 1653. And William had a father, who was almost certainly in Virginia, and the two lived in the same general locality.

The eldest son of William and Sarah Hanks, William Hanks, Jr., married Hester Mills July, 1711. They had seven children. William and Sarah had two other sons, Luke, some of whose descendants are still in Richmond and Lancaster counties, and John.

John Hanks, youngest son of William and Sarah, married about June 1714. His wife's name was Katherine. She survived her husband and died, apparently in January 1779.

Her second son Joseph was appointed, February 1, administrator of her rather well appointed estate. This son Joseph we shall hear more about.

For three generations the Hankses lived near their original home. Their marriages were among rather good families. When Katherine's husband died, leaving her with young sons, the county court instituted an inquiry whether the church wardens should not bind out her sons. Apparently she assured them that she could care for them and did so. She appears to have been a woman of courage and ability.

But in all this time, and for yet longer time, there is no Hanks signature except that of Thomas Hanks to a will which he witnessed. If the Hankses kept any records none have been found. The break-up came when Katherine Hanks died and her estate was divided.

Joseph Hanks, second son of John and Katherine Hanks, was baptized in the North Farnham Parish church December 20, 1725. His wife's name was Ann. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Of only one of them

has the baptismal record been found, Elizabeth, born March 4, 1771. She it was who married Thomas Sparrow and became the foster mother of Nancy Hanks, mother of the President.

Final accounting in the estate of Katherine Hanks, deceased, was made in 1782. But before this Joseph had collected a portion of the money due him, and moved up the Potomac River to Patterson's creek, in Hampshire County. That county lies in what is now West Virginia, and the portion of the county in which the Hanks family resided is now Mineral County.

The census enumeration for 1782 found Joseph Hanks and family on Patterson's Creek, a family of eleven persons, all white. In the early spring of 1784, Joseph Hanks mortgaged his farm for a pittance to a thrifty Pennsylvania Dutch neighbor, and set out for Kentucky.

I have related in *THE WOMEN LINCOLN LOVED* the truth about Lucy Hanks and her daughter Nancy. It is not necessary to repeat it here. Neither do I wish to modify it. An attempt has been made to refute it by suggesting that Lucy Hanks was possibly not the daughter but the daughter-in-law of Joseph Hanks. The attempt is fatuous and futile. What it proves is that if Joseph Hanks had had six sons instead of five, and if the imaginary son had married a non-existent woman whose name was Lucy, and if they had had a daughter Nancy, and if Nancy had grown up, and if the imaginary husband of Lucy and father of Nancy had died, and if Thomas Lincoln had married this Nancy Hanks instead of the Nancy Hanks he did marry, a number of events might have occurred otherwise than they did in fact occur.

But this I may add, that those do greatly err who suppose that illegitimacy was the rule in the early history of the Hanks family. I have found only one single case of illegitimacy before the Revolution, and that in a collateral branch. The Hanks family was not of the aristocracy, but it stood well. It had no criminal record whatever, and in

the sphere of morals it averaged with the better families. Nancy Hanks was married, June 12, 1806, to Thomas Lincoln. Their second child, Abraham Lincoln, was born February 12, 1809.

Abraham Lincoln was of the seventh generation of descendants of Samuel Lincoln, who came from Norfolk County, England in 1636 to Hingham, Massachusetts. And if William Hanks, Sr., was the son of Thomas, he was Abraham Lincoln of the seventh generation of Hankses in that country. No drop of French, Dutch, Irish, Scotch or Welsh blood, no strain of Quaker lineage, has been found on either side. On both sides Lincoln came from sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock.

And now I want to go still further back in this Hanks investigation, to the home of the Hanks family in England. I shall undertake nothing so hopeless as the discovery of any record of immigration of the original Hanks from England to Virginia; such a book as Hotten's *Lists*, in which, almost miraculously, we have the name of Samuel Lincoln, shows how exceptional must be the conditions that enable us to make a certain connection. But I am able to supply something of color for a background of the Hanks family in England.

The home of the Lincolns was in the very eastermost part of England. When the sun lights up Great Britain, the first object it can find is the tower of the old church at Great Yarmouth, and there are Lincoln records in that same old church, and in the churches in Hingham, Norwich, and Swanton-Morley. But the home of the Hankses was in the southern and western part of England. And your journey brings you to a place little known, and one which the railway reaches by a sort of a miracle of transportation, to little old Malmesbury in Wiltshire, of which you may not have read very much. And you shall find that as in the east the Lincolns have been in evidence since the days of the Domesday Book, so in the west the Hankses have a

record something like a thousand years. If you are fortunate you may see that record.

To enter Malmesbury you must go down a hill and cross a bridge and then ascend a hill. The town lies between the branches of the Avon. These two streams honestly intended to meet above the town, but changed their minds and flowed around it and met below. It is almost an island, and has a considerable elevation. The railway comes in through a tunnel and across a bridge. The motor car goes over the hill and then across the bridge. And in due course, one is in Malmesbury. You may go to any one of several inns for your entertainment. The George, which is recommended by Baedeker, is only 800 years old. The Bell is older. The King's Arms, a vine-covered hostelry, has framed communications from Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George and other celebrities, saying they have found it comfortable. The Green Dragon and the White Lion are there also, and they are not new.

Malmesbury is the terminus and sole excuse of a branch line of railway, connecting it with Dauntsey, six and one half miles away. It is about two and one half miles from the Foss Way, that ancient road from Cornwall to Lincoln, dating from Roman days. Malmesbury was probably on the map, if there is a map, in the days of the Druids. It is twenty-two miles from Bath, with its famous waters, twenty-six from Bristol, forty-three from Salisbury and ninety-three from London. It is in a good agricultural district, which is by no means true of Stonehenge, its Druid neighbor. Its market days are events typical of rural England, and one does not see them in London.

The Market Cross is one of the most picturesque in England. It is very old, and was planned, so the record states, so that poor folk at market might find some shelter from rain. Rather inadequate shelter, but one cannot expect everything, and it is at least picturesque and historic. I have seen few English towns that have more of local and picturesque interest than this old country town of Malmes-

bury. It has had its modest meed of fame since the days of Britain's ancient history, and no small part of that history was written by William of Malmesbury.

It is a town of venerable traditions. These go back a matter of 1400 years. After the Romans left Britain, the kingdom of West Saxony or Wessex was formed. That was about 519 A. D., of fourteen centuries ago. In 687 the kingdom of Marcia came into being. Malmesbury was in Wessex, but on the borders of Marcia. Those little Saxon kingdoms were continually at war, and Malmesbury, which the Saxons called Ingelburn, was a military post of importance, for it was easily fortified and was on the border. About the middle of the seventh century a fort was established there and soon afterward Maeldulph, a learned monk, came from Ireland, then the home of piety and learning, and established a hermitage near. Following Maeldulph came Aldhelm, a distinguished pupil of Maeldulph's school, and his successor as head of the monastery. He was made Abbot in 675, and held his office for 30 years.

The monks were musical. People who came to Malmesbury had to ford a stream, and the monks placed themselves at the fords and sang the gospel story to travelers, some of whom heard as they crossed, and some sat down to rest and listen. From that time religion has had a seat at Malmesbury.

Music became a feature of life there. The first church organ in England was erected there and was played by Aldhelm. It is described as "a mighty instrument, of innumerable tones, blown with bellows, and enclosed in a gilded case." Two and a half centuries later a still more magnificent instrument was presented by Dunstan.

Learning had one of its earliest homes in Malmesbury. Aldhelm was the greatest Latin scholar of his day, and the first to teach that language to England. He was made a bishop, but when he died in 709 he was brought back to Malmesbury for burial.

In 872 Alfred the Great faced an invasion by the Danes. At first he was defeated, but in 878 he routed his enemies, and rewarded Malmesbury for its loyalty and courage by endowing its monastery.

But even better things were in store for this little town through royal favor. King Athelstane came to the throne of Britain, and he, too, had to fight the Danes, and again Malmesbury gave him effective help. In 930, in reward for the help of Malmesbury in a battle fought in the outskirts of that town, he gave 500 acres of land in perpetuity to the burgesses of that town, and this land is theirs to this day.

These burgesses held title under a charter granted by King Athelstane and renewed under William III. It is a curious old form of government, with an alderman as mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four commoners who constitute a "house of lords" and a "house of commons." The old court house where the governing body does its work stands from the time of the crusades when it was a hospital of the knights of St. John, and the seating arrangement is curious. The Alderman sits in an elevated chair, with twelve burgesses on benches on three sides, and the "four-and-twenties" are in a cock-pit, all within a rail. The common folk are on the other side of the rail. Once a year, on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, the burgesses "dine with King Athelstane." This monarch died in 941, and he also was brought to and buried at Malmesbury.

The center of interest is the old Abbey. It is a venerable pile, impressive in its mild decay, and undergoing just now extensive and much needed restoration. But its towers will not be rebuilt in many a day—towers from which the first successful flying machine was sailed. For here a monk named Oliver, who died in 1060, made a successful flight, marred by the fact that he fell and broke both legs, which discouraged both him and others from further experiment in this direction.

The glory of the abbey is its South porch, one of the finest recessed porches in England. It has twenty-eight

Biblical scenes carved in the stones of the first arch, dealing with the creation, twenty-seven in the second, treating of the Deluge, and twenty-three in the innermost arch treating of the Nativity. Within the porch are representations of Christ and the apostles.

Certainly the town has enough of historic and literary interest to warrant a visit by any American who cares for such things, but Americans do not find their way thither, and that is not surprising. It is to be hoped that only the studious ones go thither and not the careless and indifferent. An important branch of the Washington family lived there. Five members of the Washington name are buried in Garsdon Church, two miles from Malmesbury.

But for us the chief interest of this old town is the fact that here for a thousand years have dwelt the Hanks family, ancestors and blood relations of Abraham Lincoln through his mother. For about nine hundred years the Hanks name is of record here, and that is not the beginning of the family. It appears to have been a clannish tribe, and their right of land-tenure was an encouragement to stay near Malmesbury. For the Hankses were usually burgesses. The office of Burger was not a great office, but it was an honorable one, and the Hankses were held in such honor as Malmesbury had to bestow.

The Hanks family is still there, but will not be there long. Its present representatives are two maiden sisters, no longer young, whose quaint and attractive home overlooks one of the fords where the old monks preached and sang. They are intelligent women, and proud of the fact that if the Hanks name is to be lost to Malmesbury, it is preserved in America in association with the name of Abraham Lincoln.

It is believed to have been from the neighborhood of Malmesbury that Benjamin Hanks and his wife Abigail, migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1699; but these have no connection on this side of the water with the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln. The literature based on the assumption that the Virginia Hankses were descendants

either of the Massachusetts or the Pennsylvania Hankses is in error. The Virginia Hankses were there fifty years ahead of the Hankses of Massachusetts.

Thus far, no certain connection has been discovered between either the Massachusetts or Virginia families of Hanks, no record is likely to be found of an actual person of the name of the pioneer living in Malmesbury, and departing from there at the time of the first record of the name on this side. But I have made what may be a possible discovery in this connection, and I give it for what it may suggest, and as a stepping stone toward a possibly more certain connection.

The departure of the original Hanks from England, and probably from the vicinity of Malmesbury, was in the period of the English Civil War, which began in 1642 and ended in 1649. Malmesbury had its full share of participation, active and passive, in the Civil War. Its people were divided in their sympathy, but it was in Wiltshire and neighboring counties that Sir William Waller was able to secure strong accessions of new strength to the Parliamentary Army in 1642, and the war began almost immediately to appear in that vicinity.

Among the soldiers that fought "under Cromwell" as they say, (though Cromwell at the time was fighting further north, and there is no record that he personally came to Malmesbury, but all the Parliamentary soldiers were in a sense under him:) was one Thomas Hanks, and so far as I can learn, he disappeared in connection with some one of several battles fought in and around Malmesbury in 1642-5.

Did he leave home voluntarily because of the unsettled and unsafe conditions of life in England at that time, or was he captured by the armies of King Charles and deported?

What we now know is that one Thomas Hanks was fighting against King Charles, and that a few years later one Thomas Hanks was buying land in Virginia. I am not now affirming that they were one and the same; but I think it wholly possible that this was the case.

The disposal of prisoners was a problem to both sides during the Civil Wars in England. We know something of how Cromwell disposed of some of his, for he wrote out the story of it with his own hand. When he crossed into Ireland, he fought against men some of whom he believed to have been guilty of desperate atrocities, he was in no mind to be gentle with them. He deliberately adopted a policy of terrorism, with intent, as he declared, to save life by his severity toward those garrisons who resisted him. How gentle he was with those who surrendered without a fight we need not here consider, but at Drogheda, in September, 1649, he did his most terrible piece of work. There he encountered fierce resistance:

"When they submitted, their officers were knocked on the head, and every tenth man of the soldiers killed and the rest shipped for the Barbadoes. The soldiers in the other tower were all spared, as to their lives only; and shipped likewise for the Barbadoes. I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon those barbarous wretches, who have imbued their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future." (Cromwell's letter to Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker of Parliament, from Dublin, September 17, 1649).

We need not discuss the ethics of Cromwell's measures. We know that after the defeat of Charles II, at Worcester, at least 1,600 Scotch prisoners were shipped to Virginia in 1651. We also have record of the deportation two years later of a hundred Irish Tories.

But Charles I. also deported prisoners, and many of them. He did not write about it as Cromwell did, and we have no records of names of deported prisoners from either army. But it is just possible that if Charles I. had made and preserved official lists of his deported prisoners we should find among them one Thomas Hanks.

If Thomas Hanks, whom we find in Virginia in 1653, was an indentured servant at the time of his arrival, as it is probable, he is by that date a landholder, a purchaser of

more land, a "tithable" and known as "Mr. Hanks." Anywhere from five to ten years would have been requisite to work out the period of his servitude and establish himself as we find him established with a plantation of his own in 1653, and leasing another in 1655, the second an improved plantation, we find him adding other areas not less than six or seven altogether in the years that followed. We cannot hope for any such good fortune as would give us the exact year of his arrival, but he surely was there several years before 1653.

Malmesbury was between Bath, where Sir William Waller with his Parliamentary Army made his headquarters in the early part of 1643, and Oxford where King Charles was established. It changed hands a number of times during the Civil War. In 1642, as Clarendon relates, Sir William Waller, "William the Conqueror" the soldiers called him, captured Malmesbury without much trouble, but the King's forces recaptured it, and for some time it remained in their possession. Waller was "a right good chooser of advantages" as Clarendon says. But after the death of Hampden, June 24, 1643, the Parliamentary forces appeared to lose heart. Battle after battle went against them, and they lost their hold on the three counties of Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire. From these counties and Gloucester, Waller had largely recruited his reinforcements. But in July of that same year Waller, who had chosen a good position at Devizes, appears to have become reckless, and he was defeated and fled back to Malmesbury and Bath.

Before long there was another battle and defeat, at Chippenham, and Malmesbury was in possession of the forces of the King.

Still later in the same year, Prince Rupert won his victory at Ciricenester, and it is after that battle we catch a glimpse of a group not often counted important enough to mention in the bloody annals of those years, the prisoners of war. Rupert marched his prisoners from Ciricenester to Oxford, half-clad, bareheaded, barefoot, with gaping wounds

undressed. King Charles I. with his two princes and several lords rode out a mile from Oxford to see them enter the city. "No words of pity, no order for their relief, passed his lips," but "the King was observed to smile."

The prisons were cruel places, of course; all prisons were; we have some horrible details of the prisons in which those particular men were confined. We need not recite them. But the prisoners were an expense and a menace. It was well to empty the jails now and then, or at least to relieve their over-crowded condition. The safest and cheapest way to be rid of the prisoners was to send them to Virginia, where their service was much needed.

If we were to imagine one Thomas Hanks of Malmesbury as having been captured in any one of several battles not too far from his home, and after a few months of imprisonment being sent to Virginia, and serving five or seven years, and then working for wages until he had accumulated enough money, or rather tobacco, to make his first modest purchase of land in 1653, the time conditions and the time limits would be completely consistent with this hypothesis here suggested. That is all that at present we are at liberty to affirm.

The Hanks family was reputable in England, and it appears to have begun well in the United States. President Lincoln was more troubled about it than he need have been. He had more occasion for pride than shame in his grandmother, spite of her early mistake, and his lineage while not illustrious was respectable. It is rather more than possible that its beginnings in this country hark back not to the importation of a thriftless person, but to the political conditions that sent across the ocean a good many men of initiative and courage. Such a man the first Thomas Hanks would appear to have been. Rising from what was almost certainly a condition of servitude, he possessed a wide domain, and we know nothing of him that is not to his credit. He appears to have been about the kind of man we might expect to discover in one of Cromwell's soldiers.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

PAPER READ BEFORE SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, BY MRS. SARA
JOHN ENGLISH. LIBRARIAN, ILLINOIS D. A. R.

The site of George Rogers Clark's rendezvous has disappeared unmarked in the Ohio River. His home at Clarksville was only recently indicated to the traveler. His memorials in Illinois were negligible until the erection of his statue at Quincy. Even in Vincennes there is nothing save a slight tablet reciting the fact—"This was the site of Fort Sackville, captured from the British by George Rogers Clark Feb. 25th, 1779." In this 150th anniversary of the Revolution in the West, we hope to erect appropriate memorials and to educate the people about the beginning of the United States as an independent nation in the regions west of the Allegheny Mountains. At Louisville there is a movement under way to erect a lighthouse, if not on the site of Corn Island, at the entrance to the harbor in Randolph and St. Clair Counties, and an organization has been incorporated for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Clark's capture of Kaskaskia. Indiana's General Assembly has imposed a tax levy which will produce something over \$400,000, for the purchase of grounds near Vincennes for a park and a memorial which will tell future generations the story of perhaps the most "Heroic man" and exploit in American History. So in the future we hope to see a beautiful hall of history, a lovely park and an exquisite old Cathedral in the background overlooking the majestic Wabash and the Memorial Bridge connecting the Illinois country through which the intrepid Clark made his incredible march, with the Indiana country in which he captured the British fort, holding the Northwest Territory.

This bridge will be a national shrine to perpetuate the memory of George Rogers Clark, the pioneers and the spirit of the Revolution in the west.

One by one the roses of historical narrative fade and fall, now, even the thrilling story of Clark's capture of Kaskaskia is shattered—for we have two written accounts of the event coming from his own pen. His letter to George Mason written soon afterwards, and his letter to Congressman Brown, the so-called "Memoir" dated in the nineties,—this was suggested by Thomas Jefferson—neither mentions a ball. One refers to a noise earlier in the evening, which it was thought came from a dance in the negro quarters. Both give the picture of a little village with no garrison and a commandant who was merely a frontier agent of the English government.

Clark says that he broke into the Fort and later refers to the Commandant Rocheblave having retired for the night. The first mention of an officer's ball where the mirth-loving Creoles were dancing was found years after in the editorial introduction of Major Denny's journal. It was adopted by Theodore Roosevelt and given with imaginative embellishments in his "Winning of the West." It has passed into tradition and is repeated everywhere without a shadow of contemporary evidence to support it.

I do not see how any one can read the material now available without recognizing that in the Expedition of George Rogers Clark in the Revolutionary struggle in the West, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois possess an historical legacy which is among their greatest assets. It reveals plainly the figure of the great leader, who, especially in his march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, and in his capture of Fort Sackville, with the garrison and the British Commander of the Northwest, rose to heights of military genius and fortitude, not often equalled in human history. That any man with a handful of followers should have established himself at Kaskaskia in the midst of a large number of hostile Indian tribes, should have gained such a hold upon the French population as to draw seventy-five or more of its men to accompany him upon a march which they all believed impossible, and that a band of one hundred

and fifty men could be inspired to persist in going through two hundred and fifty miles and more of impassable country to Vincennes armed only with rifles, should capture a well built fortification defended by artillery, and that all this could be done without the loss of a single man, seems indeed incredible if not miraculous.

His story can not be too often told; in the words of William Dudley Foulke, it would form the theme of a greater epic than Homer wrote about the worth of Achilles and the fall of Troy. It surpasses the adventures of Aeneas, the Trojan pioneer who settled Italy. It has all the length and depth of Dante's *Divine Comedy*. It might be well to picture the situation that Clark found west of the Allegheny mountains and which existed till 1777-1778. Some hundreds of pioneers had crossed the Allegheny mountains and established a few posts in Kentucky. Their little farms were clustered in clearings around primitive block houses—no Indians lived in Kentucky, but in the country north of the Ohio then a part of the Province of Quebec, there lived numerous warlike tribes, who were predisposed to destroy the white intruders, and they were supported by the British posts in Detroit as they too hoped to destroy all whites in the West. On keeping the West open to the people of the original states, hinged the future of the new Republic and perhaps the fate of all North America.

In 1777 a young man in Kentucky was pondering over this situation. George Rogers Clark was then only twenty-four years of age. He had, however, already risen to leadership in this "dark and bloody ground." Born of a vigorous stock in a family of good position, all his five brothers were officers in the Revolutionary armies, save William who was too young. William was destined to become one of the most prominent men in the west; he was chosen with his cousin Meriwether Lewis to explore the Louisiana Purchase.

In 1772 George Rogers Clark crossed the Allegheny mountains as a surveyor, and identified his fortunes with the West. He took part in Lord Dunmore's War, in which

he became one of the vouchers for the authenticity of the eloquent speech of Logan the Mingo Indian Chief. He settled in Kentucky in 1775 as a deputy surveyor for the Ohio Company. While surveying and taking up land for himself, he rapidly rose to leadership, among such men as Harrod, Henderson, Todd, Kenton, Boone and the Logans. It was Clark who organized the frontier government, went to Williamsburg and forced the Virginia assembly to make Kentucky a separate county and to assume responsibility for its defense. Returning he took command of the military defense of Kentucky. His quick grasp of the whole situation, political and military and his physical prowess and commanding bearing, his magnetic personality, put him at twenty-four at the head of the embryonic commonwealth. He became the father of the future state of Kentucky.

This masterful frontiersman, busy with the defense of the forts, the procuring of provisions, when possible, nursing the sick, dressing the wounded, burying the dead, reflected as he said, "On things in general, Kentucky and the interests of the United States." This led him to lay aside every private interest and engage seriously in the war, until the fate of the continent should be known.

Then almost as if by inspiration came the plan for the defense of Kentucky by the reduction of the towns of the Illinois and the Wabash which would open a field for further actions.

Herein Clark displayed military genius of the first "order"; his grasp of the situation confronting him, places him side by side with Nathaniel Green in his southern campaign and George Washington in his Yorktown campaign as one of the three leading military strategists in the Revolutionary War. It is possible, as Dr. Alvord suggests, that as commander of the Kentucky forces, Clark may have learned that Kaskaskia would be an easy conquest and that there were those there who would help him, but this is a tribute to his command of all the elements of the situation, rather than a detraction from the originality of his conception.

Kaskaskia and Vincennes in American hands would be the surest means, if not the only means of preventing the destruction of Kentucky, and might well be the means of wresting the country Northwest of the Ohio from the British. It was a brilliant plan, but more wonderful than the plan were the energy and skill with which it was executed. Clark had first to secure authorization from Virginia and men and supplies for the expedition. Only by hastening to Williamsburg, itself a dangerous journey, and by demonstration and persistence, which brooked no gain-saying, and with the help of Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and George Wythe, his lifelong friends, did he finally persuade Governor Patrick Henry and the Virginia Assembly to grant him the necessary powers and a meagre supply of military stores—at that it was with only about one hundred and fifty men instead of the five hundred men, that he thought necessary, that Clark came down the Ohio River and on Corn Island near the Falls of the Ohio, prepared for his hazardous undertaking. So daring was the enterprise, so necessary was it to take the enemy by surprise, that the Governor issued to Clark two sets of instructions, one public, authorizing the raising a force for the protection of the Kentucky frontier, the other secret, authorizing an expedition into the Northwest. When he revealed his true destination, the greater part of one company deserted and that number of the army was barely brought up to one hundred and eighty by recruits from the Kentucky Forts.

"I knew," wrote Clark, "that our case was desperate, but the more I reflected on our weakness, the more pleased I was with the enterprise." Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West," says that not another in the Revolution could have succeeded in the enterprise. It was reserved for the far seeing eye of Col. George Rogers Clark, then in the vigor of early manhood to discover the situation of affairs, and for his sagacity and valor to apply the remedy—"he had made himself familiar with the relations and conditions and resources of the West."

With that intuitive genius which stamps him as the most brilliant commander of all those who obtained distinction in border warfare—"He was quick to perceive the policy required, which was: to transfer the line of defense and the battlefield from the settlements in Kentucky County to the territory which formed the enemy's base of supplies—to arouse sentiments of friendship among or at least conciliate the opposition of the French inhabitants of the Northwest—and to neutralize the hostility of the savages if possible by demonstrating to them the justice of the American cause and to accomplish what in every war is considered one of the greatest strategic successes—to turn the enemy's guns against himself—to make what actually took place at all credible one must constantly envisage a leadership which inspired men to do the impossible. The best description of Clark by a contemporary is given by Governor Reynolds of Illinois: "Col. Clark himself was nature's favorite, in his person as well as his mind. He was large and athletic, capable of enduring much—yet formed with such noble symmetry and manly beauty, that he combined much grace and elegance together with great firmness of character. He was grave and dignified in his deportment, agreeable and affable with his soldiers when relaxed from duty, but in a crisis, when the fate of a campaign was at stake or the lives of his brave warriors were in danger he became stern and severe. His appearance in these perils indicated without language to his men that every soldier must do his duty."

This stern yet affectionate leader started in June 1778, to conquer the Illinois Country and faced the effort with less than one hundred and eighty in the face of thousands of hostile Indians and a strong well equipped British force. Clark left a few men and women who had accompanied the force to The Falls, to plant a crop and raise food on the Kentucky side of the River; this was the beginning of the city of Louisville. Then the little army rowed with double manned oars through the rapids and down the river to old Fort Massac, thence with marvelous speed threaded the

trails through swamps and wilderness for eight days to Kaskaskia; fortunately before leaving the Falls Clark had received information of the terms of the recent treaty of Alliance between the United States and France. For to the French villages on the Mississippi and the Wabash, France was still the Fatherland. So Clark approached them perhaps at first as an unknown terror, not essentially as a deliverer from the military rule of their own country's enemy. The British garrison had been withdrawn from Kaskaskia and the occupation of the post was effected in the night of July Fourth without fighting and without bloodshed. Though lacking in dramatic quality it was nevertheless managed with great skill and effectiveness. The British Agent was captured in his bed room, peacefully sleeping, and within the next few days Cahokia, and the other French settlements nearly all were occupied without resistance. Through the mission of Laffont and Father Gibault, friends of Clark, Vincennes two hundred miles away, on the Wabash, acclaimed itself American, and Clark stationed Capt. Helm there as his representative. In fact Clark's little force was engulfed in meeting Indian tribes which at the least mischance would utterly overwhelm it. In his dealing with them he showed himself a past master of diplomacy and personal power unsurpassed in the annals of our history. He met truculence and stealth with courage and a bold front which his position far from justified. He thwarted an attempt surprise to murder him, established himself at Kaskaskia, and after he had sufficiently wrought upon the people's fears, he resolved to try the effect of lenity; after they had begged for their lives and homes, he abruptly said, "What! Do you mistake us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children and take the bread out of their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war upon helpless innocence. It was to protect our own wives and children that we penetrated into the wilderness and subjugated this stronghold of British and Indian barbarity and not the despicable object of plunder. We do not war against Frenchmen. The King of France,

your former ruler, is the ally of the Colonies, his fleets and armies are fighting our battles; the war must shortly terminate. Embrace whichever side you deem best — and enjoy your religion for American law respects the believers of every creed, protects them in their rights. Now to convince you of my sincerity, go and inform the inhabitants that they can dismiss their fears concerning their property and their families, that they can conduct themselves as usual and that their friends who are in confinement shall immediately be released."

Imagine the revulsion of feeling and the effect of such a speech by a conquering hero. They were frantic with joy—and eternally his friends, great as were the trials and complications of his position, yet he managed all with consummate tact and greatest address. He instructed his men to create the impression that the headquarters of his army were at the Falls of the Ohio—and that re-enforcements were daily expected—upon their arrival military operations would be resumed on an extended scale. This artifice enabled him to counteract the extensive influence of his powerful adversaries and to triumph over their superior strength. He never resorted to artifice or punishment except when driven to them by necessity—many times rigor and harshness were kept up only to enhance the favors which his magnanimity and kindliness of disposition inclined him to grant.

Clark, unlike the English, only granted the Indians presents reluctantly, and fought with them only until they were compelled to seek refuge in treaties—as a means of self preservation. He studiously avoided making the first advances. At a Council of the Indians, Clark was present (Sept. 1st at Cahokia), sitting at a table; one of the chiefs approached him, bearing three belts, one emblematic of peace, the second contained the sacred pipe and the third, the fire to light it. The pipe was lighted, presented to the heavens, then to the earth, then in a big circle it was offered to all the spirits, to invoke them to witness the pro-

ceedings—and finally to Colonel Clark, and other members of the Council. Then the chief arose and spoke in favor of peace—after which he threw down the bloody belt and flag, which had been given to him by the English, stamped upon them as evidence of their rejection. Clark coldly replied that he would consider what he had heard and give them an answer the next day. Clark warned the chiefs not to allow their men to shake hands with the white people as peace had not been concluded, saying it would be time to give the hand when the heart could also be given with it. This pleased the chiefs, who remarked that such sentiments showed men who did not speak with a forked tongue. They adjourned till the next day. Then they reassembled and Clark thus addressed them, “Men and Warriors! Pay attention to my words—you informed me yesterday that you hoped the Great Spirit had brought us together for good. I have the same hope and trust that each party will strictly adhere to whatever is agreed upon whether it be peace or war. I am a man and warrior, not a councilor—I carry war in my right hand, peace in my left. I am sent by the Great Council of the ‘Long Knives’ and their friends to take possession of all the towns occupied by the English in this country and to watch the red people, to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the rivers, and to clear the roads for those who desire to be in peace. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire, for warriors enough to darken the land, that the red people may hear no sound, but of birds which live upon blood. I know that there is a mist before your eyes. I will dispel the clouds that you may see clearly the causes of the war between the ‘Long Knives’, and the English; then you may judge which party is in the right, and if you are warriors as you profess, prove it—by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship.” He carefully explained the war, the causes and effects of war existing between the English and the Colonies—then concluded, “The whole land was dark, the old men bowed down their heads for shame because they could

not see the sun, and thus there was mourning for many years over the land. At last the Great Spirit took pity on us and kindled a great council fire at Philadelphia, planted a post, put a tomahawk by it and went away. The sun immediately broke out, the sky was blue again and the old men held up their heads and assembled at the fire. They took up the hatchet and sharpened it, and immediately put it in the hands of our young men, ordering them to strike the English as long as they could find one on this side of the Great Water. The young men immediately struck the warpost and blood was shed. In this way the war began and the English were driven from one place to another until they got weak and then hired the red people to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this and caused your old father the French King and other great nations to join the 'Long Knives', and fight with them all their enemies. So the English have become like deer in the woods, and you can see that it was the Great Spirit, that troubled your waters because you fought for the people with whom he was displeased. You can now judge who is in the right. I have already told you who I am. Here is a bloody belt and a peace belt; take which you please; behave like men and do not let your being surrounded by 'Long Knives' cause you to take up one belt with your hands, while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you can go in safety and join your friends, the English. We will then try like warriors who can stain our clothes the longest with blood. If, on the other hand, you take the path of peace, and are received as brothers by the 'Long Knives,' and then listen to bad birds, that are flying through the land, you can not longer be considered men, but creatures with two tongues, which ought to be destroyed. As I am convinced that you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time for consideration. We will therefore, part this evening and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think as men with but one heart and one tongue." The following day the council fire was kindled with more

than ordinary ceremony, and the chiefs assured Clark that the Great Spirit had opened their ears and hearts to receive the truth and they believed he told them the truth—that he did not speak like other men and that the old Indians were right, when they said the English spoke with double tongues. “We will take the belt of peace, cast down the bloody belt of war, call our warriors home, throw the tomahawk in the river and smooth the roads for your brothers.” The pipe was again lighted and the spirits called upon as witnesses and the council concluded. In this manner treaties, or alliances were formed with other tribes. In a short time Clark’s power was so well established that a single soldier could be sent in safety as far north as the head waters of the streams emptying into the lakes. In the vicinity of the lakes the British held and retained their influence. From henceforth his name was one to conjure with among the Indians and they could not be induced to attack a post which he commanded and when he took the field the number of his soldiers was by this means multiplied tenfold; his enduring moral ascendancy over the Indians became one of the greatest forces in Revolution in the West.

Clark sent various expeditions into the Indian country, one as far as the site of the present city of Rock Island, Illinois, the remotest point reached by his men in the Northwest. His fame and the terror of his name spread beyond the British posts of Detroit and Michilimackinac.

The climax of the war in the west came the next winter. Colonel Hamilton called by Clark the “Hair-buyer General,” the British Commander of the west, and called the “inspirer” of the bloody Indian raids, started in October, 1778 from Detroit and proceeded slowly down the Wabash, with a small army of British regulars from the King’s own regiment and a host of Indians. In December he occupied Vincennes in force and rebuilt and fortified old Fort Sackville and then waited for the Spring to recover the French villages on the Mississippi. Clark’s doom would have been

sealed had he not risen to heights of daring and leadership which placed his name among the immortals. Clark, in view of the critical condition of the country and the extreme peril of his own situation wrote to Governor Patrick Henry, acquainting him with Colonel Hamilton's designs—as he had learned them from Colonel Vigo. Parties of hostile Indians sent out by the British began to appear, assistance from Virginia could not be obtained in time, so with the promptness which the emergency demanded, Clark resolved to help himself. Anticipating the arrival of his enemies, he commenced preparations with his own limited means, to carry the war into the enemy's country; for as he said, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me." Vigo had told Clark that the force at the garrison numbered eighty men, three cannon and some swivels—and that if Clark could attack the Fort before the troops could be recalled he might recapture it. Without a moment's delay a galley was fitted out with two four pounders and four swivels and placed in charge of Captain John Rogers and forty-six men—with orders to reach the Wabash and force their way up the stream to the mouth of the White River, there to remain until further instructions were given. His next move was to order Capt. Bowman to evacuate the Fort at Cahokia for the purpose of organizing a force for the expedition to proceed across by land to co-operate with the force under Capt. Rogers. The French raised two companies commanded by Captains McCarly and Charleville which with the Americans amounted to barely one hundred and seventy. On the seventh of February only eight days after he received the news from Vincennes, this forlorn hope started to march. Many of Clark's men had returned to Virginia and to Kentucky, but with the remainder and about an equal number of Creoles whose allegiance and devotion he had won, he immediately determined to again seize the offensive and attack Vincennes now the pivotal point of the whole west. The boat, "The Willing," which he sent to row up the Wabash and join in the attack on Fort Sackville did not arrive till the fighting was over. With some one

hundred thirty men on February 5, 1779, he started across the prairies of southern Illinois, drenched by the rains of an unusually wet winter; they had no tents, nor any shelter, but slept out in the open through the winter nights. The officers were mounted until the going was too difficult for the horses and they had to be left behind. Most of the time they did not dare to light fires for fear of Indian attacks. When on the thirteenth they came to the Little Wabash the first of the rivers flowing into the Wabash, they saw before them a vast expanse of water, such as needs no description to those who are familiar with the Wabash Valley in high flood. Then for days they went through ice and water, which not infrequently came up to their shoulders. Over the muddy prairies they had made the amazing average of twenty-eight miles a day for six days, but to cross the four rivers and the remaining sixty-three miles to Vincennes took them ten days. The last two days even the strongest men began to fail—that any man after such previous hardships could wade for hours through water up to his neck, breaking the ice before him with his sword, passes belief, yet Clark did this and brought every man he started with to the attack upon the fort.

Clark's account of his last day's desperate march through the icy water to Vincennes February 23, 1779—"the nearest land to us, in the direction of Vincennes, was a spot called 'Sugar Camp' on the opposite side of the slough. I sounded the water, finding it deep as my neck returned with the design of having the men transported on board canoes to the camp, though I knew it would spend the whole day and coming night. As the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes, the loss of so much time to men half starved, was a matter of serious consequence and I now would have given a great deal for a day's provisions or one of our horses. When I returned, all ran to hear the report. I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers; the whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for a moment, whispered to those near me to do as I did; I immediately put some water

in my hand, poured powder on it, blackened my face, gave the war whoop and marched into the water. The party immediately followed without uttering a word of complaint. I ordered those near me to sing a favorite song, which soon passed through the line and all went cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water, but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me, he thought he had discovered a path. We followed it and finding that it kept on higher ground without further difficulty we arrived at the camp where there was dry ground on which to pitch our lodges. The French we had taken on the river appeared uneasy at our situation and begged that they might be permitted during the night to visit the town in two canoes and to bring from their houses provisions. They said that some of our men could go with them, as a surety for their conduct, and that it would be impossible to leave this place till the waters which were too deep for marching subsided. Some of the officers believed this might be done, but I would not suffer it. I could never well account for my obstinacy on this occasion or give satisfactory reasons to myself or anybody else, why I denied a proposition apparently so easy to execute and of so much advantage, but something seemed to tell me it *should not be done!* On the following morning, the finest we had experienced, I harangued the men; what I said, I am not now able to recall, but it may be easily imagined by a person who possesses the regard, which I at that time entertained for them. I concluded by informing them, that passing the sheet of water, which was then in full view and reaching the opposite woods, would put an end to their hardships, that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object, and I immediately stepped into the water without waiting for a reply. Before the third of the men had entered, I halted and called to Major Bowman and ordered him to fall into the rear with twenty-five men and put to death any man who refused to march with us, as we did not wish to have any such with us. The whole gave a cry of approbation, and on we went.

This was the most trying of the difficulties we experienced. I generally kept fifteen of the strongest men next to myself and judged from my own feelings, what must be that of others. Getting near the middle of the inundated plain, I found myself sensibly failing and as there were no trees for the men to support themselves, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoe to ply back and forth and with all diligence to pick up the men, and to encourage the party sent some of the strongest forward with orders that, when they had advanced a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow and when near the woods, to cry out, "Land!" This stratagem had the desired effect. The men, encouraged by it, exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding on to the stronger. On reaching the woods, where the men expected land, the water was up to their shoulders, but gaining the timber was of the greatest consequence for the weakly hung to trees and floated on the drift till they were taken off by the canoes. The strong and tall got ashore and built fires, but many of the feeble on reaching land would fall with their bodies half in the water. The latter were so benumbed with cold we soon found that fires would not restore them and the strong were compelled to exercise them with great severity, to revive their circulation. Fortunately a canoe in charge of some squaws was going to town, which our men captured, and which contained one half of a quarter of buffalo meat, some corn, tallow and kettles. Broth was made of this valuable prize and served to the most weakly, with great care. Most of the men got a small portion, but many of them gave part of theirs to the more famished, jocosely saying something cheering to the company. We next crossed a deep, but narrow lake in the canoes, and marching some distance came to a copse of timber called Warriors Island. We were now distant only two miles from town, which, without a single tree to obstruct the view, could be seen from the position we occupied. The lower portions of the land between us and the town were covered with water which served at this season as a resort

for ducks and other water fowl. We had observed several men on horseback shooting them half a mile distant, and sent out as many of our active young Frenchmen to decoy and take them prisoners, in such a manner as not to alarm the others. Being successful in addition to the information which had been obtained from those taken on the river, the captives reported that the British had that evening completed the wall of the fort and that there were a good many Indians in the town. Our situation was truly critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat and in full view of the town which at this time had six hundred men in it—troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of our galley, though not fifty men, would have been a re-inforcement of immense magnitude to our little army—but we could not think of waiting for them. Each had forgot his suffering and was ready for the fray, saying what he had suffered was nothing but what a man should bear for the good of his country. The idea of being made a prisoner was foreign to every man, as each expected nothing but torture if they fell into the hands of the Indians. Our fate was to be determined in a few hours—and nothing but the inhabitants wished us well. There were many lukewarm to the interests of either party. I also learned that Grand Door had but a few days before openly declared, in council with the British, that he was a brother and friend of the ‘Long Knives’—These were favorable circumstances and as there was little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to commence operations immediately.”

So in the gathering dusk of February 23, Clark’s force began firing on the fort—this firing was supposed to be by drunken Indians shooting as they had saluted the Fort in this manner several times. Clark had sent this placard to the inhabitants of Vincennes, “To the inhabitants of Vincennes, Gentlemen, being now within two miles of your village with my army determined to take your fort this night and such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty which I bring you, to still remain in your houses and those if any there be, who are friends of the king let them

instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men. And if the latter do not go to the fort, —and shall be discovered afterward, they may depend upon severe punishment. On the contrary those who are true friends to liberty may depend upon being well treated and once more I request them to keep out of the streets, for every one I find in arms on my arrival shall be treated as an enemy." After this even those friendly to the British were afraid to give warning to those at the fort. This forceful letter shows insight into human nature. Clark of all the commanders had the clearest and greatest insight into human nature; this faculty was so developed that he was held in awe by many—and this very trait caused him to capture Vincennes as he had the other forts in Illinois without bloodshed. We can not describe the dramatic episode of the attack, the surprise of Colonel Hamilton, the attitude of the Creoles, the capture the next day of the Indians returning from Kentucky bringing the scalps of men, women and children hanging from their belts, and the tomahawking the next day of these Indians, in sight of the British garrison. But so remarkably accurate was the shooting of the frontiersmen that the garrison could not use the cannon mounted at the corners of the fort. Whenever they attempted to shoot from the fort or the palisade around it, a bullet was sure to come through from the outside. Thus did Clark's men lying in the open, behind such crude shelter as they could construct, silence the fire of a well garrisoned, well armed fort. After a famous dramatic interview with Clark, Colonel Hamilton capitulated on February 25, 1779. The Americans took possession sending Hamilton and his principal men to Virginia as prisoners—never again was the British Flag to fly over Vincennes—and the treaty of peace took the Northwest from the Province of Quebec and gave it to the United States. If Virginia could have sent Clark money, supplies and even a small reenforcement he could have reached his ultimate goal, Detroit, and he could have captured and held it, then the Indian wars of the next forty-four years would have been

avoided. Indeed, it is more than probable that the War of 1812 would also have been avoided, for the United States in a large part was led into this war by pressure from the West, for the annexation of Canada, as a protection against British support of the Indians. But this was not to be, recruits could not be sent; even the small force which he had in 1779 soon melted away and he was left to defend the frontier without men or supplies. The depreciated currency of Virginia became entirely worthless. Clark, Vigo, Pollock and several others pledged all their property to secure supplies for the soldiers, the government could not repay them. They became utterly impoverished. They had to seize food to keep from starving and their men were reduced almost to nakedness. Here he proved his worth in the greatest rugged battle of fate, where his strength was shown by a test thousands would have shunned. His marvelously resourceful and strong character was committed to a destiny of its own.

Twice during the five years after the capture of Vincennes Colonel Clark led successful expeditions against hostile Indians in what is now Ohio, and he cooperated with the Spanish in successful resistance to the strong British expedition down the Mississippi. In December, 1780 when he went to Virginia he took command under Baron Steuben to defend Virginia against an invasion by a British force under Benedict Arnold. In 1781 Clark became Brigadier General. In 1782 he gathered a large force and marched against the Indian towns on the Miami and Scioto. Five were destroyed. He participated in an unsuccessful expedition against Indians on the Wabash in 1786 and about 1794 he accepted a commission as Major General in the French Army against the Spanish possessions on the Mississippi but when Genet, the French minister to the United States, who had given to him the commission, was recalled, the commission was annulled. But on the whole the history of the last year of the War, and of the years immediately following is a pathetic story of his heroic

struggles, without support, against the British and Indian forces without, and chaos in the American lines.

After the war came dastardly attacks and intrigues against Clark by James Wilkinson, his supplanter, one of the most despicable figures on the pages of American history. Land speculators whom he had opposed and offended, joined in the clamor against him. His just claims for money expended were left unpaid by Virginia and ignored in the adjustment between her and Continental Congress. He paid the penalty of his hardships and exposure, as did most of his men—by years of suffering and physical anguish. He sought and too often found the drunkard's temporary relief from pain and disappointment. Dr. Coleman said, "Clark drunk knew more than all the Bodleys and Dunns that ever lived." After years as an invalid his rheumatic troubles finally were added to by paralysis, which caused his death at the home of his sister in 1818. For years he had been dependent upon his brothers and sister and their families. It was a long and terrible penalty imposed upon a mind and body worn out in service such as few men ever gave to their country. Think of all the fertile, vast region northwest of the Ohio wrested from the British by the valor of this great soldier, whose technique of leadership has never been surpassed, yet he was for years swallowed by the quicksands of time, and endured poverty and chill penury which froze almost every current of his noble soul. In spite of the oblivion in which he rested for a great number of years, his noble, decisive character had made too large a dent upon the shield not only of his beloved United States, but of civilization, ever to be removed; he gave his all for his country.

The picture can not but recur, as that of a gallant ship which weathered the fiercest tempests and storms, then was left to be beaten to pieces and lie abandoned on the beach. Those who saw only the hopeless wreck never understood the heroism of the fierce struggle in the gale. It has remained for later years to bring to, and hold aloft before the

world the incredible achievement of the march from Kaskaskia, and the capture of the British headquarters in the west.

This will long remain the most glorious epic in the history of the old Northwest. George Rogers Clark by his incredible achievements, not only proved his courage and indomitable will, personal magnetism, and invincible leadership, but common sense. Wisdom is common sense in an uncommon degree; then George Rogers Clark was one of the world's wisest men, for nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time, only by his quick foresight and vision was this country led to victory and preserved for the posterity of generations yet unborn. His instinct acted as a guiding star, and led him unerringly in snatching the Northwest from the Province of Quebec. He seems to have followed the dictum "One's instinct is truer than one's thought" as you recall his saying in regard to allowing some of the French to go to Vincennes for food. "I could never well account for my obstinacy on this occasion or give satisfactory reasons to myself or any body else, but *something seemed to tell me, it should not be done.*" Like Jefferson, Clark never invited failure by neglecting obvious precaution, his motto seemed to be,

"The Giant of a nation's creed,
Prepared—
Lest we be in another's greed,
Ensnared."

The true Clark is revealed in words spoken to the people of Kaskaskia just after he took possession—for no one excelled Clark in the respect for the rights of others—he keenly felt himself the hardships which the necessity of the situation compelled him to inflict or impose upon those in his power, and he sought to rule by stratagem rather than by force or punishment. He was the essence of magnanimity and heroism. So great were the services of Colonel Clark and his brave warriors and officers, they were voted the thanks of the Virginia House of Delegates, November

23, 1778,—“for their extraordinary resolution and perseverance in so hazardous an enterprise, and the important services thereby rendered the country.” Years afterwards Virginia sent to Clark a sword—but he felt so keenly what he considered the ingratitude of the Republic in leaving him in this obscurity and poverty, that he received the compliments of the committee in gloomy silence. Then he exclaimed with his old fire, “When Virginia needed a sword I gave her one, she sends one now, a *toy*. *I want bread.*” He thrust the sword into the ground and broke it with his crutch. Though all the rich vast domain northwest of the Ohio was secured to this Republic at the peace of 1783 by the consequences of Clark’s prowess, his inconspicuous grave in Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky, is marked only by a little headstone bearing the letters, G. R. C. It is unkept and it is said not a dozen persons in the United States can point it out. What a great reflection upon Louisville, Kentucky and the great Northwest. The rippling waters of his beautiful Ohio still murmur a requiem over the grave which holds the dust of the noblest American that ever went up and down her waters—the soldier, statesman, whose tireless energy still lives in the enterprise of the millions who dwell in the land he loved and defended; only the relicts of nature contend with him for the empire of the wilderness.

This American was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752, near Monticello, the home of his beloved friend and distant relative, Thomas Jefferson. He spent his life in Caroline County, Virginia, where he enjoyed not only common school education, but advantages from the noted Scotch scholar and teacher, Donald Robertson. James Madison was also one of his (Robertson’s) pupils. Our valiant hero never married, but the family tradition is that he was greatly fascinated by the daughter of the Spanish Governor of St. Louis—he paid her his most ardent addresses, but when he relieved that Post after an Indian attack, he observed a want of courage in the Governor; he broke off his addresses to the girl and said to his

friends, "I will not be the father of a race of cowards";—man is a bundle of his ancestors, and George Rogers Clark subscribed to this belief in that utterance so I wonder if we, the daughters of Eve, have not the curiosity to see who is in George Rogers Clark's bundle?

He is a direct descendant of Eneas, King of the Scots, A. D. 100, Charlemagne, Louis IX of France and Louis XI of France through Hugh Capet—which gives him two lines of descent from Charlemagne and Kings Edward I, II, III of England, William the Conqueror and Anne Boleyn, daughter of Lady Margaret Butler and Sir William Boleyn, whose daughter married Sir John Shelton. Anne Boleyn was the aunt of Queen Elizabeth's mother Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth hid at the home of her aunt from her persecutors—at Shelton Hall and occupied a pew in the Church Sir Ralph Shelton built in 1480. Sir Ralph Shelton the father of Sir John Shelton was in the King's own company at the battle of Cressy. Sir John Shelton was a Knight of the Bath. His Shelton ancestors were so nobly connected that few private families even in feudal times could surpass their opulence and alliance. Their family history is recorded in the Domesday Book on account of its connection with royal families.

Among his ancestors we find many of America's most prominent men, namely, Col. William Byrd, of Westover, and John Roger, Gentleman, who was born about 1680, on a ship enroute from England to America; his parents settled in the tide-water section of Virginia. John Roger married Mary Byrd of Westover, a daughter of Col William Byrd. John Roger died in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1762; and also John C. Clark, an immigrant to King and Queen County, Virginia, before 1725. John C. Clark married Elizabeth Lumpkin, and they had five (5) children. Their eldest son, Jonathan Clark married in 1723, Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Lucy Rogers. Their eldest son was born in October, 1724. He married his cousin Anne Rogers in 1749. Anne Rogers was the daughter

of Giles Rogers and granddaughter of Mary Byrd and John Rogers. Their children were Jonathan, George Rogers and William, three other sons and one daughter. If Colonel William Byrd could only have seen into the future he certainly would not have scorned plain John Roger, Gentleman, nor disowned his daughter Mary for having married him. Meriwether Lewis was also descended from the same line of Sheltons and Byrds—even today this strain of blood brings us intrepid, powerful men, for Evelyn Byrd the Arctic Explorer and North Pole hero and his brother the present Governor of Virginia show the power of inheritance. Through the two brothers George Rogers and William and their cousin Meriwether Lewis we are indebted for opening the way for the acquisition to our Republic of the entire region from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean.

This country being opened and held by Clark was to produce the great westward movement which eventually pushed the frontier to the Pacific Ocean. It filled the Mississippi Valley and the far west and made the United States a continental nation and revived the blood of the whole people. But had the British and the Indians cleared the western country of American settlers and retained it as a colonial possession, the new nation would have remained an Atlantic seaboard state—with little chance to spread its wings either materially or spiritually.—Another nation or perhaps a colony of Great Britain would have grown rich and powerful upon the great westward movement, appealing to adventurous Americans as did Louisiana in the hands of Spain or Texas in the hands of Mexico—and there seems to be no reason for thinking that another Revolution would have come to bring about its annexation to the United States. In endeavoring to estimate the achievement of George Rogers Clark or the debt of gratitude we owe him, we must consider the present state of our great nation and the blessings we enjoy, as his gifts to the United States and to us as her citizens in this mighty northwest. My

friends, as we look back through the long vista of years upon such men we almost recoil from the obligations they imply—their visions must be realized, we must fulfill the longing of their hearts—these champions of truth. There are no more continents to conquer, but let us live in the duties and blessing of our great citizenship as those to whom has been left this magnificent trust, as those who are conscious of an unreckoned debt to an heroic past, the grand and solemn lineage whose freedom runs back beyond Bunker Hill or the Mayflower, not forgetful of the lessons and duties of the hour. But by all the memories of the past, by all the impulses of the present, by all the noblest instincts of our souls, by a touch of his sovereign spirit upon us, may God make us faithful and worthy of our heritage.”

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CLEMENCY

By J. T. DORRIS

It is only natural to expect that President Lincoln was importuned many times during his administration to commute the punishment of, and pardon, offenders against the Government.¹ The number of such appeals, of course, was greatly increased on account of the Civil War. Not only was the President obliged to consider individual pleas for clemency, but he was also impelled to determine in a large measure the treatment of persons en masse whose irregular conduct made them liable to punishment. In this larger sense whole states were regarded as coming within the scope of the President's pardoning power.

President Lincoln's clemency may be considered in three different aspects: First, his pardon, or stay of prosecution, of persons convicted or indicted in the civil courts; second, his interference with courtmartial proceedings and his commutation of courtmartial sentences or pardon of persons sentenced by courtmartial; and third, his general attitude toward persons in rebellion against the Government.

At this point consideration will be given to the first aspect of Lincoln's clemency. The records of the Departments of State and Justice at Washington show that the President pardoned some 375 offenders convicted in the civil courts.² At least this number appears to have been passed on and finally issued by the State Department. At the same time he refused clemency to about 81 other applicants.³ The records of the two departments substan-

1. The Constitution gives the President the "power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States ——" Article II, Section 2.

2. Record Book A, Department of Justice, *passim*; Pardon Records, vol. 7, Department of State, *passim*. In all about 340 pardons were actually granted, but a few of them applied to more than one person. This number does not include any pardons granted by general proclamations.

3. Record Book A, Department of Justice, *passim*.

tially agree on the total number of pardons, and the variations in the offenses attributed to the persons pardoned, are so small that the difference need not be noted. Treason, counterfeiting, or passing counterfeit money, and stealing from the mails are nearly equal in number and lead the list of offenses with a total of about 180,⁴ and with treason slightly in excess. Then follow murder, or manslaughter, with 28 pardons and commutations; larceny with 25 pardons; assault and battery, 19; violation of revenue laws, 15; mutiny, 12; theft, 12; slave trade, 4; opposing enlistment, 4; and embezzlement with 4.⁵

The eighty-odd refusals of clemency include 20 for counterfeiting, 16 for larceny, 7 for manslaughter, 3 for serving on a slave ship and 1 for treason.

Of these 375 persons whom Lincoln pardoned at least 75 were found guilty of offenses due to the war, such as treason, holding office under the Confederacy, harboring deserters, etc. The 300 others came under the category of offenders ordinarily pardoned in time of peace. This number, however, is in excess of President Buchanan's pardons, which totaled 141.⁶ Lincoln also pardoned more common offenders than President Pierce, who granted clemency to about 175 persons.⁷ It should be remembered however, that ordinary offenses are likely to be more numerous in time of war, and consequently Lincoln might be expected to grant more pardons than his two immediate

4. Vol. 7 of the *Pardon Records* in the State Department gives 67 for treason, 54 for counterfeiting, and fifty for stealing from the mails; the Department of Justice records give 65, 61 and 59 respectively for these offenses. Another record is a descriptive index to the several volumes of these pardon records, found in the State Department.

5. These figures are obtained from vol. 7 of the *Pardon Records* in the State Department. Other pardons were for arson (7), perjury (3), violating fugitive slave law, fraud, harboring deserters, horsestealing, bestiality, rape, forgery, etc.

6. A book comprising a descriptive index to the volumes of pardon records in the State Department gives these numbers for Buchanan and Pierce.

7. It appears from the records that President Johnson granted as many pardons to common offenders as did Lincoln. *Ibid.*

predecessors. On the contrary, it should be noted that a large part of the Union scarcely came within the scope of his pardoning power. His pardons, therefore, were confined to a much smaller area and population than were the pardons of Pierce and Buchanan.

The pardons mentioned above were acts of clemency which received the regular attention of the Attorney General and the Department of State. There were other remissions of penalties of a somewhat different character. The offenders concerned were persons whose conduct made them liable to severe punishment by courtmartial. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in her *Life of Lincoln*, gives some 225 letters and telegrams, which Lincoln sent from March 1863 to April 1865 to military commanders suspending sentences or asking for information concerning the charges against persons about to be punished.⁸ His most common form of communications of this character was similar to the following: "Suspend executory of George Sowers, Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, and send record."; "Suspend execution of death sentence of James Taylor until further orders and forward record of trial for examination."; and "Suspend execution of death sentence of John F. Abshier, citizen, until further orders."⁹ In this manner the President stayed the punishment of many offenders, and such instructions apparently had the ultimate effect of an outright pardon.

As might be expected vigorous complaints were often made against Lincoln's clemency. It was most natural that he should be urged to permit infractions of military discipline to be punished. The morale of the army demanded that. Deserters, spies, bounty jumpers and guerrillas became so prevalent that a rigorous policy of law enforcement

8. See Ida M. Tarbell, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (New York, 1900), vol. IV, *Appendix*.

9. *Ibid.* Miss Tarbell evidently found some forty of these communications in the Brown University collection of Lincoln manuscripts, photostats of which are in the Library of Congress.

was regarded as positively necessary. The President, however, always appeared disposed to hear pleas for clemency and granted by far the most of them. General Sherman in a letter to the Judge Advocate General in April, 1864, expressed himself rather freely on the policy of clemency in vogue at the White House. He wrote that he intended "to execute a good many spies and guerrillas—without bothering the President. Too many spies and villains," he said, "escape us in the time consumed by trial, review, and remission to Washington, and we all know that it is very hard for the President to hang spies, even after conviction, when a troop of friends follow the sentences with earnest and ex-parte appeals."¹⁰ Then, after reviewing the evils of too much leniency in dealing with offenders in the army, the General declared that he believed "forty or fifty executions now would in the next twelve months save a thousand lives."

It should be noted, however, that all petitions for clemency did not receive the President's consideration. His pardon clerk, Edmund Stedman, who examined such applications to determine which should be brought to the executive's attention, said: "My chief, Attorney General Bates, soon discovered that my most important duty was to keep all but the most deserving cases from coming before the kind Mr. Lincoln at all; since there was nothing harder for him to do than to put aside a prisoner's application and he could not resist it when it was urged by a pleading wife and a weeping child."¹¹ Lincoln himself seemed to be aware of his susceptibility to yield to a woman's entreaty. On one occasion when he was reproached for his leniency in dealing with deserters and told that Congress had assumed all responsibility for any miscarriage of justice, he retorted:

10. *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, 1897), Ser. II, vol. 7, pp. 18-19. Hereafter referred to as *Official Records*.

11. Laura Stedman and George M. Gould, *Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman* (New York, 1910), vol I. p. 265.

"Yes, Congress has taken the responsibility and left the women to howl all about me."¹²

A youthful prisoner, too, was certain to find favor in Lincoln's sight, and if he was under eighteen his plea was sure to be granted. At one time he wrote General Meade: "I am unwilling for any boy under eighteen to be shot, and his father affirms that he is yet under sixteen."¹³ Carl Schurz tells in his *Reminiscences* of appealing to the President to pardon a Bohemian youth of eighteen, whose execution for deserting a courtmartial had been decreed. Schurz had been touched by the boy's story of his widowed mother, and when the war Department denied his plea for clemency, he (Schurz) appealed to Lincoln, who forthwith pardoned the lad.¹⁴

Lincoln probably did commute sentences and pardon offenders too freely for military discipline; but it should be remembered that his arbitrary power needed to be tempered with mercy. A noted contemporary characterized him as "a man clothed with almost absolute power, who never abused it except on the side of mercy."¹⁵ Sometimes, however, his contemporaries believed, with good cause, that less clemency would have been a policy of mercy in the long run. Violations of the law could not be done with impunity if respect for order and discipline was to be maintained. This was what Sherman meant when he said that "forty or fifty executions now would in the next twelve months save a thousand lives."

Secretary Welles complained in his *Diary*, that the President "is always disposed to mitigate punishment, and to grant favors. Sometimes this is a weakness."¹⁶ About

12. William E. Barton, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Indianapolis, 1925), vol. II, pp. 256-257. See Mr. Barton's chapter on "Justice and Mercy" in this same volume for a good account of Lincoln's clemency.

13. Tarbell, *op. cit.*, p. 186, Lincoln to Meade, Oct. 8, 1863.

14. Carl Schurz, *Reminiscences 1829-1869* (New York, 1908-09), vol. III, pp. 47-49.

15. Barton, *op. cit.*, p. 249, quoting Robert G. Ingersoll.

16. Gideon Welles, *Diary* (Boston and New York, 1911), vol. II, p. 207.

six months earlier he had excused Lincoln's leniency by saying: "He is censured for being too mild and gentle—and [also] for being tyrannical and intolerant. There is no doubt he has a difficult part to perform in order to satisfy all and do right."¹⁷ At another time the Secretary wrote in his *Diary* that he surmised that the President had gone to the front to get away from the constant pressure of appeals to his power to pardon. He also stated at this time that Stanton was pleased to have Lincoln away so that he would be much less annoyed.¹⁸

It is very probable, however, that there are some accounts of Lincoln's acts of clemency which need revision. One of his recent biographers, William E. Barton, has shown rather conclusively that two of the most famous stories illustrative of his mercy and sympathy are not founded on facts.¹⁹ The Vermont sentinel, William Scott,²⁰ who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping at his post and whom the President is said to have pardoned, had not been on duty the previous night for a sick soldier. In fact he had not been on duty at all until the night he was found asleep, and then he was on duty with two other men, the three keeping watch in turn. Mr. Barton even doubts that Lincoln ever knew of the case. *Harper's Weekly*, however, for February 26, 1870, gives a full page illustration of Lincoln arriving on horseback at the scene of execution just in time to save Scott from being shot.²¹

Nearly every one is familiar with Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby. Mr. Barton has also investigated the authenticity of the facts upon which the letter was based. He found that not all of the widow's five sons were even in the war, and,

17. Gideon Welles, *Diary* (Boston and New York, 1911), vol. II, p. 43.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 269.

19. Barton, *op. cit.*, pp. 250-53.

20. See L. E. Chittenden's *Recollection of President Lincoln* (New York, 1904), pp. 267-81, for a full account of the Scott story.

21. *Harper's Weekly*, vol. 14, p. 133.

furthermore, that not more than one or two of these had been killed²². As the biographer says, however, "—the mistake concerning the facts—detracts nothing from the noble and sympathetic spirit of Abraham Lincoln."

It must be said, in passing, that Lincoln did have a keen sense of justice. He believed that the most guilty should certainly be punished; but he did not encourage any undue, or unnecessary punishment. On one occasion Andrew Johnson desired to seize seventy "vile secessionists," as he called them, near Nashville, to exchange for loyal Tennesseans held at Mobile. He proposed to send them beyond the Union lines, if the Confederates refused the offer to exchange, and to shoot them as spies, if they returned. When the President learned of the Governor's plan, he promptly informed him that he "certainly" did "not approve the proposition."²³

Lincoln's reasoning always went back to first premises. The nature of a case and the circumstances pertaining to it were certain to influence his decision. It is said that he never pardoned bounty jumpers, and not every deserter received favor in his sight. In spite of his tenderheartedness, it appears that 267 men were executed by the military authorities during the war,²⁴ 141 of whom were deserters.²⁵

The political agitator who was regarded as being responsible for desertions was likely to receive Lincoln's displeasure, if an occasion for such expression offered itself. His argument for hesitating to release Vallandigham illustrates the point. In a long communication setting forth his views in the case he said: "Must I shoot a simple minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator, who induces him to desert?—I think

22. Barton, *op. cit.*, p. 258.

23. *Official Records*, ser. II, vol. III, p. 643, Johnson to Lincoln. June 5, 1862 and Lincoln to Johnson, June 9, 1862.

24. Barton, *op. cit.*, p. 257.

25. Tarbell, *op. cit.*, vol. III, p. 168.

that in such a case to silence the agitator, and save the boy, is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."²⁶

Senator Browning tells in his *Diary* of a case where pressure was brought to bear upon Lincoln to pardon or commute to life imprisonment one J. Y. Beall convicted of conspiring to liberate Confederate prisoners.²⁷ Browning himself asked for clemency and presented a petition signed by 91 members of Congress, who desired that leniency be shown the prisoner. Montgomery Blair and other prominent men also sought clemency for the man; but the President insisted on allowing the execution, which occurred February 24, 1865. It is interesting to note that Browning reports Lincoln as looking and feeling much depressed on the day before the execution, "Apparently more depressed," he said, "than I have seen him since he became President." After the assassination, Browning, in wondering who the assassins were, observed that they might possibly be "the friends and accomplices of Beall—".²⁸

Browning also relates two other instances of Lincoln's constancy in refusing petitions for concessions and clemency. The first had to do with one "Mrs. Fitz, a loyal widow of Mississippi—from whom the U. S. Army had taken all her slaves and 1,000 bushels of corn." The woman, who was then a refugee in St. Louis, wanted "the Government to give her a sufficient number of negroes" from those in its custody "to work her farm the ensuing season—, she to pay them the same wages which the government pays those it employs."²⁹ Browning himself counseled the President to grant the request, believing "it reasonable and just and worthy at least of being considered." Lincoln, however,

26. John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln, Complete Works* (New York, 1902), vol. II, pp. 345-52; referred to hereafter as Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln's Complete Works*.

27. Orville H. Browning's *Diary* for Feb. 17, 23, 24, 1865. This diary is in process of publication by the Illinois State Historical Library. Volume I is already published.

28. *Ibid.* April 15, 1865; also Barton, *op. cit.* p. 262.

29. *Browning's Diary*, vol. I, p. 659, Entry for February 6, 1864.

refused to consider the matter, saying with great vehemence he had rather take a rope and hang himself than to do it. He declared, that there were a great many poor women who had never had any property at all who were suffering as much as Mrs. Fitz—that her condition was a necessary consequence of the rebellion, and that the government could make good no losses occasioned by rebels. The fact that the widow was loyal to the Union made no apparent difference, and, according to Browning, the President declared “that she was entitled to no compensation,” even though “a portion of her slaves, at least, had been taken in 1862 before his proclamation—”³⁰

The other case involved a young man named Shiff, who had been captured in the Wilderness Campaign and later paroled after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The man had subsequently gone to Paris with his widowed mother. The Shiffs had considerable property in The South, which they feared the Confederates would confiscate, if they learned that the son had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union. The young man, thereupon, petitioned the President to grant him “leave—to withdraw the oath,” stating that he was not fully aware of what he was doing when he took the oath. He had supposed [that he did] only what would entitle him to be paroled. Lincoln, Browning states, “seemed inclined to grant the request”; but when Seward, in very strong language, counseled against it, he did nothing.³¹

There are instances where Lincoln's motives in granting requests for clemency had a political color. On one occasion he allowed three prominent New York politicians to secure a pardon for a contractor sentenced to death for violating the law. The case occurred in 1864, and the commutation was requested at a time when it appeared as though the State of New York might go against Lincoln in the November election. The President, however, required the peti-

30. *Browning's Diary*, vol. I, p. 659, entry for Feb. 6, 1864.

31. *Ibid.* pp. 689-691, entries for October 27, 28, 1864.

tioners to indorse his pardon in writing before he commuted the sentence, thereby obliging them to share the responsibility.³²

At another time Lincoln was pressed by Senator Sumner and other influential men of Massachusetts to dismiss proceedings in the prosecution of certain Boston contractors, who had defrauded the government in filling naval contracts.³³ Secretary Welles was encouraging the prosecution and the accused evidently deserved punishment. Much to Welles' displeasure the President yielded to the petitioners and the proceedings stopped. Sumner, the Secretary believed, knew little of the real facts in this case, and perhaps cared less; his desire was to divert the process of justice to satisfy his friends, and the President accepted his counsel in the matter.

As might be expected, Lincoln was not likely to show leniency in dealing with persons convicted of engaging in the slave trade. On one occasion the only consolation he gave the prisoner was a respite of two weeks to prepare for death and the admonition that, since he must relinquish "all expectation of pardon by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men."³⁴ Nevertheless it has already been shown that Lincoln pardoned three men for serving on a slave ship,³⁵ and furthermore, it might be mentioned that on the last day of his life he signed a pardon warrant for a man convicted of dealing in slaves and sent it to the Attorney General's office to be attested and executed.³⁶

32. See Barton, *op. cit.*, pp. 269-70 for further details of this case. The three politicians were Senator Morgan, H. J. Raymond and Thurlow Weed.

33. Welles' *Diary*, vol. II, pp. 55, 56, 57, 260, 261, 263, 266.

34. Barton, *op. cit.*, p. 263.

35. *Supra*, p. ?

36. See New York *Herald* for June 2, 1865. Johnson canceled this pardon before it was delivered and the man was punished. *Ibid.*

President Lincoln's greatest manifestation of clemency was in his policy of restoring the seceded States to their former status in the Union and in his general attitude toward those engaged in the rebellion, especially toward the leaders of the Confederacy. Early in the war he had given his assent to the laws which Congress enacted to punish persons adjudged guilty of "treason." The severest of these measures provided that every person convicted of such crime, "shall suffer death—or imprisonment, for not less than five years, and [be] fined not less than ten thousand dollars."³⁷ In addition to this his slaves were freed, he was disqualified for holding office, and his property was to be confiscated. Nevertheless in the passage of this law a message from Lincoln, indicating his displeasure with its severity, caused Congress to pass a joint resolution declaring that "no proceedings under said act shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life." It should be noted also that section 13 of the law authorized the President, "by proclamation to extend to any persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion—, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."³⁸

The sentiment expressed in the mitigating section of this punitive law is indicative of Lincoln's attitude toward persons who supported the Confederacy during the war. From the very beginning his administration applied a policy intended to encourage desertions from the enemy with impunity. Especially was this done in Northern prison camps and occupied areas of the South.³⁹ By 1862 it became the established policy to allow such disaffected persons to take

37. *United States Statutes at Large*, vol. XII, pp. 589-92.

38. *Ibid.* In reality President Lincoln had this power under the constitution. This section was intended to mitigate the otherwise severity of the law and suggest to those in revolt the possibility of returning to their former allegiance to the Union with impunity.

39. *Official Records*, Ser. II, vols. 1-8 give much information bearing upon the treatment of political and military prisoners during the war.

an oath of allegiance to the United States and obtain their release on parole.⁴⁰ This procedure, however, was applied with varying degrees of intensity. In October, 1863, for example, when practically all applications for permission to swear allegiance to the Union were denied, the reason given for such denials was the great number of Federal prisoners for whose exchange provisions should be made.⁴¹ But it may be stated that the records contain abundant evidence that many persons took advantage of the clemency in vogue during the first three years of the war.⁴²

Apparently, however, Lincoln was ready at any time to grant a general amnesty with a remission of all penalties except the loss of property in slaves, if the measure would hasten the return of peace and the end of the Confederacy.⁴³ By December, 1863, such a policy appeared feasible, and he issued, thereupon, his wellknown proclamation of general amnesty and his ten percent plan of reconstruction simultaneously with his annual message to Congress.⁴⁴ The only emphasis that need be given here to these clement measures is to pronounce them as the magnanimous and liberal attitude which Lincoln had maintained all along toward his "dissatisfied countrymen," and the index to the policy which he would have tried to administer during the period of reconstruction. It should be noted, however, that his proffer of pardon and amnesty did not apply to certain classes of persons, including the leaders of the Confederacy. But even they might make special application to him for pardon, which he would freely grant if it seemed prudent to do so,⁴⁵—a promise that he fulfilled many times before his death.

40. *Official Records*. Ser. II, vol. 3, p. 53; also vol. 5, pp. 19, 32.

41. *Ibid.* Ser. II, vol. 6, pp. 394-95.

42. *Ibid.* Ser. II, vol. 5, pp. 19, 20, 125, 146, 173, 659, 707, 708; vol. 6, pp. 14, 31, 91, 175, 190, 212, 228, 242, 256.

43. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln's Complete Works*, vol. II, pp. 280-81, 419; Charles H. McCarthy, *Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction*, p. 23; *Private and Official Correspondence of General Benjamin F. Butler During the Period of the Civil War* (Norwood, Mass., 1917), vol. III, p. 110.

44. *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. VI, pp. 188-89.

45. *Ibid.*

President Lincoln, in proclaiming his program of restoration and amnesty, announced that he was committed to no one plan of reconstruction.⁴⁶ His mind was open to new situations and possibilities, which might further the objective of the war. As far as dealing with the leaders of the Confederacy was concerned, his Government had "hung" no one for "treason" during the war, as Secretary Welles said, and it was not likely that any one would be put to death for "treason" after the war.⁴⁷ This diarist predicted early in June, 1864, that "very gentle measures in closing up the Rebellion" would be used. "The authors of the enormous evils," he said, "will go unpunished, or will be but slightly punished."⁴⁸ A little earlier than this, it is stated that Lincoln had discussed the possibilities of "universal amnesty" in dealing with the South.⁴⁹

So the questions in every Unionist's mind, as the end of the war approached, were: What plan of restoration would prove the most satisfactory? and what punishment, if any, should be inflicted on the leaders of the Confederacy? The President's ten percent plan appeared to be his answer to the first question and his proffer of pardon and amnesty, his answer to the second. He had made it plain, however, that this policy was subject to modification.

But, in point of time, Lincoln's plan of reconstruction and his policy of clemency were announced long before the end of the contest. This question, therefore, suggests itself: Was he becoming more, or less, disposed to leniency in dealing with the Confederates as time passed? An answer may be found in his annual message to Congress of December, 1864.⁵⁰ As far as the matter of reconstruction was concerned, he expressed his satisfaction with the plan then in vogue one year. As to the treatment of persons

46. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln's Complete Works*, vol. II, p. 545.

47. Welles' *Diary*, vol. II, p. 43, entry for June 1, 1864.

48. *Ibid.*

49. Isaac Newton Arnold, *The History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery* (Chicago, 1866), pp. 656-57.

50. *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. VI, pp. 188-89.

engaged in the rebellion, in either civil or military capacity, he stated that his proffer of amnesty was "still open to all; but", he added, "the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed; and that in lieu more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."⁵¹

A little more than four months after his message, Abraham Lincoln was dead and the war practically over. Did his heart harden toward the Confederates during the interval? Did the time come when public duty demanded that the door of pardon and amnesty "be closed," and "more rigorous measures—adopted?" No, it did not. As far as Lincoln's subsequent acts were concerned, the "door" to his system of clemency remained "open" to the time of his death. The report of the Hampton Roads Conference shows that he still considered general amnesty, and restoration on practically the same plan as that in vogue. As to the matter of enforcing the punitive measures of Congress, he said, that so far as the confiscation and other penal acts were concerned, their enforcement was left entirely to him, —he would "exercise the power of the Executive with the utmost liberality."⁵²

Two days after the Hampton Roads Conference the President prepared a message to Congress recommending that the Houses pass a joint resolution providing that \$400,000,000, be given the slave states on two conditions.⁵³ First, half the amount was to be paid if "all resistance to the national authority shall be abandoned and cease on or

51. *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. VI. pp. 188-89.

52. See John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln, A History*, (New York, 1890), vol. X., pp. 118-31. Hereafter referred to as Nicolay and Hay, *A History*; James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States* (London and New York, 1904), vol. V. p. 71; A. H. Stephens, *A Constitutional View of the War between the States* (Philadelphia and Cincinnati, 1870), vol. II, p. 617. The conference was held on Feb. 3, 1865.

53. It has been said that Lincoln suggested this remuneration in the Hampton Roads Conference. See A. H. Stephens, *op. cit.*, vol. II, p. 617. That such was not done has been declared by John H. Reagan in his *Memoirs* (New York, 1906), chapter VIII.

before the first day of April next." Second, the remainder was "to be paid only upon the [Thirteenth] amendment of the National Constitution recently proposed by Congress becoming valid law, on or before the first day of July next." If Congress acted favorably upon his suggestion by passing the "resolution" and the States complied with its terms, the President would proclaim that "war will cease and armies be reduced to a basis of peace"; that "all political offenses will be pardoned"; that "all property, except slaves, liable to confiscation or forfeiture, will be released therefrom"; and that "liberality will be recommended to Congress upon all points not lying within executive control." Lincoln submitted this measure to his cabinet for approval. They unanimously disapproved it and he never sent the message to Congress.⁵⁴ Its provisions are indicative of the very great clemency which the President entertained, at the time, in trying to arrive at a solution of the problem confronting the nation at the close of the war. Secretary Welles in his *Diary*⁵⁵ said that "the earnest desire of the President to conciliate and effect peace was manifest [in this proposed message], but there may be such a thing as so overdoing as to cause a distrust or adverse feeling." Furthermore, he did not think Congress "in its present temper" would approve the recommendation. "The rebels," he said, "would misconstrue it if the offer were made." Moreover, if it were "attempted and defeated, it would do harm."

The amount which the President was willing to pay was not of so much consequence. The war was costing \$3,000,000 a day in addition to untold suffering and destruction of property. Besides, he believed both the North and the South were responsible for slavery, and to his way of thinking the North should be willing to tax itself to compensate the South for the loss of property in slaves. It was

54. John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *op. cit.*, vol. II, pp. 635-36; Nicolay and Hay, *A History*, vol. X, pp. 133-37; John T. Morse, *Abraham Lincoln* (Boston and New York, 1893), vol. II, pp. 309-11.

55. Welles' *Diary*, vol. II, p. 237, entry for Feb. 6, 1865.

far better to spend such a sum in conciliation and in rendering justice than in any further effusion of blood. But his will was not to be done. The day of compensated emancipation was gone forever, and Lincoln's effort to "dissolve sectional hatred and plant fraternal good will" was in vain.⁵⁶

If Lincoln desired to grant "universal amnesty" at the close of the war, he probably deemed it unwise to do so, since public sentiment in the North was in favor of punishing "Davis, Hunter and Company."⁵⁷ He was aware "that he had already done more favors for the rebels than was exactly popular with the radical men of his own party."⁵⁸ Lincoln would most likely have granted a "general amnesty" at the close of hostilities. Grant was of that opinion. He says in his *Memoirs* that he believed "Mr. Lincoln wanted Mr. Davis to escape because he did not wish to deal with the manner of his punishment. He knew there would be people clamoring for the punishment of the ex-Confederate president for high treason. He thought enough blood had been spilled to atone for our wickedness as a nation."⁵⁹

General Sherman, too, states in his *Memoirs*, that he asked Lincoln at City Point, what was to be done with the political leaders such as Jeff Davis, etc. Should they be allowed to escape, etc. The President told Sherman that all he wanted was to defeat the opposing armies and to get the men composing the Confederate armies back to their homes at work on their farms. As to Jeff Davis, he was hardly at liberty to speak his mind fully, but intimated that he "ought to clear out, 'escape the country,' only it would not do for him to say so openly."⁶⁰

56. Nicolay and Hay, *A History*, vol. X, p. 137; Welles' *Diary*, vol. II, p. 237.

57. *Harper's Weekly*, vol. IX, p. 210 (April 8, 1865).

58. *Illinois State Journal*, July 5, 1865.

59. U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs* (New York, 1886), vol. II, p. 522.

60. William T. Sherman. *Memoirs of General William T. Sherman* (New York, 1875), vol. II, pp. 326-27. Sherman states further that Lincoln told him "to assure Governor Vance of North Carolina that as soon as the rebel armies laid down their arms, and resumed their civil pursuits, they would at once be guaranteed all their rights as citizens of a common Country".

Grant says again, "I also know that if Mr. Lincoln had been spared there would have been no efforts made to prevent any one from leaving the country, who desired to do so."⁶¹ He says, too, that "he would have been equally willing to permit the return of the same expatriated citizens after they had time to repent of their choice." Charles Sumner was equally of the opinion that Lincoln could not bring himself to the point of punishing the leaders of the Confederacy. He said that he "was with him for four days, shortly before his death—and during all this period he was not for a moment tempted into any remark indicating any desire to punish even Jefferson Davis. In refutation to a statement that Davis should be hanged, Lincoln said, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.'"⁶²

Lincoln closed his last public address with an argument in favor of the plan of restoration then in vogue. This indicated that he was just as lenient as ever, as far as his attitude toward the political problem of reconstruction was concerned. In the last two sentences of this same speech he intimated that he was contemplating "some new announcement to the People of the South. I am considering," he said, "and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper."⁶³

At Lincoln's last Cabinet meeting a plan of reconstruction was discussed and left for subsequent consideration. Welles says that the President requested them "to deliberate and carefully consider the proposition. He remarked that this was the great question now before us, and we must soon begin to act."⁶⁴

61. Grant's *Memoirs*, vol. II, p. 533; Hapgood *op. cit.*, p. 393.

62. Edward L. Pierce, *Memoirs and Life of Charles Sumner* (London, 1893), vol. IV, p. 239. Sumner said, "President Lincoln was so essentially humane and kind that he could not make up his mind to any severity, even to Jefferson Davis." *Ibid.*

63. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln's Complete Works*, vol. II, p. 675. This speech was delivered April 11, 1865. See also Horace Greeley, *American Conflict* (Hartford, 1865), vol. II, p. 747.

64. Welles' *Diary*, vol. II, p. 281 (April 14, 1865).

The Secretary of the Navy, at another time, in referring to this cabinet session, said that the President "was particularly desirous to avoid the shedding of blood, or any vindictiveness of punishment. He gave plain notice that morning that he would have none of it. No one need expect that he would take any part in hanging or killing these men, even the worst of them. 'Frighten them out of the country, open the gates, let down the bars, scare them off,' said he, throwing up his hands as if scaring sheep. 'Enough lives have been sacrificed; we must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and Union.'"⁶⁵

These were the last recorded utterances of Abraham Lincoln on the subject of punishing the leaders of the Confederacy. Had he lived he would have dealt with Davis, Toombs, et al, in the utmost merciful manner, consistent with the exigencies of the time. A general amnesty would have been granted; confiscations would have stopped; and the leaders of the Confederacy would have most likely gone into voluntary exile for a time, after which they would have returned, taken the oath of allegiance, and resumed their former privileges as citizens of the United States. The manner of restoring the States to their former political position in the Union would have been little—if any—different from that announced in his proclamation of December, 1863. It might have been even much more generous.

The murmurings against Lincoln's policy of leniency were silenced in the general rejoicings over Lee's surrender to Grant. At that time sentiment was very strong in favor

65. Nicolay and Hay *A History* vol. X, pp. 283-85. The Ludlow, Massachusetts, *Ambassador* in an editorial after Mr. Lincoln's death, said, in speaking of the "general amnesty" that was expected at the close of the war: "Mr. Lincoln is understood to have made no secret of his intention to allow the Confederate chiefs to leave the country, and as an earnest of his intention it may be stated that on the Fourteenth of April—only a few hours before his assassination—he directed the authorities at Portland to allow Beverly Tucker and Jacob Thompson to escape by steamer to Europe." This "clipping" was found in the *Amnesty Papers*, War Department, Washington, which include some 14000 "special" applications to President Johnson for pardon, under his proclamation of pardon and amnesty of May 29, 1865.

of dealing very liberally with the South. The President's policy had certainly given the Confederates no cause to fear. His assurances at the Hampton Roads Conference indicated that his attitude of clemency and liberality toward them had not changed. They were expecting his program of mercy, always so evident, to continue to function.⁶⁶ As is aptly expressed in General Gordon's *Reminiscences*, the Government would deal generously with the South, "because Abraham Lincoln was at its head."⁶⁷

The "door" of mercy at the White House was open while Abraham Lincoln was alive. Was the time to "come"—did the time "come—when public duty" demanded, "that it be closed?" The most unfortunate event which occurred during the rebellion happened to Abraham Lincoln in Ford's Theatre. Was it in such an event as this that the President warned that "more rigorous measures than heretofore" might "be adopted?"⁶⁸ Truly the horrible crime committed on that memorable April night must be charged to the rebellion, and its immediate and dire effect upon those whose duty it was to determine the scope of mercy to be shown the leaders of the South, was to be expected. It must be said, however, that, while the assassination was an aftermath of the war, it ought not to be charged against the leaders of the Confederacy, either civil or military, or to the brave soldiers who fought so valiantly for the Lost Cause. It was the result of certain pernicious forces concomitant with the war; and in its effect, it cannot be separated from the events which immediately followed Lincoln's death.

The assassination caused a sudden change of outlook in the treatment of the South. The pent up opposition to the President's policy of clemency now gave vent to its expres-

66. John B. Jones, *Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital* (Philadelphia, 1866), p. 475; Stephens, *War Between the States*, vol. II, pp. 614-17.

67. General John B. Gordon's *Reminiscences of the Civil War* (New York, 1903), pp. 450-52. Gordon was a Confederate. Southerners feared Lincoln's death was their misfortune. See *New York Herald*, April 19, 1865.

68. See his Fourth Annual Address to Congress.

sion. His death was regarded as a godsend to the Country.⁶⁹ Some of the radicals in Congress the day after Lincoln's death called on the new President, and their leader, Senator Wade, said, "Johnson, we have faith in you. By the gods, there will be no trouble now in running the government!"⁷⁰

Just how strong the feeling existed that Lincoln had dealt too leniently with the South now became evident. Declarations were made all over the North that too much mercy had been shown the South. President Johnson was heralded as just the man to cope with the situation at the close of the war.⁷¹ The New York *Herald*, while deploring Lincoln's cruel death, predicted that Johnson's policy in dealing with the Southerners would "be more strongly tinctured with the inflexible justice of Andrew Jackson than with the prevailing tenderness of Abraham Lincoln."⁷²

Samuel McFarland⁷³ had written a letter to Lincoln, but had not mailed it when the assassination was announced. He wrote another to Johnson and inclosed the first with it. In his letter to Lincoln, he advised, "unlimited confiscation and disfranchisement" in dealing with the South. "According to the rules of civilized warfare," he stated, "the conquering party has a right to demand of the conquered, 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.'" As to the leaders of the Confederacy, he wished to tell Lincoln, they had no rights, "under the constitution except to be hung or banished." McFarland told Johnson in his second letter, that he was "free to admit that" he did "not feel so much anxiety on the subject of reconstruction as" he "did in the life time of Mr. Lincoln. For I am aware," he said,

69. Hapgood, *op.cit.*, pp. 391-92; John G. Nicolay, *Abraham Lincoln* (New York, 1911), p. 545.

70. Hapgood, *op. cit.*, p. 408.

71. Baltimore *American and Commercial*, April 27, 1865.

72. New York *Herald*, April 16, 1865.

73. McFarland was a prominent Democratic politician of Virginia. His letters to Lincoln and Johnson, dated April (—) and May 15, 1865 respectively, may be found among the *Amnesty Papers* pertaining to the pardon of Jefferson Davis.

"that you understand the enemies—the spirit of the rebellion much better than he did."

The new President received letters from many sources saying that Mr. Lincoln's death was an act of Providence; that his work of saving the Union was done; and that a man of stronger parts was needed to punish those responsible for the war.⁷⁴ A man writing from Ohio said, "We believe that Abraham Lincoln's work was done, he was not the man to administer justice, he was always too merciful and kind." His one failing was that "he was too merciful." Another man writing from Massachusetts stated: "When news came of the assassination of President Lincoln, and my family were in tears around me, I rallied them, as myself, by the thought, Providence has given the work of justice into the hands of Vice-President Johnson to be better done than it would have been by good President Lincoln."

Attorney General Speed, in advising Johnson as to the extent of clemency which should be shown the Confederates, stressed what he regarded as Lincoln's weakness in dealing with offenders against the Government.⁷⁵ He declared, however, his great respect for his former President, but he was impelled to say that "all who had the good fortune to know him well must feel and know that from his very nature he was not only tempted but forced to strain his power of mercy." "His love for mankind," Speed continued, "was so boundless, his charity all embracing and his benevolence so sensitive that he sometimes was as ready to pardon the unrepentant as the sincerely penitent offender." It was the Attorney General's opinion that Johnson should proclaim an amnesty with a much wider range of exceptions than Lincoln had proclaimed in December, 1863. "Some of the great leaders . . . must be made to feel the extreme

74. *Amnesty Papers* pertaining to the pardon of Jefferson Davis. See also Myrta Lockett Avery, *Dixie After the War*, pp. 90-100; *Harper's Weekly*, vol. IX, p. 274 (May 6, 1865).

75. See *Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States*, vol. XI, pp. 227-35.

rigor of the law," he said, ". . . not in revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct."

Johnson had expressed himself on many occasions as being in favor of stringent measures in dealing with the leaders of the Confederacy. He would make "treason odious." It was no wonder, then, that his accession to the presidency was regarded as a good omen by the many who believed that Lincoln was too lenient. Gerrit Smith wrote the new President:⁷⁶ "Only ten days ago, and the country felt sure of an immediate Peace. The only apprehension was that its terms would be easier than it was prudent to grant. To-day there is a strong and widespread fear that Peace is afar off. Whence this great change? It comes," he answered, "from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and your taking his place."

76. Smith was a prominent business man, philanthropist, politician and author. He counseled leniency in dealing with the South. His letter was published in the *New York Tribune*, May 6, 1865.

THE METHODIST MEMORIAL AT CHATEAU-THIERRY, FRANCE

Miss Georgia L. Osborne,
Secretary of the
Illinois Historical Society and
Librarian of the
Illinois Historical Library,
Springfield, Illinois.
My dear Miss Georgia:

It is a pleasure to hear from you and to know that the readers of the Journal of your Society will be interested to know something of the work of the Methodist Memorial in Chateau-Thierry. This "Community House of Friendliness" has rendered a social service since the close of the war, not only for the inhabitants of this community, but, we think it has been making also international friendship.

One can never wander so far, or remain so long from his native state, that the ties of early association will not bring him back with fondest love. Both Mrs. Wadsworth and I have lived *always* in Jacksonville, though our residence has been remote from there, more than forty years. The abiding friendships of our youth have remained there. Her father, as you will remember, was Dr. William F. Short, president many years, of the Woman's College in Jacksonville. He was the author of the History of Morgan County, which forms a valuable chapter in the History of your State. My father and mother have often told me of their personal recollections of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, as they were invited to their hospitable home in Springfield. Also of their early impressions of Stephen A. Douglas, as he had recently come to Illinois from my mother's native state, Vermont. Also of their early friendship with Governor and Mrs. Yates, whose home was in Jacksonville. This friendship was later cemented by the marriage of my only sister to my college friend, Richard Yates, now, Congressman at Large from Illinois.

It is therefore a pleasure to know that you still think of us as belonging to Illinois, and that you are interested in this bit of Franco-American friendship, which has been planted in the heart of France, here in the valley of the Marne, in loving memory of the brave American soldiers who gave their lives in France in 1918.

Sincerely yours,

JULIAN S. WADSWORTH.

It was in the dark hours of the war, in the spring of 1918, when we seemed to hear the call from France. At that time I was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The Church made arrangements for a temporary absence, when I left for overseas service.

Eighteen days were required for the crossing, because of the attack of submarines. One of the ships in our convoy was completely destroyed. We saw it burning to the water's edge, with a loss of 125 American soldiers. Many of these were from the middle west, doubtless some from the state of Illinois. When the war was ended and the American army was leaving France in 1919, I was asked by the authorities of our Church to remain and take the superintendence of a work of relief in the devastated regions of France. The French Government had asked the assistance of the Methodists in aiding the refugees who at that time were returning to their pitifully ruined homes, in all this devastated section of the invaded country. Eventually thirty-two villages were assigned to us here in the Marne Valley with Chateau-Thierry as a center.

Literally tons of new clothing were received from factories in America, sent over by our Board of Foreign Missions in New York. This was financed at the beginning, from what was known as "The War Emergency Fund." Later it was taken over by the "Centenary Movement." We were also asked to distribute in these villages a very large quantity of materials given by the French Govern-

ment, and also from the American Red Cross Association. At the end of that first year after the war, when so much of material relief was given, it was decided by most of the American units to withdraw from France. Among these were the Colleges,—Wellesley, Vassar and Smith, and the American Red Cross Association. However the Methodist Episcopal Church determined to remain longer. While there had been need for aid for the rebuilding of these ruined villages, there was also possibly a deeper need for helping these brave people to rebuild again the morale of their homes, which had been so sadly broken down, for,—

“France must grow once more in faith, and pave
Her tortured roads again with stones of life.
Her songs must rise once more, above the strife.
But what about the hearts that gave—and gave?”

Believing that we ought to remain longer to help these people bind up their heart wounds, it was decided that Methodism would give to Chateau-Thierry a home, where the entire community might find a place of welcome, a place where the social activities might center. This gift to the community would also be made in tender memory of our brave boys who sleep at Belleau Woods. Instead of putting the money into a granite shaft or bronze tablet, it chose to make an abiding gift and a living monument in the form of this Methodist Memorial.

A property was purchased in the center of the town, only a stone's throw from the famous old stone bridge, which had been blown up, the next day after the arrival of the Americans to prevent the Germans crossing the Marne at this place. The property had been used for hotel purposes for nearly a hundred and fifty years. After the French Revolution it was known as *le Hotel Crescent*, then it became *le Hotel du Cheval Blanch*. Since about the middle of the last century it had been called *le Hotel de l'Elephant*. At the time we bought the place, it was as nearly like the carcass of a white elephant, as anything I can describe. It seemed hopeless of ever making it attractive for social

activities. It had been shelled and almost completely destroyed in the two invasions of 1914 and 1918. At the latter time the Germans occupied it as a part of their front line. The American Third Division was directly across the Marne. When, on the 20th of July, it was evacuated the Americans found three unburied bodies in the court. While we were rebuilding its walls and had been occupying parts of the building five months, we found forty-six sticks of dynamite carefully placed under the stone steps of the main entrance in the court. There was nothing for us to do but make the best of it. The roof was off. Not a pane of glass was in the building. The walls, neglected for five years, were water soaked. There was an accumulation of the filth of an empty building during the war. It was anything but the dream of cleanliness and beauty which we cherished for the babies and youth of Chateau-Thierry. But it was ours to bring forth from this shell-torn carcass a house beautiful, which we would call "The Community House of Friendliness." It is now gratifying to note the impression of beauty and cleanliness it gives to all who visit it.

The New York Herald, in its European edition, recently published in Paris its welcome to the American Legion. In the issue of fifty-six pages, the only mention of Chateau-Thierry was a full page description of the Methodist Memorial with pictures. It said of it,—

"Many monuments in France perpetuate the memory of American heroism, but none, perhaps, is more enduring or more beautiful than the Methodist Memorial that has been built into the very heart of the community life of Chateau-Thierry. To the visitor of Chateau-Thierry it memorializes the spirit of 1918 better than anything else in France. It has become a synonym for Franco-American friendship, and through it the heart of America still beats on the shores of France."

The question was asked at the beginning, in what way can the Methodists best help Chateau-Thierry and France?

A local physician replied,—“The best possible service that can be rendered will help us to care for the babies and youth of France, who must now be brought up to take the places of the one million seven hundred thousand men who have been killed in the war.”

The program of social activities was definitely made. This includes a Crèche, (Day Nursery) for the care of babies three months to two years of age, from destitute and devastated homes. These babies are chosen of mothers who are most necessitous and most worthy. Every sanitary precaution is taken for the health of these precious future citizens of France. Recently it was necessary to redecorate the Crèche. A special gift of money enabled us to do the walls with a painting in wet cement. This was done by the well known artists, M. and Madame La Montagne St. Hubert, of the School at Fontainebleau. It is made after the manner of Giotto's frescos in the cathedrals of Assisi and Perugia. It is a work of art that will be treasured in Chateau-Thierry. M. La Montagne St. Hubert is just now in Chicago, in the interests of some important hospital interior decorations.

The program includes also *Educational classes*. Popular classes in English are held five evenings in the week. Instruction has been given in Shorthand, Typewriting, Millinery, Sewing, Modeling, Drawing, Domestic Science and Gymnastics. Every afternoon after school hours a *garderie* is held for the children. During the vacation months an average of more than one hundred young people has been daily in the building.

A Free Circulating Library and Public Reading Room give daily welcome to everybody. More than fifteen hundred carefully selected and catalogued volumes are in circulation. Some of the best periodicals are found regularly on the tables. The Children's Library is in a separate room and has been emphasized for its value in training the youth to an early appreciation of that which is best in French literature. The Librarian is a graduate from the School of

the American Library Association and has regular "Story-telling Hours" for the children. This was among the very first of all Children's Libraries to be opened in France.

In addition to the trained librarian, we also employ French Social workers who graduate from schools of Social Service in Paris. We have been particularly fortunate in having also in our personnel Americans who have come each year and have rendered voluntary service. These have been young women who have graduated from American universities, majoring in French and wishing to perfect their conversational French have offered their services without salary. The young people of Chateau-Thierry, coming daily under the influence of these highly trained and cultured persons could not fail to receive lasting impressions of our highest ideals.

Troups of Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are thoroughly organized. They have made their own tents and have camped on the battle fields. Sometimes they have come back, telling us of finding important souvenirs of American soldiers. Among these was the wrecked aeroplane which was driven by Manderson Lehr, of Albion, Nebraska. Near this they found a number of the names of our boys carved in a tree, just before the date of the battle. We have seen very marked improvement in the morals of these young people. One can see that boys and girls who were coming into their teens during the war must have suffered terribly. The discipline of the schools and of their homes had been broken down with their fathers in battle at the front and their mothers in munition factories. We were justly proud when our Chateau-Thierry troupe of Boy Scouts came home from one of the National Encampments, bringing the gold medal for second highest number of points made and five first medals. With a special gift we were able to make the first installation of a radio in Chateau-Thierry. This has since become antiquated and now, we are happy, that through the influence of Mr. E. E. Crabtree, of Jacksonville, Illinois we are to have the gift of a new, up to date, American, model Atwater Kent radio set.

The Social Rooms have been made attractive and are open every night. Dramatic performances are staged. Concerts are often given by well known artists from Paris. The evenings with conversation in English and French, with singing and playing of games, offer an ideal opportunity for all to better understand each other, and for the making of lasting friendships. Such intermingling of the townsfolk, before the war was undreamed of in Chateau-Thierry.

In addition to these social activities, a valuable War-Museum has been made. This collection of souvenirs of the war is now the largest of its kind on any of the battle fronts. It includes the motor of the aeroplane, driven by Quentin Roosevelt, when he fell to his death. Also parts of the emplacement of the Big Bertha cannon. Autographed photographs and letters of most of the commanding officers are preserved.

Visitors from all parts of the world are welcomed. More than fourteen thousand were in the building in the summer of 1926, while the daily records for this last summer indicate more than seventeen thousand. This in itself has given us a rare opportunity to strengthen the bonds of international friendship. We are glad to have these people in provincial France come in contact with so many of the finer type of the American tourists. Then too, we never fail to tell these visiting Americans of the fine appreciation in which they are held by France. The most delicate expressions of gratitude are continually being shown for what the Americans did for France during the war. The Mayor came to me, when we were planning for the observance of the first Memorial Day service after the war. He wanted the city in some way to help us keep the Memorial. I suggested that if the children of the schools might be permitted to join with us in carrying flowers to Belleau, it would be a service never to be forgotten by them or by ourselves. Every year since then the city has not only given certain schools a holiday, but has provided free trans-

portation that these school children may go with us to join their songs with our service of hallowed memorial.

Of all the ministries, one of the tenderest and dearest to us is to visit the graves of our boys who rest at Belleau. We have become personally acquainted with many of these through meeting their friends who have come to their graves. Services have been held every Christmas morning, also on Easter and Memorial Day. Our Boy Scouts find it a joy to accompany us bearing the wreaths of holly, lilies or Spring flowers.

There is a deep satisfaction in noting this fine friendship which is evidently growing in the hearts of us all. The coming of Charles A. Lindbergh, with "The Spirit of St. Louis" did more to strengthen this union than we may ever know, since his own spirit was seen to be reflecting the finest and highest type of the American youth. As an ambassador he came, making the way for the larger reception which France was to give to the American Legion at its meeting in Paris in September. The reception which was given to the twenty-thousand American Legionnaires exceeded all anticipations in the abiding influence of this Convention. One can never forget the feelings that moved us, as we joined with those splendid American soldiers for that long march of five miles, leading through the broad Avenue President Wilson, and under the Arch of Triumph, where the great chain was lowered to permit them to pass. Only once in history had this chain been thus lowered to honor a foreign guest. We can never forget that scene as we came down the Champs Elysee banked on either side with the vast multitudes of French who were shouting continuously *vive les Americaines*. What a magnificent showing was that for Illinois! I believe only one other state outnumbered its delegation. Such was the wonderful reception given in Paris, but here in Chateau-Thierry, I have said that it was even finer, at least in spirit, because Paris could not have had quite the same regard for those American soldiers which was felt by these people out here in these devastated

villages. It was a joy to offer our Methodist Memorial as headquarters for the Legionnaires during their visit here. In serving with our Municipal committee on Reception there was a sense of pride in being with those who were received and also with those who extended the welcome.

While this is a Methodist institution, it was thought from the beginning that we would not make another Protestant church in this little community of eight thousand people. We have never discussed questions that would disintegrate or separate from the Church, but have sought a common foundation upon which we might all build together the kingdom of Christ. During the past eight years, it has been a joy to us to be helpful to both the priests and pastors of the local churches. We have tried to help them to more carefully guard their several flocks. We believe in this way that Methodism has had a larger part in building the Kingdom, than if it had sought to add a few individuals to a Methodist fold.

No charge has been made for services rendered here.

Thus far it has been possible to finance the work with special gifts, so that it has been a gift to these brave people in Chateau-Thierry, and a Memorial to our boys at Belleau Woods.

JULIAN S. WADSWORTH, Director.

EARLY TAVERNS AND INNS IN ILLINOIS

BY PAUL WILSON ELDER

“And tales were told
Of Indians, bears and panthers bold,
Till on each urchin’s frowzy head
The bristling hair stood up with dread.”

(John Bryant)

John Dixon was a pioneer well known to the early settlers of the surrounding country. The Indians named him “Nachusa”—meaning Old Grey Head, because of his flowing white hair and smooth shaven face. Mr. Dixon was one of the earliest pioneers of what is now Bureau County coming here from Springfield in 1827 and living here until 1829 when he sold his land to Charles Boyd and went to settle on Rock River. Arriving there, he purchased the Ogee ferry, from Joseph Ogee, the son of a squaw and French trader, thereafter it was known as Dixon’s ferry, and his home as “Nachusa Tavern.” Here it was, that the kettle hung over the fire, and the corn meal baked in the oven, while his friends, white man or Indian, might sit around the fire and smoke.

The old records kept by Mr. Dixon are still in existence and are very interesting. They show plain entries and prices charged his customers, and give the names of many Indians to whom he gave credit. Some of these were: Old Grey Headed Pottawatomie, Old Grey Head’s Fat Son, Man-with-a Sick Squaw, Mother Flat Face, Blinky, Limpy and Sour Eads Ox. Food for man and horse is billed at 25 cents, and a bed cost a quarter. Nachusa often entertained honored guests, for all men who passed up Rock River stopped under the roof tree of that honored pioneer. Shabbona once said, “Me white man’s friend, but all white men not like Nachusa.”



PAUL WILSON ELDER

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War, when nineteen hundred volunteers answered the call, Mr. Dixon was commissioned to furnish the provisions and was called "Major of the Steer-battalion," and to feed so great a host in the wilderness was no small task. At this time among John Dixon's customers were, Abraham Lincoln, Soldier; Jefferson Davis, who is later to guide the Confederacy; Albert Sidney Johnston, who is to head Davis' armies; William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, and Zachary Taylor who is to precede Lincoln by a few years as President of the United States. Zachary Taylor's account shows that he ran a bill of \$11.50 at John Dixon's; he paid \$5.00 on account, and gave his note for the remaining \$6.50.

Nachusa Tavern on "Galena" Avenue in Dixon, now a prominent hotel, was built in 1837, later remodeled, then rebuilt, and doubtless its many patrons would be greatly interested in its history, as one of the oldest Taverns in Illinois.

The beautiful city of Dixon is a fitting monument to John Dixon's memory. He lived here until he was a very old man, surviving all his family. He accumulated much wealth at one time, and was known far and wide as one of the warm hearted and benevolent pioneers, whose enterprise, public spirit and warm generosity, were like sweet sunshine to all about him.

"THE WOLF TAVERN"

On a Saturday afternoon in June of 1831, four prairie Schooners could be seen approaching Chicago, then a mere settlement and Indian Trading Post. Slowly and wearily to man and beast, the last miles had dragged away. The last mile or two there was something like a road, but the road ended not very far from the fort, in a lane that was closed with a gate. On the right was a small grave yard, stretching at an angle to the lake shore, and on the left was a field and garden, cultivated for the soldiers at Fort Dearborn.

There was hurry and bustle when the little tired company arrived; and they with their wagons, weary horses and oxen were ferried over in the presence of all Chicago! This was the Hampshire Colony from Massachusetts, an organized Congregational Church of eighteen members, and some others who had joined the Colony. This little tired company desired a quiet, restful place, where they could "refresh themselves on the Sabbath"; and upon inquiry they learned there were three Taverns in Chicago, from which to choose. The "Sauganash" kept by Mark Beaubien, "Millers," and the "Wolf" kept by Elijah Wentworth. Mark Beaubien's Tavern was nearly full, and was inadequate to the accommodation of the new arrivals, and Elijah Wentworth was most happy to welcome the large party to his Tavern—"The Wolf."

After supper, and at an early hour, the little colony whose migration to the prairies was another sailing of the Mayflower, was putting out, one by one, the candles that lighted the rooms, and forgetting the discomforts of many days and nights of camp life, in the deepest slumber.

If the register of this old Tavern, "The Wolf," is still in existence, upon its pages will be found the names of Elijah Smith and wife, and Eli Smith and wife newlyweds, the last two named being the Great Grand Father and Great Grand Mother of the writer. So naturally to me the memory of this couple is very dear, and the "Wolf Tavern" of Chicago stands out as quite the most interesting old Tavern, in the State of Illinois.

"THE YANKEE TAVERN"

"From the East came a man of 'Excellent pith'
Whom 'Fate tried to conceal by naming him Smith',
He built a log cabin, aided by kin,
Known in pioneer days as 'Smith's Yankee Inn'."

(Eli Smith).

Should you happen to be motoring along the Dixon road, approaching the old Red Covered bridge about two miles North of Princeton, to the left may be seen beautiful

little hills with their many trees, nestling among these trees of lovely foliage, in one's fancy can be seen, the Old "Yankee Tavern."

Yet, the scene must change, if we are to picture a log cabin Tavern standing there in the year of 1831. Elijah Smith, one of the earliest pioneers, coming here from Massachusetts with the Hampshire Colony in June of 1831, built, and was proprietor of the "Yankee Inn". His cabin was near the old stage road, over which droves of cattle, hogs, mail coaches and emigrant wagons passed. Only six cabins were built along the entire length of the road, these stood fifteen or twenty miles apart, so as to "entertain travelers." Aside from these six cabins, no mark of civilization could be seen between Peoria and Galena, as the country through which it passes was still in the possession of the Indians.

No doubt many interesting incidents occurred in the very early history of the "Yankee Tavern." We know of a business meeting of the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church being held there in October 1831, at which *three* members were present, and prayer was offered. Mr. Smith also served the countryside as Post Master, keeping the "Post Office" in a split bottom basket, hung in the loft of his cabin, and taught the first school west of the Illinois River, in Yankee Tavern.

The following rates were charged travelers about this time: Meals, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; stabling and feed for horse, 12½ cents; we also learn from old records that the first money appropriation ever made by Bureau County was \$15.00 "to procure plank with which to build bridges across the sloughs emptying into Bureau Creek, on the road to Elijah Smith's."

The old Yankee Tavern was quite popular in the days when Owen Lovejoy lived, and preached the Freedom of the Slave, as earnestly as he preached the Gospel. One long remembered and interesting event occurred one cold De-

ember night, when a Mr. Harris arrived with two slave girls, whose feet were badly frozen. He arranged to stay over night, and planned to continue his journey with the girls to St. Louis, where he expected to be liberally rewarded for the return of these runaway girls. However,—little events often change the deepest laid plans, for Mr. Smith was an ardent believer in the freedom of the slave, as were his family and guests who happened to be stopping at the Inn that night. So they framed a little scheme to outwit the Mr. Harris, and it was arranged that one of the guests, a Mr. Ross should feign illness. Later in the evening when Mr. Ross became “suddenly ill,” and his case not responding to the remedies administered, but growing worse, and suffering “intense pain” he was obliged to retire for the night. But suddenly, upon reaching the top of the stairs, Mr. Ross found “his pain” had suddenly left him, and he quickly and quietly walked down another flight of stairs (this being a double cabin) out into the night, and very soon the girls were placed on his horse, hurrying away toward the Illinois river, where friends would help them on their long journey to freedom. Mr. Harris upon searching the Tavern for the girls later on, demanded that the search should be continued on the entire premises, threatening the lives of every one in the Tavern, if they were not found. Mr. Smith, taking his lantern, very obediently and politely as a host, helped to search the barns and haystacks, but no trace of the girls could be found. Mr. Harris stayed at the Yankee Tavern for several days, hoping to locate his captives, but was obliged to return to St. Louis a disappointed and wiser man, for the girls were assisted by friends and eventually reached Canada and freedom.

So the proprietor of Yankee Tavern, this little unassuming man, truly “lived in the house by the side of the road, and was a friend to man.”

“PRINCETON HOTEL”

Nearly one hundred years ago Princeton was only a little settlement whose business and public buildings consisted of

one small church, one general store, a blacksmith shop, and one hotel called the "Princeton Hotel." This hotel was built by Stephen Triplett in 1834 and consisted of a one story frame building 16 x 18 feet, with an earthen fire place and a stick chimney. It was located on the east side of Main Street on, or near the lot occupied by the building recently vacated by the John Coddington Agency, and was very popular. In the year 1836 a Christmas dance was held here, at which time some of the guests were: Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Mother of Shelby Smith; Mrs. Swanzy, wife of Dr. Swanzy; and a Miss Langworthy—who, it is said, was the "belle of the ball."

"THE WEAVER HOTEL"

The Weaver Hotel was one of Princeton's earliest hotels, and was quite popular in its day. It was erected in 1844 by Obidiah Weaver, and stood just north of Hotel Clark, and opposite Apollo Hall. The red brick building with frame addition is still standing, and this hotel in its day was the home of the prominent lawyers of Princeton. Among them were Judge Stipp, Milton Peters, J. C. Taylor and Milo Kendall.

Many parties and dances were held in the frame addition in the rear of the hotel, and it is most interesting to note that Mr. Parker Newell, distinguished as being the first white child born in Princeton, attended one of these parties and his first dance was with Miss Hannah Weaver, (afterwards the wife of Judge Knox).

NOTE: The writer is indebted to Lester B. Colby, A. H. Knox, Andrew Swanzy, and Eli Smith for material concerning these old Taverns.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY IN VIRGINIA TO HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

BY LYDIA COLBY

The Funk family came to America somewhere about 1730 from Switzerland. They were Mennonites and left the homeland because of religious persecution. They dwelt in peace in a Mennonitish settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they were farmers following the traditions of their sect. They were thrifty, industrious, God-fearing people and along with their neighbors, the Dunkards and Quakers were America's first pacifists. Family tradition among them says that one member of the Funk family so far forgot the tenets of his faith, as to fight for freedom in the American Revolution. The fertility of the Shenandoah valley tempted many Mennonites and Dunkards from Pennsylvania to it. Christian Funk and his family moved there when his son Abraham was seven years old, (1814). Abraham was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1807. They secured a considerable tract of land in Rockingham County, Virginia, and did diversified farming, raising corn, wheat, oats and rye as they had in Pennsylvania. Holding a fellow being in bondage was as much against the Mennonite faith as killing one another in war. Since most of the population of Rockingham County were Quakers and Dunkards, (two-thirds), there were few slave holders in the county though every one was a Democrat politically. In the Funk neighborhood there were but three or four slave owners and strangely enough one of those was a Whig and a Union man in the Civil War.

The slave holding part of the state was Eastern Virginia where tobacco raising made slave labor profitable. There was no regular Underground Railway among the Men-

nonites and there were few runaway slaves, but those few knew every place where they were safe and were rarely caught. Runaway slaves crossed the Shenandoah Valley and made for the mountains, crossing what is now West Virginia to get into Ohio. When the Civil War came nearly all the people in the Valley save the Dunkards and Mennonites followed their "favorite son" Lee into the Confederacy.

Abraham Funk, son of Christian, was now a prosperous farmer with grown sons. He was a Democrat and a Union man though being a Mennonite he did not fight, but he talked more than was wise for a Pacifist to do, in the village store where the men of the country gathered. Along in 1860 in a group at the store discussing the moves the South was making he said, "Men, I tell you, you will bring on war, if you keep on with this thing." Well they did bring on war and feeling ran high in the Valley. Finally the situation got so hot for Mr. Funk that he had to hide. Wearying of this he finally gave himself up, late in the year 1862. A distant relative took him to Harrisonburg, the county seat, and put him in jail. Then thinking to get him away from his friends, he was taken to a jail at Staunton, county seat of a neighboring county. But it turned out that one of Mr. Funk's best friends lived in Staunton. The friend came to see him and said, "What can I do to help you, Abraham?" "Bring on my trial at once. Get the best lawyer you can and get me out of here," answered Mr. Funk, who felt that prejudice would not make much of a case in court. So the friend secured the best lawyer he could find, a Mr. Baldwin of Staunton. Mr. Baldwin insisted on an immediate trial and got it in a week. The prosecution said, "Mr. Funk, you are accused of feeding two Union soldiers. Did you?"

"Yes," came the answer, "only two weeks ago two Union soldiers came to me hungry and I fed them. But I have fed a hundred Confederate soldiers. My religion bids me send no man away from my door hungry," There was no

real case against him, as he knew, and he was freed. But it was not a comfortable place in which to live. He saw that he must get out of the country. Soon after the trial he met in Harrisonburg a Mr. William Reherd who had land holdings in Henry County, Illinois. Mr. Reherd offered to trade a 400 acre farm in Henry County for Mr. Funk's Shenandoah Valley farm. Without seeing the land, Abraham Funk traded and secured a 400 acre tract, part of it lying in Sec. 31, West Cornwall Township, and the rest in Sec. 6, East Munson Township, Henry County, Illinois. Abraham Funk also tried to trade a lot of Confederate money to Mr. Reherd for another Cornwall, Henry County tract, now owned by the Shearer family, but Mr. Reherd felt doubtful of the value of the money and backed out of the trade. Confederate money was even then being heavily discounted. It took \$1500 of it to buy an ordinary horse. In order to see what sort of a mudhole he had drawn in the trade, Mr. Funk came West, August 29, 1863, going over the mountains and through West Virginia on foot, until he got to the Ohio River where he could get a train. They had had very early frost in Illinois that year and some of the corn had been killed, but even so they had a fair crop. Funk found his land to be nice rolling land, nearly all of it under cultivation, and a house to which he could bring his family, though he later built a brick house back from the road as was the custom of the South. He went back through West Virginia as he came, on foot. When near home, he found beside a stream, a pool of blood, where a man had been recently killed. Eighty rods further he saw coming a regiment of Confederate soldiers. Funk put for the timber and got away from them and finally got home.

Remembering Lawyer Baldwin's service for him, Mr. Funk went to him to get passes for himself and family through the Rebel lines. Baldwin was really a Union man at heart, but had discovered that if he meant to live in Confederate territory, discretion was the better part of valor. In going over the list of persons for whom he was

to secure passes, he found that Mr. Funk's youngest child, George, was nearly seventeen years old. "We will not mention him," said Mr. Baldwin, "or he will be forced into the Confederate service by conscription. Your son George can accompany you without a pass and trust to his wits to get through." So Mr. Baldwin went to Richmond, laid the case before Jefferson Davis and secured a pass for the entire family, the son, George, not being mentioned.

Abraham Funk then disposed of his stock and furniture and all goods that could not be loaded on two loads, one drawn by two horses and one drawn by four. Heirlooms, keepsakes and sentiment have no place in a country at War. They left the old home, December 27, 1863 with these two loads and struck northwest for the mountains and a railway. At the end of the first day's journey, they found themselves on top of Pendleton Mountain facing a man with a rack load of rye bundles on a one track road. They camped for the night and next morning unloaded the bundles, took off the rack and passed by. After fording a branch of the Shenandoah River, they met two Rebel soldiers. George Funk, the seventeen year old, kept on the off side of the load, walking, and passed in silence safely. Later they came to another stream that it was impossible to ford. Abraham Funk approached a stranger to tell him of their predicament. This stranger, whether friend or foe, they knew not, led them a mile and a half west, to a place where the river could be forded, if one was familiar with the bottom. The stranger mounted one of the horses of the lead team, and directing the boy, George, to mount the other, led them across in safety. When offered pay, the stranger refused to accept a thing, preferring to remain an unknown Samaritan on this Jericho Road. Without his skilled leadership it would not have been possible to have crossed at even the second ford.

The second night the Funks spent at a Mr. Van Meter's. Mr. Van Meter had a kinswoman, a Mrs. Susan Jennings, living in Henry County, not far from where the Funks were

going. By what system of grape-vine telegraphy he knew where they were going, and who they were, no one ever knew. It was not yet night and Mr. Funk really wanted to be farther on his way when they camped for the night, but Mr. Van Meter came out, directed them where to put their teams, and said, "No, we have a fire built up and everything ready for your comfort. You must stay with us." And they stayed. Next morning they headed for New Creek, stopping for one night on the way at a little one-horse hotel where some Union soldiers were camped. They arrived at New Creek the next night, January 3, 1864. At New Creek, they got a train for Benwood, on the Ohio River, four miles below Wheeling. Here they loaded goods and animals to come by freight, and riding days and laying over nights at the most available town, they proceeded West.

The first night's stop on the Railway, was at Columbus, Ohio. Here the hotels were all full and they had to stay in the depot. The second night at Richmond, Indiana, they fared better as to bed, but had no drinking water in the morning, as every pump in town, save one inside a private house, was frozen up. The third stop was in the adjoining county, Henry County, Indiana, where they stayed a week with some distant cousins. The fourth stop on the Westward journey was at Chicago, then a city of not over 110,000 population. They came in at the Rock Island depot, which stood then where it does today, only less pretentiously housed. Walking over to the lake front, they found a lot of fine dwellings where now are shops on Michigan Avenue. They arrived at Geneseo, Illinois, their destination, at five A. M., January 13, 1864. Up and anxious to see the country that was to be their home, they saw not a farm along the track in Henry County, only tall grass as high as a man's head. Mr. Funk hired a sleigh and team to take his wife and three daughters out to his new farm. He and George and the boy walked. His second son, Christian Funk had been taken with his team into the Confederate army as a teamster by conscription. Both he and his team were

taken sick and were sent home. Christian immediately came West to Ford County, Illinois where he had a brother David. In the fall of '63, Christian came to his father's Henry County place to care for things and get ready for the family's coming. He had a fire and the house warm for them when they arrived.

Three years later Abraham Funk built a good brick house on his land to replace a small frame one he found on it. He lived out his days in the new home. He died April 29, 1875, respected by all his neighbors for his uprightness and strength of character. He was a man of strong convictions who never quibbled over what he thought was right. He had been twice married, his first wife, the mother of his children, being Matilda Armentrout, a native of Rockingham County, Virginia. She died in 1851 and he married in 1860 Rebecca T. Shue, also of Rockingham County. There were no children by the second marriage. He had three sons and four daughters. The oldest son David married in Virginia and came to Ford County, Illinois in 1859. He later moved to Missouri and died there. Of the four daughters, Katherine married George S. Will of Virginia; Matilda married Thomas Welch of Cambridge; Susannah married John Weaver; and Mary married Henry Weaver. The brother, Christian, married and went to Oregon where he died.

The youngest child, George, born in Rockingham County, January 10, 1847 married in Henry County, Rebecca Funk, a cousin. George bought part of his father's farm and added to it until he has goodly holdings. He and his wife built a good house on part of the land his father traded for in 1863. George Funk has no bent for politics, he has been too busy with his own affairs, but his many acres well tilled, and tidily kept grounds and buildings make his place an asset in the community. The Cornwall Liberty Church (Congregational), of which he is a member, has taken some of his time, and careful painstaking work. A concreted, wainscoted basement, a good fence, an attrac-

tive parsonage across the road, and recently a heavily concreted drive across the Liberty Cemetery, all attest to his public spirit. The Community helped do all these things but he was the directing force.

To George and Rebecca Funk were born three children, Amy A., who became the wife of F. S. Sears and is the mother of seven living children.

Abram A. married Carrie B. Hunter, daughter of J. M. H. Hunter of Cambridge. He was a farmer and a graduate civil engineer. He did considerable surveying in the county. He was a successful, rising young man when he died following an operation at Rochester, Minnesota, December 12, 1926. He left a widow but no children.

Attie Viola, third child of George and Rebecca Funk died in infancy. Rebecca E. Funk, the wife died at Hammond Hospital, Geneseo, Illinois, September 24, 1918.

Brought up a Democrat, George Funk cast his first vote for Ulysses S. Grant, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. Born a pacifist, he has lived through three wars, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War. With the memory of the latter war in our minds, many are turning to the Mennonite belief that one should live at peace with one's neighbors. That after all war seldom settles a question. Certainly a few Mennonites are a help to any community.

When Abraham Funk was arrested for feeding two Union soldiers and so confessed when on trial, the prosecution neglected to ask if he had at any time given succor to other Union men. At one time six Union soldiers were brought from the timber to his house secretly. They stayed at his house seven weeks and so closely were they guarded, that not even the children in the home knew of their presence there. These men were taken across the river and made their way West, all save one who got his leg broken. He was taken back and cared for until able to travel. He then started West and got as far as Ohio, where he was captured by Morgan's men who were raiding in Ohio at that time.

Banks' men were in the Shenandoah Valley while the Funks were still there. George Funk, the seventeen year old boy went to see his camp. In 1862, salt was very scarce in the Valley and George was sent through both the Rebel and Union lines after a couple of bushels. He had a Union pass, and presumably his own people did not require one.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, Esq.

BY BELLE N. RICHARDS

In going through the old family Bible I found a slip of paper on which was written, by grandfather, a brief account of the trip from Alexandria, Va., to Quincy, Ill.

On September 26, 1831, that day, with his wife, four sons and two daughters, they started overland to Cincinnati, Ohio, the trip taking four weeks. At Cincinnati they put their household goods on a boat for Quincy, Ill., which town they reached November 11th.

The winter of 1830 had been long and bitterly cold, but fortunately the winter of 1831 was milder, but grandfather had to plan and build fast to get settled by Christmas; the house was log. In the following summer a real home was built on the Virginia style.

A brick smokehouse had a large bake oven on one side; from the smokehouse came delicious hams smoked after a recipe brought from his father's home. Saturday's baking always included from sixteen to twenty pies for over Sunday. This bit of information I had from grandfather's youngest daughter, Louisa, who was born and raised on this farm. She died in 1911.

There was a loom house where all kinds of spinning and weaving were done; the quilting frames were always set up in use—yes, and dozens of candles were made here.

The huge ash hopper stood near the smokehouse; the clear lye that came from the wood ashes made splendid soap—soap that made the linens look like drifted snow.

The mothers in those large, hospitable homes had great executive ability—everything necessary for the family comfort was under her supervision.

William Richards was born June 10th, 1795, son of John and Jannet Humphrey Richards living near Alexandria, Va., where they had large flour mills. William Richards and Margret Vickers were married November 12th, 1818. They raised a family of nine strong handsome children.

The second son, John, born in Virginia, 1824, served three years in the Civil War; he was Captain of Co. D, 99th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers; afterwards consolidated with Co. A, of which he was Captain, until commissioned Major. His son, Dr. Richards of Quincy, Ill., has the commission papers, sword and sash.

Two sons went to California during the gold rush of 1849.

We have often heard from the pioneers of Adams County about grandfather's great kindness and service to the sick and needy in his community; he gave his support to all movements for the betterment of conditions.

Margret Richards died June 10th, 1862; William Richards, Esq., died November 7th, 1865.

Grandfather bought his farm from the Government in 1831; it is located one mile from Burton, Illinois and nine miles from Quincy. A part of the original house is still standing.

"Something there is in the lift of a latch
That opens memory's door."

OLD COVERED BRIDGE IN ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS, TO BE DEMOLISHED

CONTRIBUTED BY OSCAR L. DITTMER

Completion of Route 96 to the Hancock-Adams county line, in the spring, will obliterate a landmark from Adams county, and result in the wrecking of a staunch and true structure that for more than seventy-five years has carried traffic that flowed over one of the important arteries to and from Quincy. This landmark is the long covered bridge over Bear Creek, a mile and a half north of Marcelline, and two and a half miles south of Lima.

It will be demolished and removed from the landscape that it has adorned for nearly eight decades through no fault of its own. It is still as serviceable, sturdy and strong as it was when the carpenter's hammers ceased their work the day that it was finished in 1850.

The bridge must go, because a new and more modern structure takes its place. The highway that leads over it has deserted that route and crosses Bear Creek a scant half mile to the east of the old covered bridge. This change in the routing of 96 was the death knell of the old bridge. There would be no profit in taking the bridge apart and reconstructing it farther up the creek, even if present day carpenters knew the art by which the old bridge was fashioned. Then, too, it is the last but one of the many covered bridges that once made picturesque spots in the county scenery. The other is on the road from Camp Point to Bowen.

The old bridge near Marcelline is one of the longest bridges built in an era when covered bridges were the latest model. It is between 90 and 100 feet long and about 14 feet wide. Built of white pine that came from the north woods in rafts 75 years ago—pine that cannot be secured

now for love nor money, and covered with shingles that kept the dampness from its woodwork, the old bridge saw decade after decade pass without a change in its solidity. It was condemned some twenty years ago, it is said, but that never affected its use, and L. L. Boyer, superintendent of highways, says it is good for many years to come.

Few Quincyans that know of the bridge ever knew that it was framed in Quincy and its arches put together there. Yet John Wait, a veteran at the Soldiers' Home, says that the bridge was framed on the lot at Seventh and Vermont streets, where Notre Dame of Quincy stands. Mr. Wait has supplied a good deal of information about the bridge, and County Clerk Billy Smith has given valuable data, taken from the minutes of the county commissioners in 1849 and 1850, who awarded the contract for the bridge and paid for it. "I ran over the bridge, a barefoot boy, while it was being built," said Mr. Wait. "The block where Notre Dame stands was vacant in 1850, and there the bridge was framed and the parts hauled in wagons to the creek."

Amos Green built the bridge—he later was general manager of the O. K. railroad and built main lines of the Iron Mountain railroad. He built the bridge for \$9,331.54. Later he had contracts that ran up into the hundred thousands of dollars. Yet the building of the bridge he considered the crowning achievement of his career, and never tired of boasting about it. Mr. Smith and William Cunnane recall how often Mr. Green would boast of his work on the bridge and what a splendid structure it was.

In the meeting of the county commissioners, then consisting of a county judge, P. A. Goodwin and J. R. Hobbs and George Pond, district justices of the peace, the application for the bridging of Bear Creek, north of Marcelline, was read. This was December 26, 1849. The petition was granted, and soon the contract was given to Amos Green, who gave bond that he would construct the bridge of good sound pine timber, using the Burres Patent arch system of

construction. He allowed two dollars a perch for the stone work, and 25 cents a cubic yard for the excavating and necessary embankments. Henry Newton was appointed to superintend the work for the county and J. M. Putman, Isaac Morris and Washington Wren were Mr. Green's bondsmen.

When the bridge was finished, in 1850, there was some disagreement about the payment, and a report was made to the commissioners by a referee that he was unable to make a satisfactory adjustment. However, in the records of March, 1851, Mr. Green was paid the final \$3,000 on his contract.

"In those days the builders knew nothing of figuring stress and determining just how strong a bridge should be built," Mr. Boyer says. "Hence, Amos Green made the bridge ten times stronger than was needed to carry the loads that went over it. The new concrete bridge that will replace the old covered bridge will cost about \$35,000—more than three times what the covered bridge cost."

There were several verbotens regarding the bridge. Faded signs at each end warn the public that a \$20 fine will be assessed against anyone driving more than twenty-five head of cattle on the bridge at any one time, or driving over it faster than a walk. Another fine is prescribed for smoking on the bridge.

Oldtimers say that the bridge has been an ark of safety for many travelers caught at night in heavy rain storms. It sheltered them through the night, and in case of a blizzard made warm shelter if it chanced that the wind was not blowing through the bridge, but was striking the sides.

There is a legend that at one time a man was hung to a cross timber of the bridge or to a nearby tree. This is a mistake, Mr. Wait says. A man was hung near Lima by a party of so-called vigilants during the Civil war, but this was several miles from the bridge.

Mr. Wait recalls that since the bridge was built it has had three new roofs and four new double floors. He lived

for many years within a half mile of the bridge. He gives the dimensions of the bridge as 16 by 86 feet.

Before the covered bridge was constructed there must have been another wooden bridge at that point. In the county records of 1849 there is this record: "Now comes Isaac Jones who says that part of Bear Creek bridge has been swept away and that Calvin Wait is willing to pay for the old plank or give equal quantities of new plank in return for the old plank, next spring."

ILLINOIS DAY CELEBRATION

BY THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The celebration of Illinois Day by the Illinois State Historical Society was held in the auditorium of the Illinois Centennial Memorial Building, on the evening of December 3rd, 1927. In the afternoon the members of the Society co-operated with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the dedication of a boulder to mark the site of the first cabin erected in Springfield.

On a bronze tablet imbedded in the stone is the following inscription: "John Kelley erected the first cabin in Springfield on this site in March, 1819. The first county commission, April 2, 1821, and the first court April 2, 1821, were held here.

Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dec. 3, 1927."

Benjamin Kelley, Curran, one of the four living grandchildren of John Kelley, was at the ceremony Saturday afternoon and was presented to the assembled group by Dr. E. S. Spindel of Springfield, another descendant.

Dr. Spindel mentioned the other four living grandchildren: Whitfield Kelley, 95, Curran, spending the winter in Missouri; Joel Kelley, 75, Edinburg, now in Florida; Mrs. Anna Jackson, 86, Beatrice, Neb., and Mrs. Charles McMurray, 73, Curran. None of the four were present.

Other descendants of the founder of Springfield at the ceremony include: Mr. and Mrs. A. Spindel of Virden; Amos Richardson, Edinburg; Mrs. Erie Van Winkle, Springfield; Robert Cobb, Curran, and Merle Windel, Edinburg.

The youngest Kelley descendant present, representing the sixth generation, was presented by Dr. Spindel. He is

Louis Coe, two and one-half years old, son of Mrs. Frances Coe, 501 South Glenwood Avenue.

Descendants of John Kelley are numerous in central Illinois but when living men bearing the name are dead, only the descendants of Charles Kelley of Edinburg will perpetuate the name of Kelley.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. William Jackson Sweeney, of Rock Island, state regent of the D. A. R., who made a brief talk. Miss Alta Speulda, chairman of the committee on the preservation of historic spots, was chairman for the ceremony. She presented the boulder to the city of Springfield and to the land owners, the Central Illinois Public Service company.

Roy M. Seeley, city attorney, responded on behalf of the city. The official stated persons still living can remember when the spot was a wilderness, with no inhabitants except the Indians and the native wild animals of the prairie country.

Mr. Seeley recalled that in early days doubts existed as to whether the prairie country was habitable, with the general impression that the land was a desert, and early settlers located in the timber lands. It was argued, the attorney said, that should the prairie ever become well populated, the timber land owners would have the prairie land owners at their mercy, in the belief fuel, fencing and building material could be procured only from the timber land. And so the invaders, he stated, assailed the thickets, felled the trees and plowed among stumps.

Stressing the hardships of the early pioneers, the speaker recalled the crude cabins of the type John Kelley erected, and outlined the development of the scattered settlements into communities and finally into great cities.

"Daughters of the American Revolution," he concluded, "the city of Springfield gratefully accepts this marker in honor of the pioneer settlers and to keep fresh their memory. This marker should inspire and stimulate the young and be

a solace to the old. The honor that is done here can only make for a better citizenship. John Kelley was its pioneer resident. Little did he dream what future years would bring."

J. Paul Clayton, vice-president of the Central Illinois Public Service company, said he had not realized the company had purchased a spot with such historical associations and pledged that the C. I. P. S. would maintain the spot in proper condition.

James Garland, once mayor of Springfield, was presented by Miss Speulda and recalled his boyhood days more than 80 years ago around Springfield. He told a number of humorous incidents. Mr. Garland is a great uncle of Mrs. Isaac D. Rawlings, regent of the Springfield chapter, who introduced the chairman, Miss Speulda.

Miss Georgia L. Osborne gave a brief history of the Kelley family.

The exercises in the evening in the Centennial Memorial Building were somewhat out of the ordinary observance, as a lecture was given by Mrs. Minna Schmidt of Chicago, on "Three Thousand Years of Women's Dress" illustrated by figurines of wax sixteen inches high, and the costume of each woman a replica of that period. The list is as follows: Mother Eve, Cave Woman, Cleopatra, Zenobia, Hypatia, Cornelia, Calpurnia, Theodora, Ruth, Naomi, Deborah, Helen of Troy, Tusnelda, Hildegard, Vittoria Colonna, Sister Bertha, Pocahontas, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen Elizabeth, Anne Boleyn, Queen Isabella, Marie Antoinette, Queen Josephine, Queen Louise, Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, Emilia Geiger, Barbara Fritchie, Mrs. Rickets, Mrs. Dagart, Martha Washington, Patience Wright, Madame Remboulhier, Madeleine de Scudery, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Henrotin, Myra Bradwell, L. L. B., Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Clara Schuman, Emma Abbott, Mrs. John Drew, Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Lillian Russell, Madame Janaushek, Ada Rehan, Eleanor Duse, Helen Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Gertrude Ederle.

Mrs. Schmidt gave an unusually interesting talk. She is thoroughly versed in the history of the period each figure represents, and as she took up the figurine of the woman most prominently identified with the time, she gave a short history of the woman.

One may very naturally say, what had all this to do with the history of Illinois? It has this much to do with it, that Mrs. Schmidt has most generously agreed to make one hundred figurines of the women of Illinois who have figured in the making of the history of the state. This offer she made to our Governor, the Hon. Len Small, who graciously accepted Mrs. Schmidt's offer. These figurines will take several years in making, but as Mrs. Schmidt finishes a group they are to be placed in the Illinois State Historical Library.

Your secretary, with the aid of a committee of ladies appointed by the President of the Illinois State Historical Society, will furnish a photograph (if possible) of these women suggested as representative ones, and later on a booklet will be prepared by the Secretary of the Society giving a brief biography of the woman and what she accomplished for the state.

At this time also, on the program, the gold medal offered for the best essay of the year, the subject being "Early Taverns and Inns in Illinois," was presented to the winner of the prize, Mr. Paul W. Elder, of Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, by the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William Jackson Sweeney.

Mrs. Helen Brown Read of the Illinois College of Music, Jacksonville, Illinois, gave the musical numbers, accompanied by Miss Margaret Tomlinson, which were very much enjoyed. At the end of the program a reception was held in the library rooms on the third floor, which was largely attended.

NECROLOGY

JOSIAH CASWELL

BY PARKE W. JACKSON

Josiah Caswell, a soldier in the War of 1812, and captain of militia, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on February 27, 1791.

When he was nineteen years old, he made a trip on foot to visit an uncle in Canada.

He remained in Canada for several months, and when the war of 1812 broke out, although he had no intention of becoming a British subject, he was unjustly drafted into the British army.

Determined to escape from fighting against their own country, he and a young man named Parker escaped from camp and for a time hid in treetops during the day and traveled at night. Coming to the shore of Lake Erie after several stops, they learned that a boat was being fitted up with the intention of taking twelve American families across to the United States, though the real object was disguised to prevent interference by British officers.

They succeeded in making arrangements for passage in this boat, and Caswell had taken his luggage aboard when he remembered that he had left a new pair of boots behind and went ashore with the understanding that the boat would stop for him at a certain point on the shore.

Finding the boat did not arrive in a reasonable time, he started back to where he had left it and met Parker, who informed him that the crew had been shot by British soldiers.

Some time afterward some friends of Caswell's uncle provided the young men with a canoe, a compass, and some provisions. The situation was desperate as they were told that the Indians had been instructed to get them, dead or alive.

Accordingly they set out in their frail boat, being instructed to look out for a British fleet known to be on the Lake.

Before they had gone very far they were overtaken by a severe storm and thought best to return to the shore. Being wet and cold, they hunted for shelter and found a barn in which they spent the night, having hidden the canoe.

On a more favorable morning they again ventured out on their precarious voyage. That afternoon they came in sight of some trees, as they supposed, and headed for the land.

A strong wind came up and they were compelled to turn back to their original direction and that night, having calmer weather, they reached the American shore after having rowed about seventy miles.

Caswell's account says that on landing they each took a drink of brandy and gave three cheers for Madison, as loud as they could yell.

A man whom they met, on hearing their story informed them that the supposed trees, toward which they attempted to steer, were masts of the dreaded British fleet.

The two comrades now separated and never met again, though Caswell often expressed a hope that they might sometime come together.

Caswell volunteered in the U. S. service and served to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge.

He then visited his parents in Vermont, and afterward learned to make and lay bricks, also acquiring some skill in the blacksmith and carpenter trades.

The writer now has a carpenter's square made by him.

Drifting to the west, he married Miss Nancy Caldwell in Newport, Kentucky, October 12th, 1817. He went next to Shawneetown, Illinois, and then to Troy, Madison County, Illinois, where he bought a farm, though he continued to work at his trade.

Being assisted by his sons, he prospered both in farming and merchandising. October 30, 1830, Governor Reynolds executed a commission making him a captain of a company in the 8th regiment of the state militia. He held this office until 1837, when he was honorably discharged.

Selling out his interests in Madison County he went to Carlinville, where he conducted a large store, but was swindled out of a considerable sum by the alleged failure of a business firm.

In 1842 he moved to Greenfield, where he engaged in different business enterprises, at one time conducting a sawmill.

He organized a company of cavalry and was elected captain, his company belonging to the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment of state militia.

His commission was executed by Governor Thomas Ford, Sept. 23, 1843. Sept. 24, 1844, he received an order from the governor to march his company to Warsaw, Hancock County, to assist in quelling a difficulty with the Mormons. While on the way, his favorite cavalry horse was accidentally killed by some of the soldiers at target practice. It was an intelligent animal, well trained in Cavalry tactics and its loss grieved the old captain deeply.

The company arrived too late to be of any service, Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, having been shot by a mob while he was in the jail at Carthage.

Captain Caswell held several offices in civil life, serving in the state legislature in 1846-7.

At the time of his death, September 24, 1872, he was past eighty-one years old.

One of his sons, Josiah Caswell, Jr., was a lieutenant in the Mexican War. So far as known to the writer, there are none of his descendants now living in Greene County.

A great-grand-daughter, Grace Jackson, daughter of Rose Caswell Jackson and Parke W. Jackson, is now living in Hampton, Illinois.

Among the members of Captain Caswell's Cavalry Company were several men afterward prominent in Greene County, among them being Edgar Griswold and his brother Edwin, George Sheffield, and Jefferson Coonrod.

CARL EDWIN EPLER—1857-1927

BY WILLIAM DUSTIN WOOD

The death of ex-Judge Epler in Quincy, March 10, 1927, served to recall the record of a family name associated with the history of Morgan and Cass Counties extending back to pioneer times. Son of Cyrus Epler, who for twenty-four years was judge of the 7th judicial circuit, Carl Edwin Epler was born in Jacksonville, November 20, 1857, and graduated in 1876 from Illinois College where his father and both his brothers also received their degrees. He pursued post-graduate studies at Yale where he was given the degree of Master of Arts in 1877. Soon after completing his law studies at the University of Michigan he began practice in Quincy, which was his home until his death. He served as city attorney of Quincy, State's Attorney of Adams County, and for eight years from 1894 as County Judge. While holding the last named office he bore a conspicuous part in determining the then new inheritance tax law of the state. He made a notable decision with far-reaching results, and the logic of the Adams County judge in support of the law proved impregnable against the attacks of a formidable body of lawyers retained to effect its overthrow. Judge Epler was the first judge in the State to uphold the constitutionality of the Inheritance Tax law in Illinois, his decision being subsequently confirmed by the Illinois and United States Supreme Courts. Following this he was asked to sit temporarily as County Judge in Cook County in tax cases involving millions of dollars, among them the Pullman Estate which Robert Lincoln defended.

He was compiler of Quincy City Code of 1885, Chairman of Legal Advisory Board of Adams County, 1917-1918. He was well advised in federal law and considered an authority in matters pertaining to governmental statutes.



CARL EPLER

He was a real Campaigner (said a Quincy newspaper). He had a remarkable memory for faces and names and once introduced never forgot either. One thing must be said of him by the newspapers, there was never a time when he was too busy to give the reporters information they might seek and it could always be relied upon as being correct.

In politics he was a staunch Democrat upholding the traditions of his family. He was a forceful and logical speaker presenting his subject in a most convincing way. He belonged to a number of fraternal organizations, among them the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Masons, Moose, Redmen. He had activities outside his chosen profession. He was a writer and student of literature; he co-operated in the compilation of Funk and Wagnalls new Standard Dictionary, Literary Digest Edition, editing the legal terms and phraseology. The front page is inscribed and dedicated by the publishers to him in recognition of his assistance.

He was a vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd and Chancellor of the diocese of Quincy for many years. A classmate at Illinois College, the Honorable C. H. Dummer of Los Angeles, pays this Tribute in the Commencement number of the Illinois College Quarterly:

"With profound regret and a deep sense of personal loss, I have learned of the death of my distinguished classmate, Carl E. Epler, late of Quincy, Illinois, member of the Class of '76 of Illinois College. Judge Epler was a native of Jacksonville; he passed through the common schools and prepared for Illinois College in Whipple Academy. In College he distinguished himself as a scholar and was equally proficient in the classics and mathematics, graduating at the early age of eighteen. While perhaps not so strong and brilliant as some members of his class, in point of ability and thoroughness he led them all. He was valedictorian of a class of which any college might be proud. He was a member of Phi Alpha and attended every reunion of his society, being one of its most honored members."

Judge Epler took a post-graduate course at Yale University where he ranked high and received the degree of A. M. He began the study of law at Jacksonville with his father Judge Cyrus Epler, an eminent jurist. Later he studied law at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Illinois bar at Springfield in July, 1879. After spending a short time in Chicago with the celebrated firm of Dent & Black, he located at Quincy, Illinois, where he lived up to the time of his death. In Quincy he filled with credit the office of City Attorney, State's Attorney, and County Judge of Adams County. Later he practiced law with great success and won the reputation of being a profound lawyer.

Making due allowance for my warm personal attachment and admiration for Judge Epler, I say without hesitation that I believe he was as able and talented a man as was ever graduated from Illinois College. I always regretted that Judge Epler was not elected as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a position for which he was pre-eminently qualified, and indeed he was for any judicial position in the land. Judge Epler was a high-minded, chivalrous, honorable gentleman—facing the successes and disappointments of life with equanimity, never losing his poise and always full of courage and good humor. His loyal friends, and they are many, will always revere the memory of this noble, magnanimous, affable man, as scholar, jurist, citizen and friend.

Rev. J. F. Langton who conducted funeral services in Judge Epler's old home church in Jacksonville, said in part:

The words of St. Paul—"I have kept the faith" apply with peculiar potency to his life.

Locating in Quincy he rapidly achieved distinction in his profession and was elected County Attorney and Judge. I am told he was always recognized as a lawyer of unswerving honesty in his legal practice and brought to his clients the confidence which high character as a lawyer and a man invited.

A noteworthy characteristic was his unfailing courtesy to opponents whether legal or political. But however admirable these traits in his character they were not—shall I say—the dominant ones; the most potent force was his life, his church and his absolute loyalty to Jesus Christ, his Saviour, in thought, word and deed.

Shall we not believe that his shining qualities all were due to this supreme motive in his life? He kept the faith and his Church as a result honored him. He was chancellor of the diocese of Quincy, the highest position in a diocese for a layman, given only to those amongst that chosen band who adorn and beautify their Master's teaching in their daily walk and services. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Quincy, conducted by the Rev. Father Hursh. A number of members of the Adams County Bar from Quincy acted as honorary pall bearers in Jacksonville. The Morgan County Bar attended the funeral in a body. Interment was in the family lot in Diamond Grove Cemetery.

John E. Richards, Associate-Justice, Supreme Court of California, writes

December 1, 1927:

My acquaintance with Carl E. Epler began when, as youths, we came to get our legal training at the Law School of Michigan University in the year 1877. We seemed to fall together naturally, being of about the same age, having like ideals and habits of study; and this resulted in our becoming room mates when the term of 1878 began, and we continued in that relationship until our graduation in April, 1879. He was a graduate of Yale and his mind was stored with the treasures of literature and learning which he had acquired there, and along these lines he exerted a powerful influence upon my own life and habitudes of thought and study. We separated at our graduation, each to return to the place of his birth and early training, there to engage in the practice of the law. We corresponded frequently and presented to each other the problems which arose in the

course of our practice; but we did not meet again until the year 1915, when he came to San Francisco to visit with his relatives there and to attend the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in that city in that year. We then had an enjoyable reunion and I found him the same clear minded and white souled man that he had been in our youthful days together. I never knew a finer character and I never expect to. When last spring it was determined that I should go back to Ann Arbor, there to receive at the hands of our Alma Mater my degree of Doctor of Laws, I wrote to him telling him of the fact and urging him to come to Michigan University at its June commencement for a reunion and a renewal of our youth. He replied, assuring me that if he were living he would be there, but it was not to be, for I received the notice of his death only a few days before leaving California for the east. I shall never cease to mourn his death nor to treasure my precious memories of our early association and of his splendid and successful later life.

San Francisco, California,

December 1, 1927.

PHILIP LINCOLN BARKER
1860 - 1927

To the many friends and to the relatives, the news of his sudden death came with the sense of a great shock. We know, of course, that the Death Angel comes, but that this strong, sturdy, American gentleman should be thus stricken was almost incomprehensible. We have known Phil Barker for a quarter of a century, and ever found him the same, friendly, fair, upright and honorable, a worthy descendant of the long and honorable ancestry he claimed. With no children of his own, he loved them, and was the big brother of every child in the block.

From "Logan Square Herald," Sept. 9, 1927.

Philip Lincoln Barker was born in Carlinville, Illinois, July 23, 1860, and passed away at his home, 2534 Drake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 4 P. M., Sept. 6, 1927. He came to Chicago when a boy, and for forty-two years was connected with the Chicago Tribune as compositor and linotype operator. He was a member of Local No. 16, Typographical Union. On account of his especial genius for writing words of consolation to the bereaved, he was chosen by the "Tribune Chapel" to write the letters of condolence to the families of his Chapel mates.

He was also a member of the Midwest Chapter of the Alden Kindred, descendants of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, holding the office of President for some years, and was an especial favorite of the younger members to whom he was always "Uncle Phil." He was in the tenth generation from John Alden, tracing descent through Joseph, who married Mary Simmons, and was also descended from the Rev. Abraham Pierson, whose son, Abraham, was the first President of Yale College. This family was noted as pioneer educators in the colonies.

As a member of the Illinois State Historical Society for many years, he was greatly interested in all of its publications.

Poetry always had a great fascination for "Phil," and Mrs. Barker treasures many poems from his own pen. He also did a great deal along genealogical lines, having compiled a book tracing his ancestry on both his mother's and father's sides, as well as assisting many of his friends.

The following is taken from "The Trib," a miniature edition of the "Chicago Tribune," which is published weekly:

"When we started our Vox Pop column, we decided that it ought to include some 'way back when' material. We cast about seeking some one whom we might ask to write an authentic story of Tribune activities of another day. Immediately we thought of Phil Barker. Phil had been a veteran of the Composing Room for forty-two years—printer, compositor and linotype operator. Furthermore, he had been one of the staunchest friends of 'The Trib' and long before our incumbency, he had been one of its most reliable and interesting contributors. If you'll just rustle through your file of back numbers, you'll find 'Tales of Typestickers,' his series of sketches about the Old Tribune Composing Room. And in August, 1926 'The Trib' carried the story of his trip to the timberlands, 'Down the River to Shelter Bay.'

"Well, anyway, we went down to the Composing Room to ask him if he would do a little piece for our new department. We had to introduce ourself, because we didn't know him personally, although we knew who he was. So we did, and he must have liked us, because he let us sit there and chatter for quite a spell. Sure, he'd be glad to write a 'way back when story' for our Vox Pop. We might drop down in a few days and he'd have it all ready for us.

"We waited until a Tuesday night—the sixth of September it was. Of course, we didn't know it was Mr. Barker's

regular night off. But we went down, anyway, and over to the machine at which he was usually to be found. We asked the man at the next machine where Mr. Barker was. 'Haven't you heard?' he replied, 'He died this afternoon at four o'clock. Apoplexy.'

"At first we just stood there, for it was rather hard to believe. Then we muttered something about being sorry and went away. . . So that's why we're telling you this story here."

Mr. Barker is survived by his widow, Jennie C. Barker; by his brothers Harry, of Los Angeles, California, and Louis, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and by his sisters, Mrs. Emma B. Scott, Springfield, Illinois, Mrs. Mary Etta Diener, Elgin, Illinois, and Mrs. Max Borman, Chicago, Illinois. The late Edward D. Barker, Chicago, known as "E. D. B." to readers of "A Line O' Type or Two" in the Tribune, was another brother.

Services were conducted on September 8 at 2 P. M. from the residence, by the Rev. W. G. Norton, religious editor of the Tribune. Mrs. Frank Alden and her son, Earle R. Alden, President of the Midwest Chapter, sang several appropriate selections.

ROBERT HALL

BY DR. A. R. LYLES

On the twenty-ninth day of September 1927, Robert Hall passed away at his home in Virginia, Illinois, in his ninety-third year. He was born on the present site of Virginia, Illinois, July 19th, 1835, and spent his entire life in Virginia and vicinity. He had the distinction of being the first white child born where Virginia now stands.

His father was Doctor Henry Hammond Hall, who was one of the pioneer physicians coming into this section of country. Doctor Hall was born and received his education in Ireland. After completing his medical course, he received an appointment as surgeon on board a vessel plying between England and the United States, and after making a few trips, decided he would like to come to America for permanent residence. It is said he first located to practice his profession in Baltimore, but soon decided that medicine was not his forte. Bidding farewell to Baltimore, he went down into the state of Virginia, where he met and married Miss Anna Pitt Beard, who was the accomplished daughter of a wealthy planter. Here, he tried his hand at farming for a few years, when he decided that the land there was not so productive as he could wish. He had heard of a wonderful land, far out in the west, and thought he would like to investigate for himself. He had been in communication with a Mr. Archibald Job, who had been in Illinois for a few years, and had been so favorably impressed with the letters of Mr. Job, that to visit Illinois he must. He arrived at the residence of Mr. Job in the summer of 1833, and after satisfying himself of the fertility of Illinois soil, purchased several hundred acres of land, and went back to Virginia in order to dispose of his land there and return to Illinois as soon as possible. He soon disposed of his holdings there for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and made arrange-

ments for coming back to Illinois. In the winter of 1834, he brought his family, consisting of wife and three children, up to Philadelphia, where he purchased a ten thousand dollar stock of general merchandise to bring along with them. He had already made arrangements for the erection of two buildings on his newly purchased land, which were to house his family and his stock of merchandise. They reached their new home in April, 1835, and in July their son Robert was born. In the spring of 1836, the doctor platted a town and called it Virginia, complimentary to his wife who had left her comfortable home in Virginia for hardships and inconveniences of the newly settled country.

When Cass County was organized in 1837, it occurred to him that Virginia would be the proper place for the county seat. Beardstown was to have it, provided the city of Beardstown could raise the sum of ten thousand dollars for court house and jail. Doctor Hall and his wife donated fifteen acres of ground in Virginia for the purpose of building court house and jail here, if Beardstown should fail. Later the land was ceded back to them, with the understanding that they should erect the Court house and jail. This was done and in due time the court house and jail buildings were turned over to Virginia, and for a while the county business was transacted in the new court house. There was a heated spirit of rivalry between Beardstown and Virginia for the county seat location, and it was not long till Beardstown was again in possession of the county records. These skirmishes continued till 1872, when Virginia again came into possession of the county records, which she has retained till the present time. The court house which Doctor Hall built is used as a school for the primary grades at the present time. It was a two story brick building till a few years ago when it was badly damaged by fire, and it was decided to leave off the upper story, so it is now a one story building.

Doctor Hall took very little interest in the profession of medicine after coming to Illinois, but devoted his entire time to the improvement of his farm lands and the upbuild-

ing of his town. He was only privileged to do this for about twelve years, when he died in 1847, at about fifty-two years of age.

While Robert Hall was the first white child born on the present site of Virginia, he was not the first in this community. Archibald Job had been living about three miles east of where Virginia now is for a number of years. His daughter Cornelia was born at this farm on the twenty seventh day of December, 1823. When she grew to womanhood, she married Mark Buckley, who had come in several years before. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley lived to a great age, and both died in the city of Virginia several years ago. Mr. Job had a son, Archibald, Jr., who recently passed away at an advanced age. At the time of his death he was in Missouri. It might be well to mention here that long before Doctor Hall had come on to Illinois soil, Archibald Job had twice represented the people of this section in the state legislature, as well as having one term in the state senate. In 1837, when the State Capital was removed from Vandalia to Springfield, Archibald Job was appointed as one of three commissioners to build the new capitol building in Springfield. Mr. Job was a highly respected gentleman, and died at the age of ninety years at Ashland, Illinois. He and Doctor Hall were good friends and worked together for the upbuilding of the community.

Robert Hall grew up as most farm boys, receiving such education as the subscription schools around here could give, and as he grew to manhood, became interested in agricultural pursuits as had his father. In 1859, he was married to Miss Anna D. McClure, and she died July 24, 1892. To this union, four children were born, two of whom are yet living. Mrs. Roberta G. Stribling of Virginia, Illinois, and Mrs. Lila Hall Thompson of Weldon, Iowa.

Robert Hall was again married in June 1896, to Miss Ida Lee James, who was the daughter of John W. and Catherine (Williamson) James. Mrs. Ida Lee Hall was born in North Carolina, and came to Illinois when a child.

No children were born to this union. Mrs. Hall still survives her husband. There are also a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mrs. Anna McClure Hall was the daughter of Doctor Samuel McClure who came from Kentucky to this part of Illinois in 1834, and of course was another of the pioneer physicians. After Doctor McClure had practiced medicine for a few years, he too gave it up for the more lucrative life of the farmer. He was considered one of the good reliable citizens of this community, and reached the age of about sixty-five years.

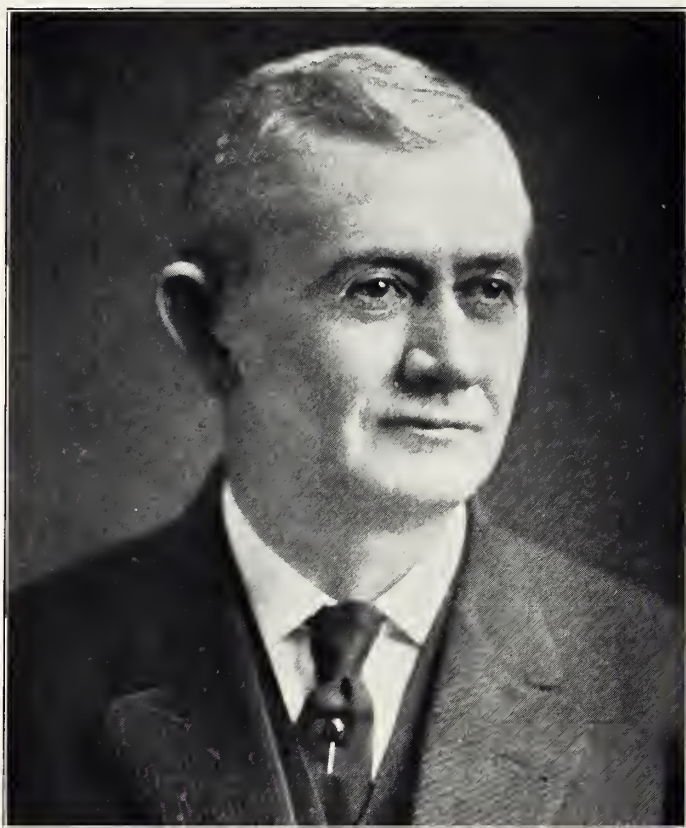
Robert Hall began farming when he was only about sixteen years of age, and for the rest of his life was actively engaged in agriculture and stock raising. During his life, he accumulated quite a bit of farm land, and at the time of his death was by far the largest landholder in Cass county, owning something like three thousand acres in Cass county alone, as well as several hundred acres in other places.

While farming and stock raising was his chief pursuit, he was interested at times in other enterprises in and around Virginia.

For a number of years, Cass County as well as many other counties tried to keep up a county fair, and so long as that was kept up, Mr. Hall was greatly interested in the well bred stock which was from time to time shown at the Cass County fair. For a few years Virginia tried to run a coal mine, till it was finally swallowed up by the larger mines. Mr. Hall was also interested in the mining of coal in Virginia.

In 1872, the Centennial National Bank of Virginia was organized, and Mr. Robert Hall was one of the first directors of this bank, and continued as one of the directors up till the time of his death. A number of the other original directors lived to be quite old, but Mr. Hall was the last of the original directors to pass away. He was a man around whom the entire history of Cass County might be woven, for he was born before Cass county came into ex-

istence. He did not take much interest in politics or religion, but devoted his entire time to looking after his land interests. While it was sometimes hard to get him to make promises, he was a man who did not believe in breaking a promise, and was probably as well known throughout the county as any other man in Cass County.



WALTER COLYER

WALTER COLYER—1856-1927

By WALTER A. WHEELER

Walter Colyer, son of William and Sarah H. Colyer, was born July 19th, 1856, and departed this life November 14th, 1927, aged 71 years, 3 months and 25 days. He was born and grew to manhood on the old home farm in Village Prairie, in Edwards County, four and one-half miles northwest of Albion. He obtained his education in the common schools of his community, and in later years added much to it by reading and travel, having traveled over much of the United States, and also much in Mexico.

For a number of years he edited and published, first the Edwards County News, and later the Albion Journal, and also contributed many articles to various newspapers and magazines of the country. He was a director of the Illinois State Historical Society and contributed valuable articles to its collections. He served for several years as Postmaster of Albion, and was active in politics in Southern Illinois.

He took an active part in the organization of both of the brick companies doing business at Albion, and was connected with the management of each for several years. Later, on account of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish all work, and in October, 1925, went to Brownsville, Texas, seeking relief in a milder climate. This he failed to obtain, and in the summer of 1926, suffered a severe sickness in the Mercy Hospital at Brownsville, from which it seemed for a time he would not recover. However, under skillful treatment he rallied, and was able to leave the hospital, and since that time had spent his time in a hotel, but had been a continual sufferer up to the time of his death, which came suddenly.

He was never married, and was one of the two children of his father and mother, and leaves to mourn his loss, his only brother, Morris Colyer and wife, and his nephew, Thomas D. Colyer and wife, with their son Gilbert Colyer, his wife and children, together with a very large circle of relatives and friends, scattered over a large part of the country.

The funeral was held from the Christian church in Albion, Sunday, November 20th, at 2:30 o'clock.



B. A. HARVEY

BEAUCHAMP AUGUSTUS HARVEY

1850-1927

Beauchamp Augustus Harvey, member of one of the pioneer families of Wabash County, President of the Wabash County Bar Association and the best known Abstractor of Southern Illinois, died November 27, 1927.

Mr. Harvey's death was due to heart trouble which was of an acute form, his illness lasting a period of two weeks.

Beauchamp Augustus Harvey, the eldest of seven children of James and Eleonore Harvey, was born at Rochester, Illinois, Friday, October 4, 1850. He had a common school education and studied for a time with the intention of becoming a physician, but later took up the study of law instead. After three years in the office of an attorney he passed a successful examination before the Supreme Court at Springfield, Illinois, Jan. 4, 1878, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar, which profession he followed, making titles a specialty.

Having spent a great portion of his life in title work Mr. Harvey was intimately acquainted with the county and its history. Possibly no one ever acquired more intimate knowledge of the details of land of a community than he did of his home county, and no one was more widely known.

His knowledge too of the local history of the county, its settlers and pioneers, was wide, and he could relate many historical facts of interest regarding the county, its early settlement, and its people.

The following is quoted from "History of Illinois and Her People" by George W. Smith, 1927. Vol. 6, pp. 132-133.

Beauchamp A. Harvey. One of the oldest families in Wabash County is represented by Beauchamp A. Harvey,

lawyer and abstracter at Mt. Carmel, who has himself been well and favorably known in that county for a great many years.

His grandfather, Beauchamp Harvey, arrived on the Illinois side of the Wabash River in what is now Wabash County, in 1819. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 5, 1789, and was of English ancestry, the family having come to America in Colonial days and was represented by soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Beauchamp Harvey's parents were John and Teane (Beauchamp) Harvey. Beauchamp was a Friend in religion, but the next generation of the family became Methodists. He was reared and educated in Baltimore and on going west first located at Piqua, Ohio, where in 1816 he married Hester Saylor. She was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Saylor. Then, in 1819, he and his wife arrived at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and he was connected with mercantile interests for many years. He died in 1859. Beauchamp Harvey had the following children: Jane, who married Silas Kenippe; Sally, who never married; James; Mary; David Saylor Harvey; Judith; and William P.

Dr. James Harvey, father of Beauchamp A., was born at Mt. Carmel, April 6, 1821. In early life he adopted the profession of medicine, and after qualifying engaged in practice at Mt. Carmel and was an honored physician of that city until his death on April 12, 1896. He was a democrat in early life and finally joined the prohibition party. Dr. James Harvey married Elinor Tougas, descended from some of the French stock that settled in the Wabash Valley around Vincennes. She was born in Wabash County, Illinois, but was reared at Vincennes, and was a daughter of Augustus Tougas, and her grandfather, also Augustus Tougas, was the first settler in Wabash County, founding the trading post at Rochester, but finally moving to Mt. Carmel. Dr. James Harvey and wife had the following children: Beauchamp Augustus; Mary Alice, who married J. Fred Stein; Julia, who became the wife of Robert T.

Wilkinson; James W., who died in California; Ellen M., who married John S. White of Chicago; Miss Laura E., principal of the Longfellow School at Mt. Carmel; and Orien Ross, deceased.

Beauchamp Augustus Harvey was born at Rochester, in Wabash County, October 4, 1850. He grew up at Mt. Carmel, acquired his education there, and after pursuing a course of law studies was admitted to the bar in 1878. For nearly half a century he has upheld the dignity of the law as a practitioner at Mt. Carmel, is now president of the local bar, for many years has been engaged in the abstract business and is recognized as an authority on questions of land titles throughout the county. Mr. Harvey is a democrat, but has not been active in politics. He is unmarried. For many years he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Illinois State Historical Society. He has cultivated the subject of history as a hobby, and through articles written for the press and other periodicals has been instrumental in preserving the important early history of this section of Illinois.

JOSEPH VANCE, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF ILLINOIS, 1884-91, DIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Joseph W. Vance, 86, veteran of the Civil war, former Paris and Springfield resident and founder of Camp Lincoln, died at 9 p. m. Wednesday, December 14th, at his home in Los Angeles, California. He left Springfield approximately ten years ago after a distinguished war and peace time military career, first in the regular army during the Civil war and later as adjutant general during the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer.

Funeral services were conducted in Los Angeles. Surviving are the following children: Dr. Boyle Vance of Homewood, Ill., formerly of Springfield, and Joesph W. Vance, Jr., Mrs. William Bennett, Mrs. George Colby, Miss Helen Vance and Miss Linnie Vance, all of Los Angeles.

Decedent was of an old Virginia family, his ancestors participating prominently in the various foreign and domestic wars. His grandfather, Samuel Vance, was born in Virginia but removed to Edgar county, Illinois, becoming one of the pioneers. He donated the plat of ground that now includes the public square at Paris and after a life of public service like his grandson, died at the age of 86 years.

The latter received his early education at Edgar academy and the free schools and later was graduated from the United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y. Following his commission as first lieutenant with Company F of the Seventh Congressional District Regiment of Illinois, his rise was rapid. His first active engagement occurred at the battle of Frederickstown, Mo., where he was captain of an infantry company. Later he was acting adjutant general to General Rosecrans in the Tullahoma campaign and took part in the battle of Farmington, Miss.

Placed in command of the post at Bardstown, Ky., he successfully defended the place against an attack by Gen-

eral John Morgan's crack Confederate cavalry troops. Other battles in which he participated included Liberty Gap, Tenn., Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Kennesaw Mountain.

His service during the Civil war led to his selection by the governor to aid in the organization of the Illinois National Guard and he was commissioned captain of Company D, 9th regiment of the guard. Later he became captain of Company C, 17th Battalion, serving in this capacity until 1881 when he was promoted to major and inspector general.

In 1884 he was promoted to brigadier general and adjutant general of Illinois and during the years of his active association with the guard he compiled and published eight volumes of Illinois war reports embracing the records of 268,000 soldiers. It was during this time that he caused the establishment of Camp Lincoln with its excellent rifle range. Mr. Vance resigned from active connection with military work in 1891 to enter a business career.

After his return from the Civil war, Mr. Vance for 10 years was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and at different times was connected with mining and industrial interests. Following his resignation of the post of adjutant general, he was instrumental in organizing the Granolithic Pavement company, manufacturers of general concrete products. After 1899 he was engaged in the special line of manufacturing concrete building stone. This business later was known as the firm of Vance & Lawson, he admitting Lott E. Lawson as a partner.

Mr. Vance was a member of the Paris post, G. A. R., and was connected with the Masonic blue lodge, the chapter, the council and the commandery. He was a past commander of the commandery and was also president at one time of the Springfield Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD

1868-1928

The news of the death of Clarence Walworth Alvord, in spite of the fact that for some time it had seemed inevitable, must have come as a distinct shock to all readers of the Journal. As editor of the Illinois Historical Collections from 1906-1920, as editor of the Illinois Centennial History, as a writer on western history to whose brilliant scholarship historical students in this country and in Europe paid homage, Professor Alvord stands as one of the two or three essential figures in the study of the history of the west.

Professor Alvord was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 21, 1868, the son of Daniel Wells Alvord and his wife, Caroline Betts Dewey Alvord. He graduated from Williams College in 1891. From 1893-1895 he was a graduate student of the University of Berlin, Germany. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Illinois in 1908. Meanwhile, he embarked on a career of teaching. He taught at the Milton, Massachusetts Academy from 1891-1893 and in the Preparatory School of the University of Illinois from 1897-1901. In 1901 his service on the University of Illinois faculty began. He served as instructor from 1901-1906; as associate from 1906-1907; as assistant professor from 1907-1909; as associate professor from 1909-1913; and as professor from 1913-1920.

His earlier historical interests had lain in the field of Medieval Italian History, but by a curious turn of fate he was destined to make his knowledge of the quarreling city states of medieval Italy the background of his appreciation of the little villages that were the Revolutionary nucleus of the State of Illinois. In 1906 his attention was directed to the recovery of the records of eighteenth century Illinois. At the courthouses of Randolph and St. Clair Counties,

containing the sites of the eighteenth century French villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he discovered the records that enabled him to reconstruct for the present the vanished Illinois of the eighteenth century.

In that year his service as editor of the Illinois Historical Collections began. In the volumes of that series that were his immediate handiwork, the Cahokia Records, the Governors' Letter Books, the Kaskaskia Records, The Critical Period, the New Regime, Trade and Politics, the Memoir of Edward Coles, as well as in the other volumes that enjoyed his editorial supervision, it is not too much to say that he set new standards of thoroughness in editorial workmanship for American historical scholarship.

This was only a part of his achievement. By supplementing the surviving records of early Illinois with materials in the Archives of France, Great Britain, and the United States, he was able to demonstrate the manner in which the Illinois country was a factor in the deliberation of British Cabinets and in European politics. The fruit of his work in this line was his monumental study, the *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, published in 1917, and awarded the Loubat prize as the best piece of biographical writing of its year. The work attracted the admiration of European scholars and is one of the three or four best pieces of work in American history published in the twentieth century.

Before this work was completed he had begun the task of editing the six volume Centennial History of the State of Illinois, publication of which was projected to the state centennial year in 1918. The Centennial History itself was but a fragment of a larger plan that was to include a series of volumes dealing with the natural as well as the political history of the state. Under Professor Alvord's direction, the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, through the Illinois Historical Survey, co-operated with the Illinois State Historical Library and the Illinois Centennial Commission in the publication of the State Centennial History. Through Professor Alvord's influence the Illinois

Historical Survey had been established by President E. J. James and Dean David Kinley of the University of Illinois for the purpose of searching out and organizing in systematic fashion the materials for the State's History. The result of this preparation, in spite of the confusion attendant to the United States' entrance into the World War, was a six volume history of the state, the various volumes by different authors, which has been regarded as one of the very few really able state histories published in the United States, as also a shining example of success in co-operative historical writing. Professor Alvord's special contribution to the work was the first volume of the history proper, *The Illinois Country*, dealing with Illinois and its beginnings to 1818. It was a work which worthily carried out the promise of his earlier writings.

Much of Professor Alvord's work from 1916-1919 was accomplished under the handicap of extremely poor health. His physique was always too weak for his ambitious spirit. Despite his slightness of stature he had played football in college and in his earlier service at the University of Illinois he had drawn himself out of serious illness by assiduous devotion to golf. When illness once more overtook him at the climax of his labors it seemed possible that a cooler climate such as that of his boyhood might restore him to full health and vigor. Accordingly, in 1920 he accepted a professorship at the University of Minnesota, which he held till 1923. In that year he resigned in order to work in the Archives of Great Britain on a history of the American Revolution. British scholars there paid willing tribute to his scholarship, but ill health frustrated the achievement of the tasks he had set himself. Under the shadow of death for the last six months of his life he died at Diano Marina near Genoa, Italy, on the 24th of January 1928.

Professor Alvord's achievement as historical writer and editor was so multifold that it is easy to forget portions of it. He participated in the founding of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association designed to lay special emphasis on

western history and was its president from 1908-1909. He founded in 1914 the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, remaining its editor till 1923. During his editorship, for thorough and high historical standards the *Review* reached a plane equal to that of the best scientific reviews. He was author of many monographs, articles, and reviews dealing with various phases of western history. The national and international tribute of scholars to his achievements is partly told in the fact that he was fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Honorary member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Historical Society of St. Louis and was member or correspondent member of many other similar organizations.

In the larger appraisal of his achievement his name is to be linked with that of Frederick J. Turner. These two men more than any others directed attention to the history of the west as a part of the nation's history essential to its full understanding. Author, editor, inspirer of research in others, trainer of graduate students who have made for themselves a position in the world of American scholarship, Professor Alvord's achievement is one that will long survive him.

Professor Alvord was married July 25, 1893 at Havre, France to Mrs. Jennie Kettell Blanchard, who died September 12, 1911 and was buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts. April 10, 1913, he married Miss Idress Head of St. Louis, Missouri, who as research secretary to Louis Houck and librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, had established a reputation for herself among students of western history. Professor Alvord is survived by Mrs. Alvord and by a daughter, Miss Genevieve Alvord.

MRS. ANNE CASSELL DICKSON
1867-1927

Mrs. Anne Cassell Dickson, well-known Springfield resident, who formerly lived in Jacksonville, died suddenly at her home, 322½ South Eighth Street, Springfield, shortly after five o'clock Dec. 26. Death was attributed to heart disease from which Mrs. Dickson had suffered about two years. She observed her sixtieth birthday anniversary last November 10.

Mrs. Dickson was widely known throughout Illinois. She was secretary to Andrew Russel when he served as State Treasurer and Auditor, and upon his retirement from office, was employed in the banking department of the State Auditor's office which position she since has held.

Decedent was born in Jacksonville, the daughter of Harrison O. Cassell and Maria Edgerton Cassell. Her ancestry dated back through the war of the Revolution, her great-great-grandfather, Jesse Stebbins, having served as a private in Captain Reuben Munn's company at the Lexington alarm. Another ancestor, Jedediah Edgerton, was placed on the pension roll of Rutland, Vermont.

Mrs. Dickson was an early member of Rev. James Caldwell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Jacksonville, and was an active and enthusiastic member of the Illinois State Historical Society. She was also prominent in club work for many years in Jacksonville, and belonged to leading literary societies of Central Illinois.

Mrs. Dickson was the widow of Charles E. Dickson, who preceded her in death several years. She was a gold star mother, her only son, Lieut. Harrison A. Dickson, first Lieutenant of Company F., One hundred-thirty-first Infantry, Thirty-third Division, being killed in action August 9, 1918. He is buried in the Somme American cemetery

in France. The American Legion Post of Jacksonville bears his name. He received the distinguished service cross and a number of other medals for bravery.

Mrs. Dickson was known for her unusually brilliant mind and quick wit.

Mrs. Dickson is survived by one sister, Mrs. Fred Mohr, Dallas, Tex., and Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Springfield, a cousin.

Funeral services for Mrs. Dickson were held at the home of Miss Edna Dorsey, 111 South Grand Avenue, west, on Thursday morning, December 29, Rev. Jerry Wallace officiating, after which the body was taken to Jacksonville, Mrs. Dickson's old home, where services were conducted in the Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. Joseph F. Langton officiating. Burial was made in Diamond Grove cemetery.

The pall-bearers were all young friends of Lieut. Harrison Dickson.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph.D. 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6-34. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1927. (Nos. 6-26 out of print.)

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. clvi and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III. Lincoln Series, Vol. I. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. 627 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governor's Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. xxxiii and 317 pp. 8vo. Springfield, 1909.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. civ and 610 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series, Vol. II. Governor's Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. cxviii and 469 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

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*Out of Print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series, Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. I. The Critical Period, 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. lvii and 597 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XII. Bibliographical Series, Vol. III. The County Archives of the State of Illinois. By Theodore Calvin Pease. cxli and 730 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIII. Constitutional Series, Vol. I. Illinois Constitutions. Edited by Emil Joseph Verlie. 231 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XV. Biographical Series, Vol. I. Governor Edward Coles by Elihu B. Washburne. Reprint with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord. viii and 435 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1920.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVI. British Series, Vol. III. Trade and Politics, 1767-1769. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. xviii and 760 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1921.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVII. Law Series, Vol. I. The Laws of the Northwest Territory, 1788-1800. Edited with introduction by Theodore Calvin Pease. xxxvi and 591 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1925.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XVIII. Statistical Series, Vol. I. Illinois Election Returns, 1818-1848. Edited with introduction and notes by Theodore Calvin Pease. lxviii and 598 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1923.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIX. Virginia Series, Vol. IV. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1781-1784. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James, Ph.D., LL.D. lxv and 572 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1926.

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*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 34 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1906.

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